Alabama

Political — 1934

Elections.

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER
JUN 16 1934

Alabama Punishes Judge.

Alabama does not forget. It carries its resentment to the ballot box.

Judge James E. Horton of the Circuit Court, running for renomination in this week's primary, was defeated. Back of his rejection is the story of Scottsboro and a judicial officer who dared do his duty against the prevailing sentiment of his district.

It was Judge Horton who presided in the second trial of Heywood Patterson, one of the Scottsboro defendants, and who, after Patterson had been condemned to death, set aside the verdict. He ruled the testimony of the prosecuting witness was not corroborated and bore "on its face indications of improbability and is contradicted by other evidence."

Three times Patterson has been condemned to death. Once the United States Supreme Court sent the case back for new trial. That Alabamans have been intent on sending the Scottsboro nine to the death chair was made apparent throughout the three trials. And now they turn on the judge who dared to follow his own convictions and to insist on justice in spite of the unthinking clamor of his fellow citizens, and vote to retire him to private life.

The country knows little about Judge Horton, except for what he did in June of last year in setting aside Patterson's death sentence. Instinctively, however, it admires courage on the bench. It is one of the weaknesses of an elective judiciary that it tends to make cowards of judges. Obviously, it did not make Judge Horton one, however.

Patterson has since for a third time been condemned to death in the Scottsboro case. Alabama needs more judges like Horton, not fewer.

Athens, Ala., Democrat
June 14, 1934

JUDGE HORTON'S DEFEAT

The defeat of Judge James E. Horton Tuesday for re-election as circuit judge for no other reason than his action in the Scottsboro case will, we fear, harm Alabama much more than it will the man himself. It will emblazon to the world that the eighth circuit is actuated in selecting its chief judicial official, at least to some extent, by prejudice. This is not good advertising for Alabama in the world at large. It may punish the man for his independence, but it may likewise do much more harm to the state.

Judge Horton, here in Limestone where he was born and reared, today has the esteem, the respect and love of his fellowmen in greater degree than at any time in his whole life. His friends would rather see him go down in defeat because he had the courage and independence to do what he believed to be right than to see him victorious with the guilty knowledge in his own soul that he had failed to measure up to the high standard which he has set for himself as a jurist and man.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 19, 1934

Explaining Horton's Defeat

Elsewhere on this page is a letter from R. D'S. Robertson, Jr., of Cullman, who undertakes to assure us that it was the fact that his county had not contributed a single judge to the Eighth Judicial Circuit for 60 years which elected Mr. Griffith and defeated Judge Horton. The latter's connection with the Scottsboro cases had nothing to do with this development, we are told, since neither Mr. Griffith nor his supporters had urged that as an issue. The only thing which was considered by the voters of the circuit was whether Cullman County was entitled to its place in the sun. That is what Mr. Robertson contends, and he backs up his assertion with a circular letter distributed by friends of Mr. Griffith in which there appears not one word about the Scottsboro cases.

It may be that our correspondent is a naive person who believes that he has made out his case. But to an observer not so close to the field of action, it is clear that Judge Horton would have had no opposition if he had not rendered the famous decision. To an observer aware of the feeling aroused by this decision, it is equally clear that any opponent would "cash in" on such sentiment, without saying a word about the matter. Since the only complaint ever registered against Judge Horton from any quarter grew out of what he did at Decatur, it is evident that it was that which caused his defeat.

Birmingham, Ala.

South Alabama Supplies All The New State Officials

Atticus Mullin has an article in The Montgomery Advertiser which bears the heading, "South Alabama Skimmed Off the Cream in All State Races." In it The Advertiser's political writer points out that North Alabama came out badly in the recent primaries, and that, in fact, South Alabama candidates were nominated for every contested place on the state ticket from governor down.

6-23-34

This is hardly news, for the fact has already been widely noticed over the state, but Mr. Mullin's article is an interesting discussion of the circumstance that North Alabama, notwithstanding that it has the preponderance of the vote, did not elect a single state official.

South Alabama supplies the next governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, commissioner of agriculture, attorney general and the two associate members of the Alabama Public Service Commission. Where a North Alabama candidate contested with a South Alabamian for any office he was badly beaten. Col. Graves, of Montgomery, defeated Frank Dixon, of Birmingham, for governor by more than 20,000 votes. Thomas E. Knight, Jr., of Hale County, piled up a large majority over Thomas W. Wert, of Morgan County, for lieutenant governor. Incidentally, the fact is not mentioned by Mr. Mullin, but Mr. Knight received the largest vote that any candidate with opposition had ever polled in Alabama, up to that time. Col. Graves' total in the June 12 primary surpassed Mr. Knight's mark.

Howell Turner, of Wilcox County, defeated his Jefferson County opponent for secretary of state in the first primary, and then in the run-off emerged victorious over his other opponent, from West Alabama. Judge Charles McCall, of Choctaw, had no opposition for state auditor, nor did Bob Goode, of Wilcox, have an opponent for commissioner of agriculture. John Brandon, of Montgomery, won easily over his North Alabama opponent, Paul Taylor, of Birmingham, for state treasurer. Albert Carmichael, of Geneva, far outdistanced his North Alabama opponent, Coleman Shepherd, of Walker County, for attorney general, and in fact received a clear majority over two opponents in the first primary.

In the Public Service Commission races, Frank Morgan, of Montgomery, disposed of his North Alabama opponent, James Bowman, in the first primary, and then in the run-off easily defeated his other opponent, Harry Hartwell, of Mobile, while Fitzhugh Lee, of Barbour County, was successful over his opponent in the first primary.

Not only did South Alabama in general come out 100 per cent on top, but the Black Belt in particular fared especially well. Black Belt candidates won out for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, commissioner of agriculture, and for one of the Public Service Commission places.

According to Mr. Mullin, a trifle more than 65 per cent of the voters of Alabama reside north of a line drawn east and west through the state and passing through Calera, in Shelby County. Thus North Alabama, if it ever decided to do so, he says, could easily outvote South Alabama in any election.

"Political observers," Mr. Mullin writes, "long ago reached the conclusion that the citizens of North Alabama are not politically-minded like the citizens of South Alabama. That is, they are not politically-minded in so far as state offices are concerned. They have hot county politics in every North Alabama county, but when the county politics is disposed of, the interest in state politics does not run high."

Of course, North Alabama has furnished the state with governors and other state officials, but it has not done so in the last few years. Thomas E. Kilby was the last governor from the northern portion of the state. Gov. Comer and Gov. O'Neal, both from North Alabama, preceded Gov. Henderson, a South Alabamian. After Gov. Kilby came Gov. Brandon, from West Alabama, and then Gov. Graves and Gov. Miller, both South Alabamians and Black Belters.

"Just why North Alabama politicians do not generally seek state office, and when they do they usually get defeated, is a problem hard to solve," Mr. Mullin concludes. "The votes are there, but somehow they cannot be garnered when voting time comes, that is by North Alabama candidates."

The situation is a puzzling one, for a fact. Offhand, one would think that the section having the larger vote would put its candidates in office in the greater number of instances. But that has not been true in Alabama.

A number of possible reasons for this might occur to anyone well versed in Alabama politics. As one reason, Mr. Mullin mentions the assumption that North Alabama is not "politically-minded," where state offices are concerned. If that is true, it is unfortunate—not necessarily because North Alabama candidates are not elected, but because it is regrettable if the section having the majority of the voters is not as much interested in state affairs as it should be.

Theoretically, at least, it would be better for the state as a whole if North Alabama had a greater and a more consistent representation in the state offices. For as things have been most of the time in recent years, and as they are now, the South Alabama viewpoint and interests are overwhelmingly dominant in the state's affairs.

In view of the geographical division of the state into the northern and southern parts, it might be that Alabama will one day come to adopt the device which is employed in a number of states to equalize political representation and

responsibility. That device consists in having one section of a state having two broad divisions elect a governor one time, and the other section the next. In states where this practice is followed, a candidate from one section will not offer for governor when it is time for the other section to elect a man. In North Carolina, which extends a great length east and west, and which is roughly divided into the eastern and western portions for political purposes, Eastern North Carolina will elect a governor one time, and Western North Carolina the next. Similarly, in Vermont, which is divided by the Green Mountains, a governor is elected from one side of the mountain range one time, and from the other side the next.

The News does not mean to advocate the adoption of such a plan in Alabama, but is merely calling attention to how the problem is solved in some other states. Obviously, it has some advantages. But also it might have its disadvantages, such as promoting too great a feeling of sectionalism. Also, there are times when a candidate is so outstanding that he should be elected governor, no matter from what part of the state he comes. At the same time, however, the idea should not prevail that one section of the state is always lacking in acceptable gubernatorial timber.

ALABAMA WANTS NO JUST JUDGE

Alabama is at least consistent when refuses to reelect Judge Horton, the Decatur judge who granted the Scottsboro boys a new trial. There was nothing else for an intelligent man to do. The United States Supreme Court had held that the Scottsboro trial was not lawful because public opinion directed the verdict; the conditions in Decatur repeated those at Scottsboro; the evidence, if anything, was weaker, because one of the principal witnesses testified that her evidence in the first case was perjured. Judge Horton like a just judge, simply did his duty.

But Alabama does not want the Scottsboro boys to be tried according to law any more than it wanted them to get justice. Alabama lusts for blood. All along, pending the final disposition of their case, it has made their imprisonment not that of accused persons held for trial, but of condemned persons undergoing the penalty of their deeds. But even at that we had hoped that Alabama, bereft as it is of all kindliness, would still be intellectually honest.

In our discussion of the awful cost America pays for race prejudice we say elsewhere on this page, that even the most ideal states suffer for the way in which certain states violate the spirit of the Constitution. Here is Alabama defying the supreme court's plain command to try these Scottsboro boys fairly. That state gives them a second judicial lynching and then drives from the public service the one man in the judiciary courageous enough to tell it of its own. Every American bears part of the shame for this deliberate refusal to obey the highest court in the land.

An English law violator, who in a moment of passion used a pistol against a policeman, knew he outraged English public opinion and committed suicide rather than take the chance of being brought to trial. Alabama rings the court around with would-be lynchers when the Scottsboro boys go to trial, and not a single dominant white group, church, business or otherwise, can shame it into outward conformity with the Constitution.

Law violation is a fixed condition in the United States. It makes heroes of gangsters, and writes epics about night riders. Having permitted Alabama to apologize for disfranchisement on the ground that it maintained white domination though the census proved all along that Negroes were only a minority of the population, the American public has to swallow every thing that state does.

The Scottsboro boys are martyrs. They may have to die as the price of arousing the nation to the injustices committed in states like Alabama. It is a thought to make one shudder, but out of such sacrifices Providence has brought its most amazing advances in the social order. If the men who fought at Gettysburg did not die in vain, as Lincoln said, perhaps these boys, too, will serve a great purpose.

South Alabama Highly Favored In Recent Election Of State Officers

Look At This List — All From South Alabama—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Agriculture, Attorney General and the last two members of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Monroe N. Work, Ed. Negro Year Book 8-18-34

Montgomery, Ala., June 20. —South Alabama candidates were nominated in every contested place on the State ticket from Governor down.

North Alabama came out badly in the recent State primary when a North Alabama candidate contested with a South Alabama candidate for any office in the last primary, he was badly beaten. Col. Graves of Montgomery County defeated Frank Dixon of Jefferson handily for Governor. Thomas E. Knight, Jr., of Hale County, ran roughshod over Thomas E. Wert of Morgan for Lieutenant Governor, Howell Turner, of Wilcox badly defeated his Jefferson County opponent for Secretary of State, and in the runoff defeated his West Alabama opponent. Judge Charles McCall of Choctaw had no opposition for Auditor and the same thing was true of Bob Goode of Wilcox for Commissioner of Agriculture. John Brandon of Montgomery easily defeated his North Alabama opponent Paul Taylor, of Birmingham, for Treasurer. Albert Carmichael of Geneva ran far ahead of his North Alabama opponent Coleman Shepherd of Walker for Attorney General, and in fact received a majority in the first primary against two opponents.

For the Public Service Commission Frank Morgan of Montgomery easily disposed of his North Alabama opponent Jimmie Bowman in the first primary and then piled up a huge lead over his South Alabama opponent in the runoff. Fitzhugh Lee, of Barbour, defeated his opponent in the first primary.

And the Blackbelt of Alabama fared well in the primary. The next Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture and one member of the Alabama Public Service Commission are not only from South Alabama but are citizens of the Blackbelt as well.

A trifle more than 65 per cent of the voters of Alabama reside North of a line drawn East and West through the State and passing through Calera in Shelby County. North Alabama if it ever decides to do so, could easily out-vote South Alabama in any election.

Political observers long ago reached the conclusion that the citizens of North Alabama are not politically minded like the citizens of South Alabama. That is they are not politically minded insofar as State officers are concerned. They have hot county politics in every North Alabama county but when the county politics are disposed of, the interest in State politics does not run high.

North Alabama has furnished Alabama with Governors and other State officers. But in the last few years it has not done so. Governor Kilby was the last Governor from what might be termed North Alabama. Governor Comer and O'Neal of North Alabama preceded Gov. Henderson of South Alabama in the Governor's chair.

Just why North Alabama politicians do not generally seek State office and when they do they usually get defeated, is a problem hard to solve. The votes are there but somehow they cannot be garnered when voting time comes, that is by North Alabama candidates.

Political -1934
Elections.

Alabama

Penalizing Greatness of Character

INSTEAD of admiring him for the able, courageous, learned, and justice-loving jurist that he is, Alabamans in Judge JAMES E HORTON's judicial district have voted three to two against him, thereby defeating him for renomination to the Circuit Court bench, for no other reason than that he rendered a decision in the celebrated Scottsboro case completely out of line with the hatred-twisted majority opinion of his benighted state.

When the managing editor of this paper went to Decatur in March-April, 1933, to cover the then current trial of the Scottsboro boys, he wrote in one of his dispatches: "My impression of Judge HORTON (after a week of observation) is that he is well versed in the law and as he sees it is trying carefully to administer it justly." On his return from Alabama he confessed to the editor that he had felt uncertain about the public reception of his estimate of the Alabama judge, and was fearful that those who read it would jeer: "No Alabama judge is giving those boys a fair trial!" But he had ample proof of the correctness of his estimate during the balance of the trial and some weeks subsequent to its conclusion, when Judge HORTON reversed the conviction of HAYWOOD PATTERSON and declared that not only was there reasonable doubt of his guilt—which should itself have resulted in his acquittal—but that the evidence itself gave more proof of PATTERSON's innocence than of his guilt.

JUDGE HORTON

In this decision the Lincolnesque jurist not only exhibited his moral courage and intellectual power, but his determination to ignore very powerful precedent, by which lawyers and judges are so frequently guided; for his decision was even counter to the findings of the Alabama Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in his state, when the cases were appealed to it following the first trials in Scottsboro.

Before the Scottsboro trial at which he presided, Judge HORTON was a respected, revered, and admired man, a veteran lawyer and a judge for ten years. His calmness and impartiality in the heat of the passions surrounding the sordid case were constant, and in the country at large his reputation grew in stature because of the lucidity and cogency of his verdict-reversing decision. He knew what awaited him, so when resentment and even threats were directed at him in Alabama he indicated his intention to retire at the end of his term of office.

The bar association of Athens, his home town, prevailed upon him to run again, however. What beat Judge HORTON was not lack of qualification for the office but the voters, who were swayed by prejudice and hate, rather than reason and fairness, the same low passions which have beset the Scottsboro case throughout. In defeat such as this is greater spiritual satisfaction than in victory.

It may be that we are hoping for too much, but we feel that this repudiation of a great judge will be a challenge to the better element of people in Alabama to drive out the demagogues and demand that justice be done to all men and that men like Judge HORTON be honored and not penalized for living up to their qualities of greatness. So far civilization has taken an awful beating in Alabama at the hands of barbarity.

White Counties And Blackbelt To Renew Fight

Advertiser 6-27-34

Reapportionment Looms Again As Major Issue In Legislative Program

Graves Pledged It

But No Plan Satisfactory To All Sides Has Ever Been Brought Forward

By ATTICUS MULLIN.

With reapportionment expected to be a major problem when the next Legislature convenes, it is not so easy to solve as it appears and the member of the Legislature who draws a reapportionment bill that is fair to every county will go down in history as another Solomon.

During the last gubernatorial campaign the three candidates for Governor in the first primary promised reapportionment. In the second primary both Col. Graves and Frank Dixon promised reapportionment, Col. Graves on population and Mr. Dixon on the basis of population and area of the counties of the State.

Those who have studied the inequalities of the present method of legislative apportionment and who admit it should be changed, express the opinion that neither a bill to reapportion the State on the basis of population or on the basis of population and area will stand much chance of passing.

The hidden bug in the reapportionment rug of course is Jefferson County. Jefferson County at the present time has nothing like the representation it should have, based either on population or the number of qualified voters. A plan of reapportionment based on population would give Jefferson County at least twice as many representatives as it now has, and perhaps more than twice as many. Jefferson now has one Senator and seven members of the House.

One method of reapportionment that might be adopted would be considerably to increase the number of members of the House. But this method would be opposed because the House is unwieldy now. The people generally do not look with favor on increasing either the number of House members or the number of Senators. Only last year the people of Alabama voted against a proposal to give each county in the State one Senator. They thought that would make the Senate an unwieldy body. The Senate is now composed of 35 members. The plan turned down by the people would have caused the Senate to be composed of 67 members.

It is freely predicted that whatever reapportionment plan is brought before the next Legislature, it will be bitterly assailed. And all of the opposition will not come from the blackbelt counties either. While some of the small blackbelt counties have more representation than counties more populous in other sections, the blackbelt counties are not willing for reapportionment by any plan which will throw them at the mercy of other counties.

And there are plenty of socalled "white counties" that will not be satisfied with any bill brought up to reapportion the State. Objections will be found to any measure that can be drawn and if reapportionment is brought to the front in the next Legislature and kept to the front, there will be a merry time before a bill is passed.

Montgomery County would not be affected by any reasonable plan for the reapportionment of the State, either through population or through population and area. Montgomery is not overrepresented. And neither is Mobile. As a matter of fact Mobile would pick up a member of the lower House in the event of a reapportionment bill's passage on a population basis.

Reapportionment would affect such counties as Wilcox, Macon, Bullock, Barbour, Marengo, and possibly Dallas Lowndes, Sumter and Perry. Some of the socalled "white counties" like Henry and Chambers would also most likely lose a House member in any reapportionment plan unless the number of House members were increased. So after all reapportionment presents a most difficult problem.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
June 28, 1934

The Defeat of Judge Horton

Much is being said and written about the defeat of Judge James E. Horton for re-election in the Eighth judicial circuit. Many of those who are lamenting his defeat lay it to his setting aside a verdict in one of the famous Scottsboro cases. This criticism comes largely from people who do not know the two men who were in the contest. Judge Horton is a fine conscientious judge and we admire him for doing what he thinks is right regardless of public opinion, but when it comes to knowledge of the law and its interpretation, we doubt if he measures up to the man who defeated him. Quill Griffith is one of the best lawyers in Alabama. We doubt if Judge Horton himself would dispute that statement. Cullman county has been a member of that circuit for more than a half century and has never been honored with the judgeship, and has never had the solicitorship except one time and that was when W. E. James was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Solicitor Samples. As a matter of justice and fair play Cullman county was entitled to the judgeship this time, especially when she offered such an able man as Colonel Griffith. The fact that Judge Horton set aside a verdict didn't entitle him to re-election, and we do not consider that the people who cast their vote in that section on June 12 were passing on the correctness of the verdict in the Scottsboro case. They were exercising that American privilege of casting a true and honest ballot. The Scottsboro case may or may not have influenced the vote in the recent primaries, but in our judgment the judiciary of Alabama has not suffered by the elevation of A. A. Griffith to the bench.—From the Oneonta Southern Democrat, edited by Forney Stevens.

JUDGE HORTON DEFEATED

Judge James E. Horton, who set aside the lynch verdict of Heywood Patterson, one of the Scottsboro boys, has been defeated for reelection to the Circuit Court of his district by A. A. Griffith of Cullman, Ala. Judge Horton paid the penalty for deciding the Patterson case in keeping with what his conscience and the law dictated as justice and fair-play.

He refused to subordinate his higher spiritual ideals to the will of the mob. He refused to make a parody of the Constitution of his state and nation and for these reasons he was defeated. Nevertheless Judge Horton after all has won; he has won the higher admiration and respect of those who admire and respect the law. A. A. Griffith won the judgeship but with it goes the revolting conscience of those who elected him.

Judge-elect Griffith's success had its birth in sedition, violence and abhorrence of law and order. He begins his judicial career weighted down by the support of men whose conception of human rights is still undeveloped and who will expect him to act entirely in accord with their viewpoint. The task may be quite difficult for him to rise above the nauseating influences of his environment.

While Judge Horton has lost the office, he has won a place in the treasured memory and respectability of the judiciary of his country. The real loss is the loss sustained by the state of Alabama in losing a judge who asserted his superiority as shown by this decision, thus overcoming the brutalizing instincts made possible by inheritance from a slave-holding oligarchy.

Birmingham, Ala., News
June 22, 1934

TWO FINE ALABAMIANS WRONGED BY PREJUDICE

There are two men in Alabama who met a crisis in their professional lives, and because they obeyed their conscience and the dictates of right reason and maintained the integrity of their position, were trampled under foot by blind prejudice.

The first of these is Judge James E. Horton, who set aside a jury's verdict in the Scottsboro case and was defeated for reelection to the circuit judgeship by a majority of 2,500 votes. Although the case was not mentioned openly during the campaign, it was, according to all observers, the determining factor in the election. Morgan County, in which the trial was held, gave Judge Horton's opponent an overwhelming majority. Judge Horton during the long years he has been on the bench has distinguished himself by the efficiency of his work and the wisdom of his decisions, and his ability as a judge was not questioned during the campaign.

The other of the two men is Milo Moody, the oldest and most experienced member of the Scottsboro Bar. It was he who, after every other capable lawyer in his home town had refused, did his duty as a member of the legal profession and volunteered to defend the Negroes. He represented the defendants only a few days, refusing to have any connection with it after the International Labor Defense sent lawyers from New York. Reports are that Mr. Moody now has only a fraction of the practive which he had before the famous trial.

The fate of these two men is a blot on whatever reputation Alabama might have for fairness and broadmindedness. The question of the guilt or innocence of the Negroes is of minor importance. Whether the defendants were or were not guilty, these two men acted according to the highest principles of their profession—principles which must be maintained if justice is to prevail.

The actions for which they have been condemned were taken in the face of an aroused public opinion. Undoubtedly they knew what the consequences would be, yet they did not hesitate. Alabama should be proud of these two men who did the right thing, knowing what the cost would be.

According to The Huntsville Times, friends of Judge Horton have started a movement to have him appointed to a federal judicial post, and we agree with that newspaper that it would be an honor worthily bestowed if he should be given such a position.

Regarding Judge Horton's recent defeat, The Times says:

"Despite the excellence of his record on the bench, and the high order of moral courage displayed by him in the decision, the voters were determined to punish him for setting aside the verdict in one of the Scottsboro cases.

"It is to be hoped that the services of such an ornament to the judiciary will not long be lost."

The Selma Times-Journal sees in the defeat a telling argument for an appointive judiciary and it is easily seen how a conscientious judge can be punished by the voters for doing his duty in defiance of popular opinion.—Anniston Star.

ANNISTON, ALA.
STAR

JUN 20 1934

Two Fine Alabamians Wronged by Prejudice

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SPARTANBURG, S. C.
JOURNAL

JUN 15 1934

Echo of Scottsboro Case

A victim of the recent election in Alabama was Judge James E. Horton of Athens, defeated for the judgeship of the eighth judicial district by A. A. Griffith. Judge Horton was the jurist who set aside the verdict in the "Scottsboro case" where some seven or eight negroes were found guilty of first degree murder for assaulting a white girl. The vote in the district stood: Griffith, 8,235; Horton, 6,206.

The Scottsboro case, says a Birmingham dispatch was not an issue in the race, "but it hovered in the background." No doubt about that, for in Morgan County, scene of the trial in 1933, Griffith secured commanding lead.

SELMA, ALA.
TIMES-JOURNAL

JUN 15 1934

AS OTHERS SEE US

The state of Alabama is so completely bankrupt that it cannot pay its school teachers and many of the public schools have been closed. One reason for this condition of affairs is plainly the administration of Bibb Graves as governor. This administration emptied the state treasury recklessly and left a deficit of many millions—a deficit that broke the back of the succeeding administration.

In Alabama last year a judge who tried one of the Scottosboro defendants later became convinced that an important part of the testimony on which the negro had been convicted was false. He promptly ordered the verdict set aside.

In Alabama primaries yesterday Bibb Graves was renominated for goevrnor and the judge who set aside the verdict was defeated. It is charged that the Ku Klux Klan has revived and has taken control of the state once more. At all events, it seems plain that Alabama likes a spendthrift governor and doesn't like a just judge. And what is to be done about Alabama we confess we don't know.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

Of course, attention might be called to the fac that two gruesome lynchings of negroes besmirch ed Maryland's recent history, but that would no palliate the indictment the Sun brings against us It would simply add to the sense of shame that a good citizens feel for the frailty of government.

The Ku Klux Klan is not being revived in Ala bama; it is as dead as the dodo. The Sun need no be permitted along that line. And hope still abideth We are not trying to penetrate the clouds that han over us, we are looking at the bow that shine through them. The mystery belongs to Providence the promise is ours.

CANTON, O.
REPOSITORY

JUN 18 1934

An Example To Judges

Judge James E. Horton, circuit judge of the eighth district, has been given a lesson by Alabama voters. His experience will serve as an example to other members of the judiciary.

In the Scottsboro case Judge Horton had a chance to build his political fences. By keeping an ear to the ground and heeding the will of his neighbors he probably could have assured himself a place for life. He refused.

Instead of drifting on the crest of public opinion he set himself resolutely against the mob and refused to send Heywood Patterson, one of the Scottsboro Negroes, to death. He set aside the jury's verdict of guilty because in his opinion the evidence was contradictory.

His courage and judicial honesty were hailed everywhere by Americans who agreed with him. Needless to point out, he was acclaimed by a great many persons who were capable of being just as unfair as most of Judge Horton's neighbors were. It is easier to see justice in the abstract when the case is being tried hundreds of miles away than when it is being tried in the next county seat.

There were some people in Alabama who stood by Judge Horton. Despite threats and insults directed against him, they believed he could be renominated and reelected. They persuaded him against his better judgment to enter the contest.

He was beaten soundly. Alabama had had enough of his kind of justice in cases where Negroes are affected. He acted as though he didn't understand how Alabama felt about Negroes. Judge Horton has had his lesson. An elective judiciary can be no better than the voters who elect it. He might have held his job had he been willing to cooperate with his constituents.

Political – 1934

Alabama

Elections

CINCINNATI, O.
ENQUIRER

JUN 15 1934

Judging Our Judges.

One of the many arguments against the popular election of Judges is illustrated in the recent primary elections in Alabama. Judge James E. Horton was a candidate for reelection. He was not considered by many of the voting public in terms of his record as a Judge, or in terms of his broad qualifications for the office. He was considered simply as the judicial officer who happened to conduct the famous "Scottsboro case."

Although his handling of that extremely difficult case was not satisfactory to Northern critics, his decision to set aside the death sentence six weeks after he had pronounced it was very unpopular in Alabama. Because he did not follow the most popular course, he was defeated at the polls. The vote is not in any way a measure of his competence. Neither does it take adequate account of his record in a great number of cases.

It is neither sound in theory nor workable in practice to provide an opportunity for the voting public to judge its major Judges. Inevitably, the spectacular case tried in a Court becomes the popular measure of a Judge. An unpopular decision, however sound in law and however just in equity, is a black mark against a Judge standing for reelection. There is likewise a constant temptation for every popularly elected judicial officer to temper justice with discretion, when popular feeling runs high in a case.

Judges in State Courts may properly be held accountable to some authority. Excepting on the Supreme Bench of the state and in Federal Courts, it may be that appointments for life are not desirable. But that does not need to mean that a Judge must administer the law and then submit his record to the emotional judgment of the voters. In Ohio it might be well to consider the advisability of revising our mode of choosing Judges, with a view to raising their status, removing them from the atmosphere of politics and protecting the rule of law from the hasty judgments of the voters.

JUDGE HORTON'S DEFEAT

The defeat of Judge James E. Horton Tuesday for reelection as circuit judge for no other reason than his action in the Scottsboro case will, we fear, harm Alabama much more than it will the man himself. It will emphasize to the world that the eighth circuit is actuated in selecting its chief judicial official, at least to some extent, by prejudice. This is not good advertising for Alabama in the world at large. It may punish the man for his independence, but it may likewise do much more harm to the state.

Judge Horton, here in Limestone where he was born and reared, today has the esteem, the respect and love of his fellow men in greater degree than at any time in his whole life. His friends would rather see him go down in defeat because he had the courage and independence to do what he believed to be right than to see him victorious with the guilty knowledge in his own soul that he had failed to measure up to the high standard which he has set for himself as a jurist and man.—Limestone Democrat (Athens).

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM

JUN 24 1934

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND SECTIONALISM

Colonel Bibb Graves, the next Governor, is quoted as saying that he thinks the Speakership of the House should go to a North Alabamian, since all of the Constitutional officers who will be inaugurated next January are South Alabamians.

This is a more or less natural opinion, in the circumstances, and yet, we are convinced, it would be a mistake to press it far.

We do not pretend to know how to explain why it is that "South" Alabamians gobbled up all of the Constitutional offices in the May and June primaries; we do not know why it is that that sort of thing happens oftener than not.

Certainly it is not because the people have any prejudice against North Alabamians, for they have not. It must be that middle and South Alabamians are more aggressive in seeking public office than the North Alabamians, possibly because they are poorer and need the offices worse.

That probably is a poor explanation, for come to think of it, practically every North Alabamian that The Advertiser knows is a politician. Apparently, however, the men in North Alabama do not cultivate South Alabama as assiduously as they might; they are not as well known down here as our boys are up there.

The truth is we don't know why the South Alabamians fare better in politics. All we know is that neither prejudice nor conscious injustice enters into the calculations of the voters.

The Advertiser would be very glad to see a North Alabamian win the Speakership, but it would regret to see him win solely because of his sectional affiliations. The Speaker should be a man who sees the State whole, a man who has had experience in legislation, who has intelligence and strength of character. It seems to The Advertiser that it does not matter greatly from what section or county such a man may come.

It is plain, however, that the dicta that only a North Alabamian should be elected will narrow the field of choice unduly. Such a rule would exclude men of the scope and character of Chauncey Sparks, of Barbour, and Earl McGowin, of Butler.

These gentlemen should not be beaten for the Speakership—in the event they should offer—solely because of their geographical situation. Neither should any North Alabamian fancy that he deserves the Speakership because of geography, with the planning of and history of which he had nothing to do.

This much is certain, however: If Colonel Graves has made up his mind that a South Alabamian shall not have the Speakership, no South Alabamian need offer.

Any new Governor can organize the House and name the Speaker. Only O'Neal and Miller have declined to intervene in that organization fight in recent years. All other Governors have named the Speaker. Graves can name the next Speaker if he wishes to do so, and if he is as wise a political leader as The Advertiser believes him to be he will name that official.

The Advertiser is free to say that it thinks the next Governor should feel free to take a hand in the Speakership contest. It hopes, however, that something besides sectional pride will be the issue.

There are just as many inferior politicians in North Alabama as in South Alabama, and "versa vica," as Jimmy Durante would say. It does not matter from what county or section a politician comes.

What does not matter will be found in his head and heart.

Disapproving Of Bibb

(New York Times)

ONE result of the Alabama primary on Tuesday has a national interest. Judge James E. Horton of Athens, circuit judge for the Eighth district, was beaten as a candidate for renomination. In June of last year he was respected and admired by the country in general. Amid the local passion about the trial of the Scottsboro Negroes his dignity, calmness and impartiality were constant. His opinion setting aside the verdict of guilty against Haywood Patterson as contrary to the weight of evidence was so lucid and cogent as to increase the high regard which he had already won.

His moral courage was worthy of his intellectual power. He knew what the consequences were likely to be. The air was full of threats to get even with him for doing his duty. At first he decided to leave the bench at the end of his present term. The bar association of Athens urged him to run again. It was hoped, rather than expected, that he would be renominated. He was beaten by voters who set prejudice and hate above reason and justice. Defeat for such causes is but another testimonial of honor.

Dear to sociologists and collectors, Bibb Graves turns up again, and his great name conquers. Governor from '27 to '31, he was of the straitest sect of prohibitionists. He venerated and was venerated by the hooded pontiffs of the K. K. K. In those glorious days that noble order was the government. It flogged everybody displeasing to its refined moral sense. In one Legislature Bibb prevented the passage of bills forbidding the Klansmen to wear their hoods in public. Later he threatened to scrimp the funds which the State Attorney General needed to lay the floggers by the heels. Hear an echo from that sweet time. The Grand Dragon writes to a smaller bigwig, believed to be an Exalted Cyclops, his confidence that the Governor "will lend us his full co-operation in the future as he has so nobly done in the past."

The Klan is done for. The noble co-operator won in the "run-off" Tuesday, and will be the next Governor—the first Governor in nearly a generation to get a second term. Such is the power of merit. Bibb is going to bring back "peace and prosperity" to Alabama. Proud and happy Alabama!

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STATES
JUN 28 1934

Elective Judiciary

THE election in Alabama the other day offers strong evidence in support of those who contend against the wisdom of an elective judiciary.

Newspaper reports told of the defeat in the primary of Judge JAMES E. HORTON, a very able and competent member of the circuit bench. He was the victim of popular resentment against a courageous decision that a high sense of duty and fidelity to the law compelled him to render.

Judge HORTON was the presiding judge at the trial of HEYWOOD PATTERSON, one of the defendants in the noted Scottsboro case. In this trial, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with capital punishment. But His Honor set the verdict aside because the testimony of the prosecuting witness was not corroborated and bore on its face indications of improbability and was contradicted by other evidence.

The Scottsboro case involved an alleged attack on two girls of doubtful repute in a freight car by nine young negroes. One of the two girls repudiated her original testimony. Much of the evidence was of the most dubious character. Originally most of the defendants were convicted, obviously in response to public sentiment, created partly because of the color of the defendants, partly because negro organizations in the North and East raised funds to send indiscreet counsel to defend the cases and raise the color issue.

* * *

JUDGE HORTON believed the verdict was wholly unwarranted. Feeling so, he would have been recreant to his duty if he had not set it aside, whatever the consequences. But because he had the courage to take a stand against what in essence amounted to a demand for lynch law, the voters of his district rallied at the polls to unseat him, presumably in favor of another judge who would respect the sentiment of the mob.

Judge HORTON has paid a penalty for his uprightness, and the obligations to his oath. There are, of course, other jurists that are imbued with the same sense of honor as Judge HORTON. But it is inevitable that when judges, human like the rest of us, are dependent on the whims of voters for their retention on or removal from the bench, some at least will be influenced in their judgments by the clamor of the mob.

Democrats Win All Contests In Republican Chilton County

11-7-34

CLANTON, ALA., Nov. 6.—(Special)—Chilton County, a banner Republican county for years, yesterday gave its overwhelming approval to Democracy and the new deal, electing a complete slate of Democratic county officers.

With returns complete from 24 to 27 boxes in the county J. Lee Smith, the Democratic nominee for probate judge and storm center of the contest, had amassed a total of 2,350 votes to his opponent, J. Z. Mims's 1,796.

Only one Republican candidate stood a ghost of a chance of winning in returns to be counted from the remaining three boxes in the race for the county commission. This was J. P. Bean, who had 1,948 votes against J. R. Clements, his Democratic opponent's 2,061.

The victory was an occasion for tumultuous rejoicing in Clanton tonight.

The majority in the probate judgeship varied only slightly in the other races.

In the race for representative, C. B. Cox, the Democratic nominee, had 2,307 votes to 1,691 for Percy M. Pitts, who ran for reelection to the legislature.

E. C. Pattillo had 2,226 votes in the race for circuit clerk against H. A. Harris's 1,836 while J. R. Hardy had polled 2,459 in the race for sheriff against Dewey Hughes's 1,696.

In the tax collector's race, T. L. McKee had received 2,193 votes against W. G. Culp's 1,981, while A. D. Martin received 2,220 against 1,854 for Akin J. Collins in the race for tax assessor.

For superintendent of education, Luther E. Little was leading 2,230 to 1,769 for W. T. Bean, his opponent.

Howard Oden, Democratic nominee also had won over A. J. Davis for one of the two county commissioner's seats the vote being 2,249 to 1,775.

A. C. Nelson and J. Pope Payne, Democratic nominees for the board of education, had a lead of about 300 votes over their Republican opponents, D. S. Robinson and Pink Martin.

No Socialist or Communist votes were cast in Chilton County.

ELECTION DISORDERS.

In Hazelton, Penn., five Democrats were shot to death and 15 others were wounded as a Democratic parade marched by the house of a Republican leader.

It appears that local police had sufficient evidence against the Republican leader to place him in jail, charged with the shooting.

11-7-34

Yesterday a number of Negroes and whites were shot and two were killed when residents of Halland, Mo., objected because Negroes went to the polls to vote.

Shooting scrapes over political affairs are supposed to break out in the so-called hot-blooded South. But late yesterday afternoon no blood had been shed in Dixie, while coroners in the East were kept busy in several communities.

These election day disorders should be thoroughly investigated and the persons guilty of the shooting should be quickly and severely punished.

Americans can not settle political disputes with gunpowder.

Troops Ordered Into Fort Payne

11-12-34

Two Detachments Called Out By Col. Moon For Tuesday's Eventualities

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 11—(AP)—Col. Hartley A. Moon of the Alabama National Guard announced here today that two detachments of troops would be moved into Fort Payne, DeKalb County seat, to preserve order during a Grand Jury investigation of the election there Tuesday, which Republicans and Democrats both claim to have won.

Guardsmen from Gadsden, and Albertville will be moved into Fort Payne, but the definite hour of movement was not announced.

The order to mobilize 60 men from the two companies followed a conference last night in Fort Payne betwen county leaders and Col. Moon Capt. Sidney B. Hooper, of Albertville, and Lieut. Ralph Hurst.

In view of county leaders' statement to the officers of the guard that no trouble was anticipated tomorrow when Grand Jury which has been investigating alleged irregularities reconvenes, but Tuesday's developments might bring violence, it was believed the guard would move in late tomorrow night or early the following day.

The county leaders who were in the conference included both Republican and Democrat party leaders.

Quietude Prevails At County Seat

FORT PAYNE, ALA., Nov. 11—(AP)—This political strife-ridden section remained quiet today, as Adjutant General Hartley A. Moon made a survey to ascertain whether National Guards would be necessary to maintain order while a Grand Jury completed its investigation of alleged election law violations.

The situation developed from a close election last Tuesday in which Democrats claimed the county Republican administration had been ousted. The count, not including absentee ballots, showed the Republicans to have won by a small majority. In the absentee ballots still uncounted, the Democrats claimed sufficient strength to assure victory.

Sheriff S. W. Pope in a statement today countered charges that he had refused to bring witnesses before the Grand Jury with an assertion that he had done everything he could.

In his statement the sheriff said he had only few hours in which to serve summonses "from the Georgia state line to Jacksonville, Fla."

"I have been diligent in the discharge of my duty," said Sheriff Pope, "because I knew that I would be subject to unjust criticism. I have safely kept all election returns under many threats from opposite factions, and I am continuing to do so in fairness to all concerned."

Special Solicitor Claude Scruggs announced today that Judge A. E. Hawkins who called the Grand Jury into special session on Wednesday after the election had subpoenaed 60 additional witnesses.

Judge Hawkins yesterday issued a writ of prohibition to prevent the sheriff, judge of probate, and circuit clerk from certifying the returns until the absentee ballots had been counted.

Political-1934
Elections.

Alabama

Pope's Counsel Going To Court For His Release

Street And Isbell Here To Start Action On Behalf Of Republican Sheriff

Birmingham

Troops Recalled

11-15-34

Moon Satisfied Situation At Fort Payne Doesn't Require Military Guard

Birmingham News

A formal proceeding will be filed during the forenoon today in either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals of Alabama, seeking the release from custody of S. W. Pope, Republican sheriff of DeKalb County, who was fined $50 and sent to jail for an indefinite period for contempt of court Tuesday at Fort Payne by Circuit Judge A. E. Hawkins.

The proceeding was being prepared last night by Oliver D. Street, of Birmingham, Republican national committeeman from Alabama and former chairman of the Republican State executive committee, and John B. Isbell, of Fort Payne, former U. S. district attorney. Neither attorney at that time, was certain of the form it was to take. One of a number of forms are available, including habeas corpus and certiorari.

It is believed, however, that the choice will probably be an application for a writ of certiorari for review by the high court of the action of Judge Hawkins in adjudging the Sheriff in contempt, as both Mr. Street and Mr. Isbell said the bill they would file would charge that the Sheriff was being unlawfully and illegally deprived of his liberty and that Judge Hawkins exceeded his authority in remanding him to jail for contempt of court.

Judge Hawkins's order fining the Sheriff and committing him to a call, was based on the alleged failure of the Sheriff to obey orders directing him and other members of the election board not to canvass official returns for the county from the recent general election, until absentee ballots had been counted.

Troops Called In

Though the DeKalb Grand Jury is still engaged in investigating alleged election frauds in the county, Col. Hartley A. Moon, adjutant general, on receipt of reports that no disorder had occurred there or was anticipated, in connection with the investigation and that the tense feeling noted several days ago had subsided, issued orders last night for the withdrawal of National Guard troops ordered into Fort Payne Monday morning to assist local authorities in the preservation of order and preventing demonstration of any kind.

Col. Moon said half of the force, which consist of detachments from guard units in Gadsden and Albertville, had been ordered to return to their home station at Gadsden last night, and that the remainder will be relieved from duty and entrain for Albertville during the forenoon today.

Knight Asked For Ruling

In connection with the Grand Jury investigation at Fort Payne and the controversy that has developed between Democrats and Republicans in DeKalb as to which party won the election in the county, the Democrats claiming count of more than 200 absentee ballots allegedly omitted from the official canvass, would give them the victory, Atty. Gen. Knight's office yesterday made public a request for a ruling as to the handling of absentee ballots, received by him on Nov. 6 and his reply by wire, addressed to Probate Judge G. L. Malone.

The request came from H. U. Gilbert, secretary of the DeKalb County Democratic executive committee, who in a telegram to Mr. Knight said he, Mr. Gilbert, had delivered in person to the probate judge, 234 legal absentee ballots in proper form as required by law, but that the probate judge refused to deliver them to the election board or officers to tabulate and count and that he also refused to deliver them back to him, Mr. Gilbert, to mail to him, and that the probate judge was keeping the ballots. A ruling was thereafter asked as to whether the absentee ballots could not legally be delivered to the probate judge in person as well as by mail, and request was made that this ruling be furnished to the probate judge by wire.

In compliance with the request, the Attorney General wired Judge Malone the same day as follows: "Absentee ballots may be delivered to officer authorized by law to receive them in person or by mail. All absentee ballots received by such officer should be turned over to the election officials for tabulation subject to challenge as in other cases provided for."

Over 50 Witnesses Before Grand Jury

FORT PAYNE, ALA., Nov. 14.—(AP)—More than 50 witnesses were examined today by the DeKalb County Grand Jury in its investigation of alleged irregularities in the Nov. 6 general election, while the county's sheriff remained in jail on a contempt of court sentence.

A second partial report by the jury was predicted tomorrow by Special Solicitor Claude Scruggs, who said "they spent two hours this afternoon voting on whether to issue certain indictments."

Meanwhile, Alabama national guardsmen, called after tenseness developed with both Republican and Democrats claiming county-wide victory, remained on duty and quiet prevailed.

Coroner John Baxter, Democrat, continued to hold the office of sheriff since the jailing of Sheriff S. W. Pope, Republican, yesterday on orders from Circuit Judge A. E. Hawkins, who held him in contempt and fined him $50 in addition to the sentence for failure to obey a writ of prohibition that directed that no official canvass of the votes be made until absentee ballots were counted.

It was on the 241 absentee ballots that the bitter election controversy had its genesis, Democrats claiming 239 votes favoring their candidates, Republican election officials refusing to count them, and the election board returning a certificate of election without including them in it.

Only one Democrat won on the original canvass.

Judge Hawkins's sentence was indefinite in that it read "until such time the order is complied with." (The absentee ballots counted and certified with the official canvass.)

In addition to the sentence and fine, Judge Hawkins directed that all Pope's deputies be suspended.

Pope said he did not count the absentee ballots "on advice of my attorney," who is Oliver D. Street, Republican national committeeman for Alabama.

Webster Blake, an election official and under indictment with A. L. Haas in the voting probe testified he refused to count the absentee ballots because there was at least one for a man dead 32 years. He also said, about 50 persons signed affidavits they did not ask for ballots.

Nothing, Scruggs reported, was done today about counting the absentee ballots, now in custody of the Democratic coroner instead of the sheriff.

DEMOCRACY MADE SECURE IN DEKALB COUNTY POLITICS

News

Under Auspices Of National Guard Republicans Lose Positions

11-14-34

SHERIFF POPE OUSTED UNDER COURT RULING

Birmingham News

Coroner Baxter Takes Over Keys And Records Of

Removed Official

BY RALPH E. HURST
The News-Age-Herald Staff Writer

FORT PAYNE, Ala.—Under the auspices of the Alabama National Guard, DeKalb County was literally "made safe for Democracy" Tuesday when the Republican sheriff, S. W. Pope, was sent to jail for contempt of court and replaced by Coroner John Baxter, a Democrat, in a climax of the bitter fight between the Republicans and Democrats growing out of last Tuesday's election in which both sides still claim victory.

Sheriff Pope was sent to jail by Circuit Judge A. E. Hawkins, a Democrat, who sat on his bench beside Circuit Court Clerk V. W. Stott, a Republican. The action was taken over the protest of O. D. Street, Republican national committeeman, and John Isbell, another Republican leader and attorney, who were present as counsel.

The entire proceedings were conducted in the presence of a Grand Jury, composed of 16 Democrats and two Republicans and directed in its probe of alleged election irregularities by Special Solicitor Claude Scruggs, a Democrat.

The sheriff was carried to the jail, one block from the courthouse by Coroner Baxter, while national guard troops stood on the alert to prevent any disorders. There was not the slightest demonstration, however, when the sentence was passed.

The sheriff's residence is on the first floor of the jail, where his wife and children reside, but he was moved upstairs to a cell.

Coroner Baxter was told that the ouster of the sheriff also meant the ouster of his deputies, and he was ordered to appoint new deputies, a new jailer and a new bailiff for the Grand Jury, which was ordered to renew the intensity of its investigation.

Judge Hawkins did not say what action, if any, he contemplated against Court Clerk Stott and Probate Judge G. L. Malone, Republican, who were members of the election board along with the sheriff, against which the judge issued a writ of prohibition to restrain them from counting ballots. It was the ignoring of this order that brought the contempt sentence for the sheriff.

"They are all equally guilty," Judge Hawkins declared.

He told the Grand Jury he understood many persons had been deputized and had been carrying guns and conducting themselves in an unlawful manner on the streets of Fort Payne.

He charged them to investigate this particular angle and to return indictments against any carriers of concealed weapons regardless of what kind of badges or permits they might have.

"I want you to act and if you cannot do that I will discharge you and get a Grand Jury which can," he said. "We are going to have law and order in this county and they needn't get it in their system that they can run over any class. We have the troops here. I hated to call them but they are here and they will stay as long as they are needed and 5,000 more are within quick call if we need them. You need not be afraid now of being driven out of the courthouse."

Street told Judge Hawkins he was leaving town on the 6 p.m. train which goes south.

"Yes, I know where you are going," Judge Hawkins, who had refused to grant an appeal or stay of sentence, replied.

Street planned to go to Montgomery Tuesday night, presaging that the next skirmish of the Gap's political battle will be in Montgomery before the Supreme Court.

Sheriff Pope was given a $50 fine and sentenced to jail "until he complies with the orders of the court."

Judge Hawkins was asked by newspaper men how long this meant, they pointing out that the sheriff cannot function in any respect while he is in jail but the judge had no enlightenment to offer.

No immediate action is planned by Judge Hawkins in regard to a count of Tuesday's vote. The Republicans have refused to count 241 absentee ballots of which 239 are Democratic. Without these votes being counted, the Republicans have a 75-vote margin for all county-wide offices.

Troops remained on duty Tuesday night but at least part of them was expected to be removed late Wednesday, there being no indication of further development until the Grand Jury completes its probe and reports near the end of the week.

Judge Hawkins told the jurors he was going to convene court immediately after they report and try every person indicted, and that if necessary more troops would be present at the trial.

Tuesday's development left the Democrats in complete control of DeKalb County law enforcement, the guardsmen being present to support the court and Fort Payne's Chief of Police Rufus Smith being a Democrat. A detachment of national guard troops was placed on guard of the ballot boxes Tuesday night.

National guardsmen from Albertville and Gadsden moved into Fort Payne at 8 a.m. and went on duty to preserve order and enforce any court decrees. They had been requested by Judge Hawkins, Solicitor Scruggs and Democratic leaders here, who feared

Court Fines, Jails Sheriff Pope In Contempt Case

11-14-34

Hawkins Deals Severely With County Official For Disobeying Bench Order

Absentees Ignored

Republicans Declined To Tally 241 Votes, 239 Of Which Were Democratic

By T. M. DAVENPORT
Associated Press Staff Writer

FORT PAYNE, ALA., Nov. 13.—(A.P.)—The Republican sheriff of DeKalb County was sentenced to jail for an indefinite period and fined $50 for contempt of court, and the county coroner, a Democrat, took over the office here today as developments in the bitter dispute between the two parties in the Nov. 6 election.

Judge A. E. Hawkins, presiding over the Dekalb Circuit, sentenced Sheriff S. W. Pope for his alleged failure to obey orders directing the sheriff and other members of the election board not to canvass the official returns for the county until absentee votes had been counted.

Pope took the stand at the contempt hearing here, and said he proceeded with the canvassing of the returns last Friday on instructions of his attorneys, Oliver D. Street, Republican national committeeman for Alabama, and John Isbell, former United States district attorney.

Pope Surrenders to Coroner.

After the judge's decision, Pope surrendered to Coroner John Baxter, and was taken to jail, where, under the sentence, he will remain "until such time as the order is complied with."

All deputies sheriff under Pope were ordered suspended.

National guardsmen, called out to prevent possible trouble over the case, lined the court room when sentence was pronounced, but they found little to do. The throng which jammed the courthouse for the hearing remained quiet throughout the day.

In sentencing Pope, Judge Hawkins said he didn't "want to punish the sheriff, because we are the best of friends.

"The sheriff and other members of the election board were ordered to be here in the court room at 10 o'clock on Nov. 9 and none appeared. After being served with the order, they went ahead and canvassed the returns in violation thereof, so I am going to hold the sheriff in contempt and sentence him to jail until such time as the order is complied with, and in violation, fine him $50."

Pope and Webster Blake, one of the election officials at the courthouse box, were principal witnesses at the hearing. Blake told of the refusal of officials, including himself, to count the absentee votes.

Man Dead 32 Years Voted.

"Joshua Pointer has been dead for 32 years and his ballot was in there," Blake testified. He named others who, he said, were not out of the county on election day, but whose ballots were in the absentee box. He said 241 ballots were not counted. Democrats contend that 239 of these ballots were for the Democratic ticket, and that these votes would elect the entire party ticket for the county.

Baxter, after taking office as sheriff, said, "Pope is one of my best friends. I sure hate to turn him in. I am going to appoint a warden tomorrow, and he will be one of Pope's friends."

Pope, who maintained his jovial attitude throughout the hearing, lives with his family on the first floor of the jail building. This morning he said he would "move upstairs" if the judge so ordered.

The election certificates signed by Pope, Probate Judge G. L. Malone, and W. V. Stokes, Circuit Court clerk, was introduced in evidence. It was for signing this certificate, without counting absentee ballots, that Sheriff Pope was cited for contempt by Judge Hawkins.

Hawkins's Eligibility Doubted.

The morning session, which opened with the court room jammed and standing room at a premium, was consumed by efforts of Street to have Judge Hawkins recuse himself from sitting on the case on the grounds that he was disqualified by the fact that he was a candidate in the election involved.

Judge Hawkins, after listening to arguments from Street and Reed, overruled the motion. He also overruled a motion to quash the citation. During the discussion of the first motion, Reed answered Street's argument with the assertion that Judge Hawkins's election did not hinge on the ballots in question because he was unopposed.

Members of the Grand Jury, which has been investigating alleged irregularities in the election since last Wednesday, were called into the court room to listen to the proceedings.

Special Solicitor Claude Scruggs said the jury's inquiry probably would last until Friday. Two indictments were returned last week in a partial report of the jury.

trouble in event Sheriff Pope was jailed.

Individual Republicans expressed resentment at the presence of troops and Sheriff Pope said he saw no necessity for them. Nevertheless, Republicans admitted they had ignored court orders because they were so "palpably wrong."

On the surface Fort Payne was quiet with only a slight increase in the number of persons on the streets. There were some individual expressions of resentment against the guardsmen being on duty.

The sheriff said he would go to jail quietly if convicted, but would not give up his office until compelled to. He added facetiously that in event of conviction he would "move upstairs." At present he and his family occupy the ground floor of the jail, with the prisoners in the second story.

The fight which has intensified partisanship in DeKalb, centers on refusal of Republican county and election officials to count 241 absentee ballots, of which 239 are said to be Democratic. Without these ballots the Republicans had a 75 majority for all county offices except one. With these ballots counted, the Democrats have a clean sweep of the county.

The Republican officials say they have counted "all legal ballots" and have ignored Circuit Court orders to count all votes. Beyond this has been Democratic charges of intimidation of Grand Jury witnesses and failure of Sheriff Pope to serve subpoenas and bring in witnesses.

The sheriff answered that he had been given more work than he could do in the time allotted.

The DeKalb County ticket around which the proceedings revolve, was: Representative, R. L. Tolbert (D.) and Norman C. Wilkes (R.); probate judge, J. C. Kellett (D.) and W. A. Mitchell (R.); court clerk, L. G. McPherson (D.) and W. L. Traffans (R); sheriff, E. W. Stewart (D.) and L. H. Hixon (R.); tax collector, W. O. Crowley (D.) and J. C. Durham (R.).

The contempt citation against Sheriff Pope was served Monday as a result of his alleged failure to obey the judicial decrees of Judge Hawkins. At the same time, Special Solicitor Claude Scruggs ordered subpoenaes issued for 30 additional witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury, which is composed of 16 Democrats and two Republicans.

Troops were sent here at the request of Judge Hawkins and other Democratic court officials who feared that if the guardsmen were not present, trouble might develop when the contemplated action was taken against the sheriff and other officials.

The guardsmen were from Company G at Albertville and Company F at Gadsden. They were commanded by Capt. S. B. Hooper, with the following officers: Capt. Cecil C. Whitehead, Lieut. William Thomason, Lieut. Elmer A. Redmond, Lieut. Curtis A. Gibson and Lieut. Grady Leach.

Democratic leaders of DeKalb held a conference Monday night to discuss Tuesday's proceedings.

The afternoon session did not get underway until 1:45 p.m. when a motion to quash was overruled.

Reed then offered a copy of the court order of last Friday restraining the sheriff as a member of the election board from counting any votes. The certificate of last Tuesday's vote as reported to the secretary of state was offered in evidence. It showed Republican victory for all but one county office—a district commissioner—but showed Democrats won in the races for governor, lieutenant governor, Congress, chief justice and most other state offices.

Opposing counsel were unable to agree on facts and resorted to witnesses, the first called being Webster Blake, a Republican manager, who was indicted last Friday and placed under $100 bond in the vote probe.

Blake said 241 absentee ballots had been challenged and that he did not count them but instead placed them in a box with the return challenge and given to the sheriff.

Two Republicans Crash Democratic Lines To Win Seats In Legislature

Only two Republican candidates managed to slip through Democracy's lines in Alabama at the Nov. 6 general election, it was revealed by the official canvass of returns yesterday at the capitol. Both were elected members of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. They are Norman C. Wilkes, who received a total of 5,458 votes, nosing out R. L. Tolbert, the Democratic nominee, in DeKalb County, whose total was 5,247; and J. A. Posey, who defeated Mose A. Fincher, Democrat, in Winston County. Posey receiving 1,737 votes to Fincher's 1,113.

In Chilton County, which is normally Republican, C. H. Cox, Democrat, retired Percy M. Pitts by the comfortable margin of 2,688 to 2,114, in the race for representative. All Democratic nominees for seats in the State Senate were elected.

Democratic nominees won hands down in the four congressional districts where opposition appeared. In the fourth district, Judge Sam F. Hobbs defeated his Republican opponent, Charles R. Robinson, by the overwhelming majority of 14,728 to 2,086. Maj. Joe Starnes, Democrat, received a total vote of 22,035 in the fifth district, while the total of Dr. J. C. Swann, chairman of the State Republican executive committee, who ran against him, was 7,282.

Congressman George Huddleston all but annihilated his two opponents for reelection in the ninth district. His total vote was 19,317. William H. McEniry, Republican nominee, received 832 votes, and William F. Spencer, Socialist, 186. Congressman W. B. Bankhead rolled up a total of 22,001 votes in the seventh district for reelection, to 5,361 cast for his opponent, John W. Dodd, Independent.

Though the canvass has not yet been completed, indications are final figures will show that the total vote cast in the general election, in the State as a whole, was between 170,000 and 175,000. The largest total shown by the canvass thus far, to have been cast for opposing candidates for a State office, is 171,366. It is estimated, however, that some 5,000 more ballots were polled in the governor's race than in any other. The vote for governor in general elections is always heaviest, it was pointed out, and should have run at least 5,000 ahead of that for other candidates for State offices on Nov. 6.

Three members of the Supreme Court who ran for reelection, were renominated in the Democratic primaries for additional terms, without opposition, but were all opposed by Republican candidates in the general election. They disposed of their opposition in each instance as follows. For chief justice, Chief Justice John C. Anderson (D), 147,189; Milton H. Lanier (R), 24,177. Associate justice No. 2, Justice Lucien D. Gardner (D), 147,248; J. Foy Guin (R), 23,131. Associate justice No. 2, Justice A. B. Foster (D), 146,838; J. T. Johnson (R), 23,363. All Democratic nominees for judicial circuit offices were elected.

Count will not be made by the State Canvassing Board now in session at the Capitol, of the vote cast for governor, lieutenant-governor, attorney general, State treasurer, secretary of State, State auditor, commissioner of agriculture and State superintendent of education. Canvass of the vote cast for candidates for those offices will be conducted by the Legislature when it meets in January and the results formally announced. It is known of course, however, that all Democratic nominees, wherever opposed won by sweeping majorities.

Yesterday the board canvassed the vote cast for candidates for the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the Legislature, judicial circuit offices, and representatives in Congress—all except those participating in the races for associate judges of the Court of Appeals. Count of the vote cast for Presiding Judge Charles R. Bricken, unopposed for reelection, showed a total of 145,939.

Today the board will make the count in all the associate judgeship contests, and of the vote cast for the respective candidates for associate members of the Public Service Commission. The work will then be completed.

In addition to making the official count in the races for various offices yesterday, the board also canvassed the vote cast for and against the proposed constitutional amendment which was ratified, that will take off the present fee basis and place on a salary basis beginning in January, the probate judge, tax assessor, tax collector, circuit court clerk and register in chancery of Mobile County. By a vote of 91,947 for to 12,533 against, the amendment has become a part of the Constitution of Alabama.

In only one county was it rejected. DeKalb, where 1,034 votes were cast against to 774 for it. Through some oversight, it developed, it was not voted on at all in Russell County because of failure of election officials to provide the necessary blank forms for recording "yes" or "no" votes on the proposal.

The State Canvassing Board is composed of the Governor, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State. Acting for those respective officials who had to be out of the city yesterday, were W. F. Covington, Jr., the Governor's recording secretary; Assistant Attorney General James L. Screws, and Mrs. G. L. Baggett, secretary to the secretary of state.

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Alabama

Elections.

Dixon Platform

Alabama confronts today a period in its history as critical as that of Reconstruction.

The changing times of the first quarter of a century rendered inadequate and outworn a substantial portion of our governmental machinery.

The years 1927-31 were years of extravagant expenditures, of venal patronage and spoils, and of mounting public debt. They sowed the seeds of disaster, climaxed by the collapse of our economic system and by three years more of stubbornly ineffective groping.

Today our state nears bankruptcy. Appropriations for essential service cannot be met. Our schools are closing. Our teachers are unpaid. Our health protection is impaired. Our credit is at low ebb. We are blocked and hampered by an obsolete tax system. We are weighted down by a system of government departments, state, county and city, stagnant with dead wood and dangerously expensive and inefficient.

Upon the ashes of the "new era" of the twenties, we have in this third decade of the century the task of building a new structure. Many of our ancient methods are gone forever. Though many sound fibers from the past are left, we still have to contend with the obstacles of debt and obsolete machinery. Our state needs a governor who will not forsake the wisdom and experience of the past, but who looks forward to the future confidently—unafraid of change.

As a candidate for governor of Alabama in the Democratic primary of May 1, I believe that the people of Alabama are entitled to a full, explicit and unequivocal declaration regarding my position on major public problems. I subscribe to the Democratic platform of the Chicago National Convention. A platform is a covenant with the people to be faithfully kept by the elected official when entrusted with power; the people are entitled to know the terms of the contract to which they are asked to subscribe.

Given the opportunity, I pledge myself to put into effect the policies which I herein outline, and which I shall discuss clearly and specifically from the stump so that no one may misunderstand my exact position on each plank.

My platform is built on the fundamental principle that the welfare of the entire state must come before the interests of any one group or groups within the state: that public policies must be dictated by regard for the welfare of the greatest number, and not by the special interests of any organized minority, irrespective of how worthwhile such particular interests may be.

I advocate:

The reorganization of the state government and the installation of the system of appointment of department heads.

The reorganization along modern lines of the county and municipal governments.

The abolition of earmarked funds with the exception of trust funds, funds for debt service and school funds in sufficient amount to permit planning for the future.

Installation of a modern and less cumbersome system of taxation, if possible with a lessening of the ad valorem tax on homesteads.

Continuation of the present income tax.

The $5 automobile license.

Licensed sale of beer and wine in counties so voting.

Package sale of spirituous liquors from state warehouses, on a permit system in counties so voting.

Maintenance of the school system with recognition of the truth that the child in the rural districts is as much entitled to an education as the child in the cities.

Unification of the system of higher education to avoid duplication and waste of the public funds.

Elimination in the grade and high school system of overlapping and unessential offices.

Recognition of the principle that education and the public health are of paramount importance and that so long as there are taxable values in Alabama, they must go forward.

Lessening of school book costs, if necessary, by the abolition of the present system of depositories.

Restriction of the rule of legislative courtesy to the point necessary to preserve some systematic government in our counties and cities.

Installation of a system of uniform accounting in all counties.

Immediate legislative reapportionment on the principle of population and county units.

Constitutional changes to bring our governmental structures, state, county and city, in line with modern governmental forms, renovate our tax system and make the changes herein advocated.

Complete cooperation with the national government in its farm relief measures, with recognition of the principle that agriculture is the basic industry of our state.

Complete cooperation with the national government in its program for the national recovery.

Complete cooperation with the president in the great Tennessee Valley power project.

Adequate representation of the people before the Public Service Commission and the passage of any legislation necessary to give our people the right to choose between private and municipal ownership of utilities and to place into effect the system of their choice.

Establishment of a department of labor.

Prevention of child labor, first of all by our own efforts in this state and if those are not effective, then by ratification of the child labor amendment.

Installation of a system of old age pensions and unemployment insurance as soon as the financial condition of the state permits.

Inauguration of a civil service status for state employes.

Reorganization of our convict department, abolition of unnecessary costs in transportation and abuse of the present short-term convict system.

Use of our convicts on the public roads, both state and county.

Reform of the cumulative poll tax law with minimum requirement of two years.

Establishment of a legislative reference bureau.

Reduction of the legal interest rate to 6 per cent with a rate permissible by contract of not to exceed 8 per cent.

Recognition of the principle that the governor is the governor of the counties and the cities as well as of the state, with duties equal as between counties and as between cities and with responsibility to show favoritism to none.

Careful analysis by competent Alabama citizens of the present road system of the state, with recommendations to the Legislature as to necessary changes to avoid duplication, overlapping and waste of the public funds.

I am convinced that the economies and the revenue from liquor control herein suggested will do away with the necessity for new levies; without their adoption, new taxes are inevitable. However, should they not produce the necessary funds to maintain those essential governmental functions—schools, public health, law and order—new taxes will have to come.

The issues herein outlined, I consider the most vital in this campaign. There are others, some of almost equal import, which I shall discuss at a later time.

In conclusion, I will leave this thought:

The time has come when ancient minds and ancient methods can no longer meet the needs of Alabama. The old-time type of political leadership, which has so long controlled the destiny of Alabama and horse-traded it among themselves must be supplanted. It has brought us to the brink of chaos. It cannot lead us out.

I ask for the support of that great majority of Alabama citizens whose sole concern in this election is the regeneration of our state. To them I pledge an honest, open-minded and courageous administration.

McCord Platform

Education

Ever since Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, first promulgated the cardinal principle that the survival of a Democratic system of government depended upon the education of its citizens, every true Democrat has given assent to that principle. I not only believe in this principle, but will insist that it be put into practice. The doors of educational opportunity must be kept open to the boys and girls of Alabama. Free schools and terms of standard length of not less than seven months must be maintained. The higher educational institutions must be maintained. If any officer or employe of the state is paid his or her salary, then every one, including the school teacher, must be paid. Education must have its pro rata share of funds.

School Books

The cost of school books must be reduced. The present system of book selection and distribution must be revised. The school children of Alabama must receive books at minimum cost.

Health

There is no higher duty of the state than to safeguard and promote the health of its citizens. There can be no lasting happiness without health. Adequate financial provision should be made for the Public Health Department.

Agriculture And Labor

The population of this state is predominantly agricultural. Our people as a whole cannot be prosperous until the farmers of Alabama prosper. Realizing this, I will work toward that end through every enlightened means and will heartily cooperate with the Department of Agriculture, the extension service, and every other agency for the benefit of those engaged in this basic industry. I favor adding to the Department of Agriculture and Industries a department of labor, the designation of such department to be Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industries.

Confederate Veterans

The Democratic party has always been the friend of these heroes of the sixties. In consonance with Democratic principle and practice I favor the most liberal and generous treatment of these men whom Alabama will always delight to honor, and the payment of Confederate pensions on the days they become due.

Hospitals

The state hospitals for the care of the insane should be adequately supported so that they may accommodate and treat all those unfortunates who, by reason of mental disease, need such service. All other eleemosynary institutions of the state should be adequately supported and maintained so that they may accomplish the purposes for which they were created.

Child Welfare

Civilization moves forward on the feet of little children. Child welfare work of the right kind means a lasting investment in future citizenship. Such appropriations as are necessary for this department are true economy.

Banks

Thousands of people throughout the state are today suffering through the failure of banks. The situation brings forcibly to our attention the need of a stronger banking department with revised laws. These I will favor.

Insurance

The period of depression has also brought to our attention the inadequacy of our insurance laws. Alabama citizens must be protected by insurance laws designed to meet twentieth century conditions. These I will favor.

Roads

The paved highway has proved not only the greatest blessing to the greatest number, but also the kind of road which is most truly economical. Alabama must have a complete paved highway system, and I favor the construction of such a system at the lowest possible cost. I pledge my best efforts towards that end. Feeder, county and lateral roads must be kept up to a high state of efficiency and safe for public travel. I pledge my best efforts toward that end.

Bridges

The 15 bridges built by the "Alabama Bridge Corporation" have been declared to be the property of the state of Alabama. That is, our court of last resort has ruled and decreed that the outstanding bonds together with the accruing interest thereon is a debt owing by our state; therefore, just as soon as is possible these bridges should be taken over by the state and made free bridges to the public.

Small Loans

I favor protecting the small borrower from extortion.

Labor And Capital

Absolute fairness to both labor and capital should be the principle and practice of every government. The good old Democratic doctrine: "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," should apply here. Our president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, favors the child labor amendment, which would make permanent the freedom granted the child worker under the NRA. I follow the president.

Taxation

The tax burden should be more equitably distributed. Public office is a public trust, and public funds are trust funds. Every dollar spent except for a dollar's worth of public good is a breach of trust. I favor a careful and enlightened reorganization of the state government with a view both to economy and efficiency. There must be no increase in the tax burden of the people of Alabama, unless after every possible economy has been put into practice, it becomes absolutely necessary, in order to save the schools. I favor the exemption from taxation of homesteads "not exceeding in value two thousand ($2,000.00) dollars and in area one hundred and sixty (160) acres," and of household furnishings not to exceed five hundred ($500.00) dollars in value as soon as can possibly be done. I favor the reduction of the automobile license tag to such an amount as will pay not more than the road bonds to which it is pledged by our constitution. I pledge my best thought and effort toward efficiency and economy in the operation of the state government so that this lightening of the tax burden may be accomplished. I will not favor the repeal of the income tax amendment to the constitution of Alabama. The people have clearly spoken on this subject. The enabling acts giving life to it must be retained. Since the abolition of the convict lease sys-

tem, the small counties of Alabama could hardly exist without the gasoline taxes. I favor the retention of these taxes by the counties as they are now apportioned. Tax laws must be enforced to the end that the storekeeper and dealer who buys goods on which taxes have been paid will not be penalized by the storekeeper and dealer who buys bootleg goods. I am not in favor of a sales tax.

Redemption Of Homes

Laws must be enacted whereby the thousands of citizens who have lost their homes and their property through tax sales may be permitted to redeem their property. Installment payments of such taxes should be provided, if necessary.

Crime

The heaviest burden on the taxpayer is crime. Alabama is paying too much for crime. Crime detection and punishment must keep pace with the modern criminal. Alabama must be a national leader in crime reduction. I pledge myself to the enforcement of the laws of the state of Alabama. I favor and will urge upon the Legislature the enactment of modern and scientific probation and parole laws.

Primaries And Suffrage

The liberties of our people and the protection of life and property rights depend in a large measure upon their full and free expression at the polls as to who shall rule over them. I pledge my influence in preserving the primary election system in Alabama. That vast number of men and women who have lost the right of suffrage belong to "the forgotten men." We must find ways and means to make them eligible and qualified voters in Alabama. This must be done without changing our constitution on suffrage.

Reapportionment

Representation in the Legislature should be upon the basis of population. I favor reapportionment of representation on that basis. I will call upon the Legislature to enact such laws as will bring about such legislation.

God's Great Out-Of-Doors

The innocent pleasure of field and stream must be preserved for the citizens of Alabama and their posterity. The departments having charge of the conservation of natural resources, including fish, game and forestry, deserve and will have under my administration, full cooperation.

Prohibition

The saloon must not be returned to Alabama. I am opposed to the repeal of the Alabama prohibition laws relating to hard liquor. I am in favor of temperance, and, as a temperance measure, I favor an amendment of these laws by the Legislature so as to permit the sale of light wines and beer, under such regulations as will exterminate the bootlegger. I believe and think that light wines and beer will solve this vexing question, and furnish a source of much needed revenue. I am unalterably opposed to legalizing hard liquor in any way unless and until ordered by a majority vote of the citizenship of the state. I am unalterably opposed to the saloon, the brothel and the bootlegger.

Roosevelt Administration

I am an original Roosevelt man, and have constantly sought to uphold his hands in his constructive program for national recovery for the relief of the unemployed, the homeowner, the farmer and the laboring man. I hereby pledge myself to support and to cooperate with our great Democratic president in all measures for the public good in every way whereby a state administration can be of such service. I am heartily in favor of the Tennessee Valley Authority program as announced by our president. I favor the production of nitrates at Muscle Shoals by the government to protect the farmer against the Chilian Nitrate Trust, thereby assuring him cheaper fertilizer.

Conclusion

On this platform I stand. I will stand on it after the election, as much so as now. It is built of sound planks, on good old Democratic doctrine, bound together with the nails of common sense. Standing thereon, I confidently await the verdict of the voters of Alabama.

Dixon Launches Campaign With New Deal Plea

Advertiser

Incompetence And Waste Must Be Dethroned, He Tells Florence Audience

1-28-34

Assails 2 Rivals

Montgomery Ala

Scores Graves On Record; Charges Alf Tunstall Is Backing Judge McCord

FLORENCE, ALA., Jan. 27.—(Special)—Frank Dixon, Birmingham attorney and World War veteran, lashed out here today in the inaugural address of his campaign for Government against incompetence and waste in the administration of State affairs, government control by organized minorities, and the political type of leadership which he declared has brought State finances to the brink of chaos.

Speaking before a cheering, overflow audience of North Alabama citizens in the same city where President Roosevelt disclosed his program for development of the Tennessee Valley, Mr. Dixon delivered what he called a "declaration of war" against "ancient minds and methods" in the government of Alabama.

"We are facing a new day," Mr. Dixon shouted. "To the shame of our former leaders it must be said that we face that new day with fear and indecision due to the desperate condition in which they left our State. We face that new day heavily burdened with a load that mismanagement in our government has placed upon our shoulders and the shoulders of our children and our children's children. Unlike other commonwealths, freed of debt, with modern simplified efficient forms of government, we have a mill stone around our necks. The question which confronts us is

DIXON LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN WITH NEW DEAL PLEA

(Continued From Page 1)

whether we shall seek as leaders in this new day, those ancient political ring masters of Alabama who have tricked and cajoled the people of our State through generations by their deception or whether we shall seek new blood—men coming without the stigma of a sorry political past, unshackled by past political favoritism, who seek zealously to do away with ancient minds and the ancient methods of Alabama politics, and to install here a modern State."

Mr. Dixon was introduced by President Jimmie Jones of the Birmingham City Commission who was one of the large party of Birmingham citizens who came to Florence in a motorcade of 50 cars for the Dixon rally. Mr. Dixon opened his address with a comparison of national conditions when President Roosevelt took office and conditions which exist today in Alabama. "When President Roosevelt took the helm," Mr. Dixon said, "our national government was in a pitiable plight, brought about largely by the determined efforts of warring factions to control the national government for their own selfish ends."

"The same condition," he declared, "exists today in Alabama. Our State has never yet developed the psychology of a State. To the East, to the North, and to the West of us are commonwealths, which through wise guidance of their affairs, have intelligent control of their governments. Our failure has not been the failure of our people, but the failure of those who constituted themselves our leaders.

City Warring Groups

"Our whole State is divided into a number of groups, each warring the other, with the county government, with the State government and with any other force in the State which is not directly affiliated with that group. The candidate, who seeks office, immediately comes into contact with the spokesmen for these groups. Those who operate the Department of Agriculture naturally seek increased appropriations. Those who operate our schools demand more funds and that there be no lessening of school revenues; those who are interested in roads make a promise of better roads a condition of their support; those in charge of public health wish increased facilities; those interested in game and fish want more effective preservation of wild life. Similarly, those who are trying to avoid special taxes, try to force promises of decreased taxation for their special groups. In brief, each of these warring groups puts the interests of his group before the interests of the entire commonwealth.

"I sympathize most keenly with the worthy impulses which move these different groups. But the point I make is that it is high time for the people of this State to bring these groups to the realization that the welfare of Alabama as a whole is paramount. No limb of the tree can be sound while the trunk is diseased. That is what I mean by State psychology.

"The people of Alabama have the right to stand and point the finger of scorn at those who have been our political leaders in the past but who have not had the courage or the vision to face the powerful political groups in this State, and insist that the welfare of the State—the whole State—comes first. For the sake of their own power and petty political future, good leadership has been sacrificed and the State has suffered. Our political leaders have made a burnt offering of Alabama on the altar of their personal ambitions."

Tells The Remedy

As the remedy for this condition, Mr. Dixon urged the need for a complete reorganization of the State government and governments of Alabama counties and municipalities.

Pointing to the experience of other states, Mr. Dixon brought out that Virginia reorganized its State government in 1927 under Gov. Byrd, and in January, 1928, Byrd recommended a $1,200,000 tax reduction. Virginia's departments, he said, were reduced from nearly 100 bureaus, boards and commissions to only 12 departments; its financial system was reorganized by the adoption of the segregated tax plan and 48 separate funds handled outside of the State Treasury were put into the State Treasury and all revenues were disbursed upon approval of the State comptroller. Virginia, also, he said, adopted the short ballot for State offices. Mr. Dixon discussed in detail, showing through study of the subject, the State governmental reorganization plans of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Indiana and other states which have modernized their obsolete governmental machinery with enormous resultant saving to taxpayers. Mr. Dixon was applauded when he referred to President Roosevelt's constructive reorganization program in New York State which Roosevelt served as governor when a young man of only 46 years.

Mr. Dixon urged that the progressive plans of these other states be put into effect in Alabama. He advocated the short ballot, which he explained meant appointment by the governor of heads of State departments in the same manner that members of the President's cabinet are appointed.

Turning to county and municipal administration, Mr. Dixon declared that the need of reorganization had been frankly stated to the people by President Roosevelt in his speech in September, 1932, in which President Roosevelt urged the abolition of useless county offices, consolidation of taxing districts, and the eliminations of some of the layers of tax units which had been superimposed one upon the other.

"It is in the securing of county and municipal reorganization that the greatest savings can be made," Mr. Dixon said. "Under our system of legislative courtesy each individual member of the Legislature or group of members representing any particular county has a right to change overnight, as the result of political whims, the entire governing set-up of the county. As a consequence there is a different form of county government in nearly every single county in the State of Alabama. There is no system of uniform accounting; no way to tell in many counties what is done with public funds. There is also tremendous duplication, and tremendous waste of taxpayers' funds."

Legislative Courtesy

Mr. Dixon declared that he would seek to modify the rule of legislative courtesy, and arrange for the submission to the counties of the State of two different plans for reorganizing county government, the plan to be selected to be adopted upon vote of the people of the county. Mr. Dixon declared that he recognized that this plank in his platform would draw the fire of old line politicians throughout the State who wanted to see jobs and more jobs created constantly but that he believed it would receive the support of those capable and characterful public servants who put the interest of the people before their own political ambitions.

On the utility question, Mr. Dixon declared unequivocally that the great experiment proceeding under the direction of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Tennessee Valley must receive the wholehearted and considerate support of the people, and pledged his aid to its furtherance. "So far as our utilities may come in conflict with the plans of the Federal Government in this district," Mr. Dixon said, "there is no question but that the people of this State will demand and rightfully that private interest shall surrender to the greater good.

"There is a serious question," Mr. Dixon continued, "whether the present system of utility regulation and control has operated fairly in the public interest." For the protection of the public Mr. Dixon announced that he would advocate that the people have vigorous representation before the Public Service Commission through the Attorney General. He further stated he would uphold the rights of any subdivision of the State to own and operate its own utilities. In a speech to be delivered at an early date Mr. Dixon promised full and frank discussion of the school situation, a subject which he said was of such paramount importance that it could not be adequately outlined in the time at his disposal. Mr. Dixon drew prolonged applause, however, when he asserted that Alabama schools could and must be maintained, regardless of the cost.

Assails Opponents

In concluding his address at Florence, Mr. Dixon paid his respects to his opponents in the campaign, Col. Bibb Graves and Judge Leon McCord. He avowed his intention not to make any personal attacks on his opponents but reserved the right to assail their official records. He characterized the administration of Gov. Gibb Graves as an "amazing period in the history of our State," one of unlimited and unbridled government extravagance, of building on borrowed funds, of the maintenance of whole tribes of relatives on the public payroll, of "unlimited" legislative extravagances, of an army of tax adjusters

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who swarmed through the counties and of State law enforcement officers who patrolled highways with flasks in their pockets. The effect of these days, he said, was very similar to the effects of days of Reconstruction in the similarity of the tremendous debt left to the people of Alabama to pay, and in the disregard of the maxim that a public office is a public trust. To those days, Mr. Dixon predicted, Alabama will never return. The campaign of Col. Graves, he said, had been one of platitudes and promises of jobs. It was an open and notorious fact throughout the State, he said, that Graves had made pledges to everyone formerly on the State payroll. No Governor, he said, can be all things to all men, and neither can a candidate for Governor promise all things to all people.

Paying his respects to Judge McCord, Mr. Dixon pointed out that Judge McCord had been on the public payroll of the State for over 20 years in one capacity or another. He declared that McCord had been intimate and friendly throughout his political career with that "group of political ringmasters of this State who have so long made the people of Alabama dance to their tune."

"During all the years that he held public office, until this good minute," Mr. Dixon said, "not one word has come from Judge McCord, demanding the reorganization of the State of Alabama, protesting against waste and extravagance or seeking a new deal or any sort of deal for the best interests of the people of the State." He charged that the campaign of Judge McCord, was backed by Col. Tunstall of Hale County, who for 30 years "has been intimately concerned with the conditions which have finally bankrupted us."

"The men who secured the entry of Judge McCord into the race are the same men," he said, "who have for generations schemed in back rooms of hotels in Montgomery for their own political advancement." He ridiculed Judge McCord's advocacy of the new deal in government.

"It is an absolute impossibility," he said, "for Judge McCord to represent the new deal, to represent any new thought, to represent anything but ancient re-actionaries of old line politicians, whom he has upheld for 30 years past."

THOMAS E. KNIGHT FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The Advertiser does not usually endorse a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but at this time it is the considered judgment of The Advertiser that the people of Alabama would be unsporting and ungrateful if they should fail to give Thomas E. Knight, Jr., a vote of confidence.

Something more is involved than a contest between two able and high-toned Democrats for the Lieutenant-Governorship. Mr. Thomas W. Weet of Decatur, is a first rate man. Mr. Knight is a first rate man. Under ordinary circumstances there would be no reason to make an issue of their candidacies.

But Mr. Knight, as Attorney-General of this State, personally bore the abuse which the world intended to heap upon Alabama when Knight led the prosecutions of the "Scottsboro" rapists.

Our State was humiliated and outraged at the attacks made upon it in connection with those trials.

Knight received the full force of these attacks. He has been slandered on at least two continents for his courageous, sane and vigorous action.

Mr. Knight is an able lawyer; as an Attorney-General he has been indefatigable and brilliant. He is personally a gentleman of the highest character, and as an official has been honest.

If Alabama owes any one political debt it owes that debt to Old Tom Knight's boy.

The young man wishes to be Lieutenant-Governor. Let us grant his wish, and do it in the grand manner!

Moulton, Ala., Advertiser
May 24, 1934

WHY WE SHOULD VOTE FOR DIXON

We should vote for Dixon because he favors the governor appointing state officers. That would partially disfranchise us and concentrate power in one man's hands but we want young blood. He was born in California where Negroes and whites marry and educated, it's said, in New York where Negroes and whites patronize the same hotels and cafes and he's fully capable of telling us Anglo-Saxon Alabamians that we don't know how to govern ourselves.

We should vote for Dixon because he advocates reorganizing counties and cities along modern lines. We don't know what that means, we think it means the manager, one man, or the commission, three man, form of government but anything along this line Dixon favors we favor. We are tired of voting for a horde of state, county and city officers anyhow. Our daddies didn't know what they were doing when they warned us against centralization of power in our state, county and city govenments. Had they seen Dixon they'd have known that local self government was all bunk.

We should vote for Dixon because he'll give us a civil service status, a good easy job to one of us out of a thousand, life tenure and a pension at the end of the service period. Negroes and whites on the same basis, all at the expense of the common herd and beside this plan will give Mr. Dixon a little more power.

Vote for Dixon and get a legislative bureau. Give him complete control of all legislation and destroy free government. That old mudsill of American democracy which declares that the executive, legislative and judicial departments should be forever kept separate is just the hysterical fulminations of Washington, Jefferson and all American patriots and statesmen on down to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Discard all these ancient minded codgers and accept Dixon.

We should vote for Dixon and get your "ear marked" school funds put into the general pot which will shorten your school terms.

We should vote for Dixon because he does not stand for social justice, economic progress and promotion of the welfare of the masses but is a standpat reactionary who stands for the rights of property rather than those of humanity.

We should vote for Dixon because in the first place he has had no executive experience and is utterly incapable of porperly filling the governor's office. What we need right now is a radical program, governmental chaos and complete destruction of democratic government in Alabama. We need a man at this critical time in the state's history who can, without batting an eye or having a single regret, utterly destroy every county and city government in the state as welll as that of the state itself.

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However, because his decision was unpopular, opposition to him developed. In the first primary, there were two candidates opposing him. Now Judge Horton is in the run-off with A. A. Griffith, of Cullman.

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"The Christian ministers of Athens, Ala., feel that it is but simple fairness for us to say that Judge James E. Horton has spent his entire life in this place, where he is known by everyone to praising Judge Horton for "his ability as a lawyer, his honesty as a man, his character being absolutely upright and beyond any suspicion of any kind."

Another endorsement has come from 250 business and professional men of Limestone County praising Judge Horton for "his ability as a lawyer, his honesty as a man, his character being absolutely upright and beyond any suspicion of any kind."

Pinson Papers
Ala.
6-5-34

Political - 1934

Elections,

Alabama

who swarmed through the counties and of State law enforcement officers who patrolled highways with flasks in their pockets. The effect of these days, he said, was very similar to the effects of days of Reconstruction in the similarity of the tremendous debt left to the people of Alabama to pay, and in the disregard of the maxim that a public office is a public trust. To those days, Mr. Dixon predicted, Alabama will never return. The campaign of Col. Graves, he said, had been one of platitudes and promises of jobs. It was an open and notorious fact throughout the State, he said, that Graves had made pledges to everyone formerly on the State payroll. No Governor, he said, can be all things to all men, and neither can a candidate for Governor promise all things to all people.

Paying his respects to Judge McCord, Mr. Dixon pointed out that Judge McCord had been on the public payroll of the State for over 20 years in one capacity or another. He declared that McCord had been intimate and friendly throughout his political career with that "group of political ringmasters of this State who have so long made the people of Alabama dance to their tune."

"During all the years that he held public office, until this good minute," Mr. Dixon said, "not one word has come from Judge McCord, demanding the reorganization of the State of Alabama, protesting against waste and extravagance or seeking a new deal or any sort of deal for the best interests of the people of the State." He charged that the campaign of Judge McCord, was backed by Col. Tunstall of Hale County, who for 30 years "has been intimately concerned with the conditions which have finally bankrupted us."

"The men who secured the entry of Judge McCord into the race are the same men," he said, "who have for generations schemed in back rooms of hotels in Montgomery for their own political advancement." He ridiculed Judge McCord's advocacy of the new deal in government.

"It is an absolute impossibility," he said, "for Judge McCord to represent the new deal, to represent any new thought, to represent anything but ancient re-actionaries of old line politicians, whom he has upheld for 30 years past."

THOMAS E. KNIGHT FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The Advertiser does not usually endorse a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but at this time it is the considered judgment of The Advertiser that the people of Alabama would be unsporting and ungrateful if they should fail to give Thomas E. Knight, Jr., a vote of confidence.

Something more is involved than a contest between two able and high-toned Democrats for the Lieutenant-Governorship. Mr. Thomas W. Weft of Decatur, is a first rate man. Mr. Knight is a first rate man. Under ordinary circumstances there would be no reason to make an issue of their candidacies.

But Mr. Knight, as Attorney-General of this State, personally bore the abuse which the world intended to heap upon Alabama when Knight led the prosecutions of the "Scottsboro" rapists.

Our State was humiliated and outraged at the attacks made upon it in connection with those trials.

Knight received the full force of these attacks. He has been slandered on at least two continents for his courageous, sane and vigorous action.

Mr. Knight is an able lawyer; as an Attorney-General he has been indefatigable and brilliant. He is personally a gentleman of the highest character, and as an official has been honest.

If Alabama owes any one political debt it owes that debt to Old Tom Knight's boy.

The young man wishes to be Lieutenant-Governor. Let us grant his wish, and do it in the grand manner!

Moulton, Ala., Advertiser
May 24, 1934

WHY WE SHOULD VOTE FOR DIXON

We should vote for Dixon because he favors the governor appointing state officers. That would partially disfranchise us and concentrate power in one man's hands but we want young blood. He was born in California where Negroes and whites marry and educated, it's said, in New York where Negroes and whites patronize the same hotels and cafes and he's fully capable of telling us Anglo-Saxon Alabamians that we don't know how to govern ourselves.

We should vote for Dixon because he advocates reorganizing counties and cities along modern lines. We don't know what that means, we think it means the manager, one man, or the commission, three man, form of government but anything along this line Dixon favors we favor. We are tired of voting for a horde of state, county and city officers anyhow. Our daddies didn't know what they were doing when they warned us against centralization of power in our state, county and city govenments. Had they seen Dixon they'd have known that local self government was all bunk.

We should vote for Dixon because he'll give us a civil service status, a good easy job to one of us out of a thousand, life tenure and a pension at the end of the service period. Negroes and whites on the same basis, all at the expense of the common herd and beside this plan will give Mr. Dixon a little more power.

Vote for Dixon and get a legislative bureau. Give him complete control of all legislation and destroy free government. That old mudsill of American democracy which declares that the executive, legislative and judicial departments should be forever kept separate is just the hysterical fulminations of Washington, Jefferson and all American patriots and statesmen on down to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Discard all these ancient minded codgers and accept Dixon.

We should vote for Dixon and get your "ear marked" school funds put into the general pot which will shorten your school terms.

We should vote for Dixon because he does not stand for social justice, economic progress and promotion of the welfare of the masses but is a standpat reactionary who stands for the rights of property rather than those of humanity.

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"Judge Horton always has identified himself with the forces of right and good morals."

Another endorsement has come from 250 business and professional men of Limestone County praising Judge Horton for "his ability as a lawyer, his honesty as a man, his character being absolutely upright and beyond any suspicion of any kind."

high standing as a jurist; he frankly admits he entered the campaign against him because he believed Horton's action in the Scottsboro case would militate against him.

So by Mr. Griffith's own admission, the issue is clearly drawn and in a few words it is simply this: Shall we have an untrammeled judiciary in the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Alabama, or shall we have judges ruled by fear?

These endorsements by the bar, the clergy, business and professional men and the press should have their weight with the electorate throughout the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

Without any reflection on Mr. Griffith, it can be said that in the circumstances it is regrettable that Judge Horton should have had opposition in this election. It is unfortunate that there should be any thought on the part of voters of punishing a judge of recognized ability and sincerity because he rendered a decision which he thought was right, but which happened not to meet with entire public approval. And it would be deplorable in the extreme if such a judge should be defeated on that ground, which would mean placing popular feelings above judicial ability and integrity.

This election has a profound significance for all Alabama. It means this: If such a judge as James E. Horton is defeated in the circumstances surrounding his candidacy, the effect will be to place a premium on judicial pandering to popular emotions, which inevitably would have an adverse effect on the quality of the judiciary in Alabama. On the other hand, the reelection of Judge Horton would have the effect of strengthening the tradition of judicial integrity and courage in Alabama.

Vote By Counties

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 12.—(AP)—Following is a tabulation of unofficial returns by counties on the race for Governor in today's Democratic primary:

County—	Boxes In	Dixon	Graves
Autauga	15	795	1,139
Baldwin	9	208	284
Barbour	21	999	1,319
Bibb	23	1,166	1,366
Blount	35	1,286	1,765
Bullock	17	611	791
Butler	32	1,293	1,818
Calhoun	38	2,628	1,946
Chambers	21	2,693	1,539
*Cherokee	32	1,283	1,886
Chilton	25	743	860
Choctaw	25	765	1,361
Clarke	20	931	2,289
*Clay	23	1,005	2,210
*Cleburne	16	772	1,101
Coffee	14	428	1,314
Colbert	23	2,940	1,498
Conecuh	2[illegible]	834	1,706
Coosa	..	....	.....
Covington	20	1,00[illegible]	1,272
*Crenshaw	21	1,294	1,738
*Cullman	[illegible]	1,908	2,409
Dale	23	1,358	1,458
Dallas	33	1,998	1,489
DeKalb	33	2,478	1,618
*Elmore	2[illegible]	1,804	3,138
*Escambia	30	1,126	2,656
Etowah	40	2,538	2,242
Fayette	28	1,150	1,482
Franklin	24	1,382	1,769
Geneva	17	928	1,403
Greene	9	407	421
Hale	16	714	994
Henry	20	960	1,119
Houston	17	1,188	1,487
Jackson	36	2,812	2,927
Jefferson	77	4,724	4,341
*Lamar	25	998	1,787
Lauderdale	22	1,756	1,542
Lawrence	25	1,097	1,186
Lee	16	485	1,087
*Limestone	23	1,713	1,583
Lowndes	15	555	709
Macon	11	439	991
Madison	30	3,245	2,624
Marengo	17	1,216	1,159
Marion	14	1,108	1,583
Marshall	36	2,474	2,194
Mobile	34	4,307	3,744
Monroe	25	1,339	1,470
Montgomery	42	3,903	7,997
Morgan	50	3,139	3,004
Perry	20	840	919
Pickens	13	669	904
*Pike	31	1,712	2,216
Randolph	12	988	1,054
*Russell	13	1,471	1,522
Shelby	26	1,355	2,785
St. Clair	25	1,031	1,367
*Sumter	20	856	847
*Talladega	35	2,046	2,427
Tallapoosa	2	145	222
Tuscaloosa	42	3,505	3,094
*Walker	61	2,749	4,401
Washington	26	995	1,535
Wilcox	20	713	859
Winston	14	410	411
Totals	1,685	98,415	117,678

*Complete.

For secretary of state, Howell Turner, of Montgomery, on returns from 1,418 boxes, had a commanding lead over Representative Gilbert E. Davis, of Gordo. The vote was:

Turner, 81,134.

Davis, 65,752.

For public service commissioner No. 2, Frank P. Morgan, incumbent, appeared the victor over Harry T. Hartwell, of Mobile. The vote from 1,478 boxes gave:

Morgan, 85,604.

Hartwell, 68,865.

Returns from the Fifth Congressional District indicated the defeat of Congressman Miles Allgood by Maj. Joe Starnes, of Guntersville. The unofficial returns from 213 out of 256 boxes in the district gave Starnes 14,980 votes to 13,898 for Allgood.

In the Ninth District (Jefferson County), Congressman George Huddleston, veteran of many fights, had a commanding lead over Walter Brower, Birmingham attorney. One hundred and fifty out of 235 ballot boxes in the county gave Huddleston 12,801 and Brower, 7,857.

Graves is the first governor in 31 years to go back to the office, and the only one since the Constitution of 1901 which prohibits a governor from succeeding himself to break the "jinx" of four years of public office.

The former Governor ran on his record of 1927 to 1931, which was the principal issues in the successful campaign of Gov. B. M. Miller four years ago. Graves held up his record as one of progress and declared his return to office would assure "peace and prosperity" in the State.

The Ku Klux Klan was made an issue by Mr. Dixon, who declared that after four years of somnolence, the Klan had been reorganized for the purpose of returning Graves to office. Graves denied Klan support and its grand dragon issued a statement declaring that only six klaverns in the State were active and that none were being organized.

Dixon ran on a platform of reorganization of the State Government installing the short ballot and also modernizing county administrative setups for efficiency and economy. His plan, Graves said, would make him a "Hitler."

Prohibition, Graves declared, should be settled by a referendum which he promised to ask the Legislature to provide on his taking office in January, 1935.

Judge James E. Horton, of Athens, who set aside a death verdict in the "Scottsboro case" six weeks after he had pronounced the sentence, was defeated for renomination in the Eighth District by A. A. Griffith of Cullman.

The vote from 131 boxes out of 143 in the district stood: Griffith 8,235; Horton 6,206.

The Scottsboro case was not an issue in the race, but it hovered in the background, and it was in Morgan County, scene of the trial in 1933, that Griffith piled up a commanding lead.

Former Executive Leads Dixon By 21,000 Votes With 356 Boxes Missing

Advertiser 6-13-34

Frank Morgan 18,000 Ahead Of Hartwell On Basis Of Returns From Most Of State; Gilbert E. Davis Trailing Howell Turner By 15,000 In 1,418 Boxes; Judge Who Set Aside Scottsboro Verdict Defeated

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 13.—(Tuesday)—(AP)—Former Governor Bibb Graves assumed a lead of more than 21,000 votes early today in his race for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Alabama, in his race with Major Frank M. Dixon, of Birmingham.

The count from 1,840 boxes out of 2,191 in the State gave Graves 131,827, and Dixon 110,245, a lead of 21,582, with only 356 boxes lacking.

SCOTTSBORO JUDGE IS BEATEN IN RACE

Birmingham Post 6-13-34

Horton 2,000 Votes Behind Cullman Opponent

Birmingham, Ala.

ATHENS, June 13.—(Special.)—Circuit Judge James E. Horton, who set aside a death verdict in the case of one of the Scottsboro defendants was defeated for renomination in the eighth judicial circuit yesterday.

His opponent, A. A. Griffith, of Cullman, had a majority of about 2,000 votes with only a handful of boxes missing. Judge Horton carried Limestone county by a wide margin, but trailed in Cullman, Morgan and Lawrence counties.

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Graves To Find Tough Problem In County Rings

Likely To Find Them In Way If He Tries To Cut Local Government Cost

New Taxes Easier

Incoming Governor's Plan Is To Let People Vote On Changes Proposed

By ATTICUS MULLIN

Raising millions to match Federal road funds and Federal aid to schools will be an easy problem for Col. Bibb Graves as Governor compared to the accomplishment of his plan to simplify and make less expensive city and county governments, in the opinion of those who know something of the legislative mind.

It is much easier for the members of the legislature to create jobs and raise taxes than it is for them to abolish jobs and reduce taxes. Always the members of the legislature attempt to enact a law that does not meet the approval of county officials they run up against a stone wall.

The average legislator from a small county owes his election in large measure either to the neutrality of county officials or to their active support. The county officials in any courthouse in any average small county in Alabama, if they act together, can elect any man they want to the legislature or they can defeat any man they do not want.

Smooth On Surface

Col. Graves is in favor of working out a measure that will allow the people of any county a vote upon their form of government and reduce county offices and county expense if they want to. He has already conferred with the officers of the State organization of county commissioners and probate judges and to all outward appearances has enlisted their interest in economy measures applying to the counties.

But if all political observation experience has not gone awry in this New Deal age, the passage of a bill through the Alabama legislature that has teeth in it and provides for the people's passing on their forms of county and city governments and making economies therein will be in the nature of a miracle. Of course Col. Graves will go into the Governor's office with more backing at the hands of a legislature to start with than any man has ever had. But when the time comes to "monkey" with the gravy of city and county officials in a really serious way, the chances are that things will be popping as they have never popped before.

Helped To Beat Dixon

Frank M. Dixon had as a major plank in his platform the reorganization of county government. And when he wrote that plank he wrote the word 'doom' squarely over his name on the ballot. Ninety-nine per cent of the county officials in Alabama rose up at that plank and smote Mr. Dixon hip and thigh. He proposed to allow the people of a county the right to say which of several kinds of county government they wanted including the kind they now have.

Gov. Graves, if he secures reorganization and economy in county government in reality, will go down in history, according to political observers, as a doer of miracles. Of course he will have the whole-hearted and practically solid backing of the people but when it comes to the legislature political observers believe that he will have to mine deeply into his political resources and his tact to find the force and power to put over a reform that will adversely affect county officials and city officials.

Gol. Graves proposes to give the people of the counties and the cities the right to say what kind of county government they want and as the writer understands it, what offices they shall have and what pay they shall receive.

The whole State will watch Col. Graves's efforts along this line with more interest, probably, than they will in any other line. If he succeeds in getting anything through that is not hollow or full of holes like a piece of Swiss cheese, he will be going great guns according to those who know legislative phychology and how it works when county officials are at stake, to say nothing of city officials.

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California

San Bernardino, Cal.
SUN

APR 8 1934

Colored Voters See Candidates

Candidates for city and county offices spoke their minds to the Colored citizens of Redlands Friday night, when they addressed a mass meeting at the Second Baptist church, under auspices of the Colored Civic and Economic club. Candidates for city council were present besides Constable J. A. Rivera and two candidates for his office, Earl B. Jacob and Jack Evans.

The meeting attempted no endorsement of candidates. John Collins and James Guy, officers of the club, merely invited candidates to speak to the 75 persons present.

Mr. Rivera spoke favorably of his deputy, Mr. Jacob, who also boosted his own candidacy, and Mr. Evans declined to speak, although introduced.

San Bernardino, Cal.
SUN

MAY 27 1934

NEGRO LEAGUE CALLS SESSION

With several candidates for state offices slated as speakers, the convention of the Negro Economic, Commercial and Political league of California will be held in San Bernardino next Wednesday.

Several thousand members of the league will convene at the National Orange Show building for an all-day session.

Among the political candidates slated to address the group are Upton Sinclair, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, and Frank F. Merriam, lieutenant governor, and seeking the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Political issues and problems are the only topics slated for discussion at the convention, which was called expressly for this purpose.

Theodore Howard of Los Angeles, president of the state league, will preside.

The meeting will begin at 9:30 a. m. and will continue until late in the afternoon. Various concessions will be set up in the exposition building, and meals will be obtainable at the cafeteria.

A large delegation from San Bernardino is expected at the meeting, according to W. W. Muckelroy, president of the local organization of the league and also president of the Negro Progressive Study club.

Mr. Muckelroy has been in charge of arrangements for the event.

Mrs. Marie Muckelroy has been assisting in arrangements and Mrs. C. D. Jolly is chairman of the music committee.

VALLEJO, CAL.
TIMES HERALD

AUG 12 1938

Colored People to Hear Candidates

The Vallejo branch of the N. A. A. C. D. will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Second Baptist Church on the corner of Branciforte and Carolina streets. All candidates for office in the 1934 elections have been asked to attend the meeting and speak. The public is invited to hear the speeches of the candidates.

Sinclair Asks Check on Film Foes' Attacks

Herald 10-29-34

Demands Congressional Investigation of Screen Drive to Elect Governor Merriam

New York, N.Y.

Fake Propaganda Hinted

Message to Hays Calls for Repudiation of Activities

By The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28.—Upton Sinclair today made public telegrams asking Congressional investigation of what he charged was "false propaganda in motion pictures."

The Democratic gubernatorial candidate addressed the telegrams to Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, and Representative Wright Patman, of Texas. A third telegram advised Will Hays, head of the Motion Picture producers and Distributors of America, of his action.

Sinclair's telegram said "The Hollywood Reporter," "official publication of motion picture interests, openly boasted in its issue of Friday, October 26, that Louis B. Mayer, president of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; C. C. Pettijohn general counsel of the Hays Association, and Carey Wilson and Irving Thalberg, producers," who he said had been most criticized for their pictures, "entered a war against me and are aiding the Merriam campaign."

False Propaganda Charged

"Have also made undenied charge," he said, "that these men produced false propaganda in pictures under the title 'Inquiring Reporter,' which is falsely influencing California voters.

"Whether or not you sympathize with me on my platform is beside the point. If the picture industry is permitted to defeat unworthy candidates it can be used to defeat worthy candidates. If it can be used to influence voters justly, it can be used to influence voters unjustly.

"I telegraphed Hays charging false propaganda and that Pettijohn claims to represent the entire industry and requested Hays to vertify by wire. Hays refused to verify, stating merely Pettijohn is a Democrat.

"I have evidence that Pettijohn . . . helped Hays elect Harding and Coolidge. . . .

"Will you assist me, regardless of the success of my candidacy, in a Congressional investigation of the motion picture industry, including efforts of the Legion of Decency to clean pictures of block book and blind buying that have crushed indeepndent exhibitors of the country, and also with the purpose of a full, fair and complete investigation of political activities of the motion picture industry in this and other campaigns to the end of Federal supervision as was effected in the meat packing industry through my activities in 1905?"

Repudiation Asked for Hays

In his telegram to Hays, Sinclair said, in part:

"I ask you to state whether your organization sanctions the making of lying motion pictures to defeat a people's candidate for the governorship of California. I expect and demand an explicit repudiation from your organization of Mr. Pettijohn's activities. I am wiring Senator Walsh and Congressman Patman asking an immediate investigation of this matter.

"I intend to let the people of California know what crooked political motion pictures are being made and who is making and sanctioning them."

Pettijhon spoke at a rally of Republicans and Democrats opposed to Sinclair at San Clemente today.

Hawkins Defeats Roberts for California Assembly

Herald 10-29-34

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Augustus F. Hawkins, 28 years old, former soda jerker, made history within the state when he defeated Fred Roberts for the seat in the state legislature which Roberts has held for sixteen years.

Mr. Roberts is alleged to have spent $25,000 among his friends in an effort to become elected. Mr. Hawkins spent less than $100 on his campaign.

Mr. Hawkins worked hard. He made two speeches or more, many evenings during the campaign. He was assisted by a group of young men. S.E.R.A.

California Voters Back Upton Sinclair in His Fight for Governor

Herald 10-29-34

LOS ANGELES (By Loren Miller for ANP.) — Upton Sinclair is the biggest news in California, and the nation.

Colored precincts went as heavily for Sinclair as did white precincts and despite the personal endorsement of Emmett J. Scott, George Creel ran far behind.

That can be accounted for by the fact that new colored persons here are industrial workers. The great rubber factories and other industrial plants discriminate against them. Most colored workers have been personal servants but the bankrupt white middle class is no longer able to employ them.

Daily newspapers carry columns of advertisements offering ten dollars a week for servants and there are plenty of replies. The Welfare Bureau forces single women to work for $15 a month by removing them from the charity rolls if they refuse such jobs.

Small wonder there is discontent. That discontent is not only reflected in the voting for Sinclair but in the constant demand on public authorities for jobs. Right now there is a drive on for high school teachers, positions colored persons have always been refused.

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California.

Upton Sinclair, Radical

THE MOST INSPIRING news of the week from the West Coast is the $1,010,000 libel suit filed by the Rev. W. A. Johnson of Los Angeles against Upton Sinclair, defeated Democratic gubernatorial candidate of California, and the Nation magazine. The minister charges that Sinclair libeled him in a recent article in the Nation when he wrote that every Negro pastor in Los Angeles received $50 to preach a sermon against the former Socialist in the California election last November.

Christian News

12-15-34

The Nation article clearly exposes the latent prejudice of Sinclair and his ilk of radical. A Southerner by birth, Upton Sinclair, the most prolific of all radical writers, has bitterly attacked every phase of our social system **except the race question.** In "The Jungle" he ruthlessly exposed the oppression of (white) labor; "The Brass Check" hit at the evils of the press; "Boston" struck at the American conception of justice, and hundreds of other books and pamphlets have castigated our system for everything **except** its treatment of the Negro.

New York Times

And then in the Nation article Sinclair repays the support given him by thousands of California Negroes by calmly insulting the whole race through its clergy. This support had been given him, too, despite his repeated refusals to reveal just what he intended to do about the particular problems of the Negro under California's archaic statutes.

Equally guilty with Sinclair is the Nation magazine. As a liberal organ with definite leanings to the Left the magazine, should have insisted upon substantiation of such a serious charge against a whole race or should have demanded that the unsupported reference be stricken out.

We are rather ashamed of the Negroes whom we knew had voted for Frank F. Merriam in the recent California election, but it is possible that we owe them an apology. At least they **knew** that they could expect nothing from the figurehead of the state's reactionary Republican party. But even Frank Merriam would hardly have stooped as low as Upton Sinclair in defeat.

An Apology

Nation

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATION:

I am informed that three Negro preachers returned fifty-dollar checks received from the Merriam headquarters. I owe these persons an apology. Of course many others, not regular preachers, did not receive such payments.

Pasadena, December 17 UPTON SINCLAIR

Nation Dec 26, 1934

[In Upton Sinclair's article in *The Nation* of November 28 he stated that "on the Sunday before Election Day every Negro preacher in Los Angeles received $50 to preach a sermon against me . . ."]

Political - 1934

Elections.

Communists.

Communists Name Slate In Chicago

Party Presents 11-Point Program in Spring Election Campaign

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23. — The District Committee of the Communist Party has nominated the following candidates for offices in this city.

For Mayor, Karl Lockner, the outstanding mass leader of the unemployed.

For City Treasurer, Samuel T. Hammersmark, active for 40 years in the labor movement, former secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party of Cook County, at present District president of the International Workers Order.

For City Clerk, Herbert Newton, Communist Party leader among the Negro masses, known for his leadership in the struggles of the unemployed in the present struggle against the cut in relief and who has been arrested on the picket line in front of a relief station.

Demands Listed

The Communist Party enters the election campaign with a program of the following demands:

1) For the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill H.R. 7598.

2) For Public Works: (a) Building of a subway in Chicago, (b) Building of workers' homes, (c) Building of hospitals, schools, parks and playgrounds. All workers on such public work projects to be employed at union wages and conditions, with a guarantee of 30 hours per week.

3) Pending passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill H.R. 7598, direct cash relief to be paid to all unemployed, at the rate of $8 per week for single workers, $13 per week for a family of two and $3 for each dependent.

4) For immediate winter relief shoes, new clothing, coal, blankets and other necessities.

5) For the right of the workers in the shops, on public works, work relief and unemployed to organize into unions and organizations of the unempolyed. For recognition of representatives of the unions and organizations of the unemployed at the Relief Stations.

6) Abolition of the Red Squad, against police terror, for the repeal of the sales tax, vagrancy laws, pauper act and the Illinois Criminal Syndicalist Law.

7) Against evictions and foreclosures of workers' homes. For the Farmers Relief Bill.

8) All funds appropriated for war and military purposes to be turned over for unemployment insurance and relief. Payment of soldiers' bonus.

9) Free hot lunches and clothing for the children of the unemployed and part time workers.

10) For full social, political and economic equality for the Negro people. Against Jim Crowism and segregation. Against discrimination of foreign born workers.

11) Against fascism, and imperialist war. For the defense of the Chinese people, the Chinese Soviet Republic and the Soviet Union. For the withdrawal of the United States army and navy from all colonics. For the support of the struggles of the Cuban masses against Yankee imperialism.

The Communist Party will, in cooperation with other working class organizations in every working class ward in the city, nominate united front candidates for aldermen on the same platform. The ward conferences will take place in December and a city-wide conference will take place in the middle of January.

Minor Is Chairman

To properly organize the election campaign in the proper direction, an Election Campaign Committee has been elected consisting of Bob Minor as chairman, A. Guss as manager, and the members of the committee are Karl Lockner, Herbert Newton and Beatrice Shields.

Ninety-one thousand signatures are required to place the Communist Party candidates on the ballot. The collection of signatures will start at once and end about February 21st. The Communist Party calls upon all voters in the city of Chicago to sign the petition of the Communist Party and for united front candidates in every ward and to abstain from voting in the primaries for Mayor, City Treasurer and City Clerk on February 26th. We urge and call upon all voters in every ward to go to the polls and vote for the united front candidates nominated in every ward.

The election campaign headquarters will be located at 101 S. Wells Street, Room 702.

Communists.

Political - 1934 Elections.

Ripe for Harvest

Post 10-5-34

Birmingham, recognized as the most vulnerable spot in the South, has been selected by the Communist movement as its Southern headquarters.

Birmingham, Ala.

Organizers and propagandists already have been sent into this field and are waiting for any cause which they can capitalize.

Widespread unemployment and our large negro population make this field ripe for the harvest. In view of such facts it would have been folly for the county board of registrars to have followed its first impulse yesterday and refused to permit Norman Ragland, illiterate negro, to enter the race for congress as the Communist candidate.

The Birmingham city commission already has provided the agitator with one issue when it passed an ordinance at its last meeting prohibiting the possession of more than one piece of Communist literature. The ordinance of course will not stand up in the courts and instead of helping to curb the agitator it will simply be so much fodder for his fire. All we need now is for some policeman to crack a Communist speech-maker over the head or lock a few up in jail for distributing literature and the "cause" will be off to a good start.

Communist Followers Enter Political Ticket

Post 10-6-34

Birmingham, Ala.

Candidates For Principal State Offices And Congress To Wage Active Campaigns; Negroes Join Whites In Demands For Protection Of Workers' Rights

By William B. Huie

When Jefferson county voters examine their ballots on Nov. 6, they will be convinced, once and for all, that politics does make strange bedfellows. For under the hammer and sickle of the Communist party will be written the names of four men—two of them white and two of them negroes.

Communism to the people of Jefferson county was once a vague doctrine which long-haired fanatics in the East spouted for the amusement of tourists. But today it is claimed that there are 3,000 members of the Communist party in Alabama and that there are thousands of other persons who are in sympathy with the movement.

John W. Davis, 58-year-old miner of Bessemer, is a candidate for the governorship, and Rance Smith, negro, is candidate for the lieutenant-governorship.

Norman Ragland, negro worker, of Ensley, has certified his candidacy to oppose Rep. George Huddleston for congress from the Ninth district.

A. M. Forsman, of Mobile, will complete the ticket. He will oppose Rep. John McDuffie for congress from the Firrt district.

Veteran In Fight

Davis, a Spanish-American war veteran, says he has been "fighting for rank and file control in the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and carrying on the struggle of the worker against the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Co."

Ragland, unable to read or write, has been a T. C. I. miner for 24 years.

Communist leaders say equal numbers of whites and negroes are always chosen as candidates to symbolize the combined effort of the two races" to liberate themselves from the capitalistic yoke."

Has Paper's Support

The Southern Worker, weekly Communist organ published in Birmingham, will actively support the party ticket. It claims a circulation of 5,000, weekly.

Prominent demands in the party platform are for higher wages, shorter hours and improved living conditions.

The Communist party is unalterably opposed to what it terms the Roosevelt "Raw Deal" and contends that Democratic capitalism is no more or less vicious than the Republican variety.

During the recent textile strike, Communists were prominent on the picket lines. The party objected to Francis Gorman, national textile strike director, because "he turned yellow and compromised just as we knew he would."

Local Communist leaders claim that the majority of their support in this district is coming from families and persons on the relief rolls.

A major demand in the party platform is that all workers, irrespective of race or financial status, be allowed to vote without paying poll tax, and that negroes be accorded the same voting and office-holding privileges as whites.

Other planks in the platform are "against the growing trend toward Fascism," against compulsory arbitration, company unions, and the use of troops in strikes; against the sales tax, and against the taxation of persons with less than $3,000 per year income.

But Registry Board Threatens Workers Who Vote Communist

County Officials Declare They Will Find Out Names of All Who Dare to Cast Vote for Norman Ragland, Negro Communist

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 5.—The County Board of Registrars has been forced by the militant struggle of the Communist Party here to place Norman Ragland, Negro worker, on the ballot as candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.

Post 10-6-34

Birmingham, Ala.

In doing so, however, the Board made an ominous threat of discrimination against every worker who dares vote Communist here.

"Let him run," said Judge Horace B. Wilkinson to E. B. Cooper, chairman of the Board of Registrars in Jefferson County, "so we can see who votes for him."

Will Withhold Right to Vote

On the basis of this advice Cooper announced that Ragland's right to a place on the ballot would not be further contested but insisted that his name would be purged from the list of qualified voters in January on the grounds that he can't read and write.

"I couldn't conceive of anything more ridiculous than a nigger running for office on the Communist ticket in Alabama,' Judge Wilkinson said. This will be the first time since Civil War reconstruction days that a Negro has qualified as a candidate for a major political office in this county, which is the stronghold of the Tennesse Coal and Iron Company and industrial center of the deep South.

Worker Fined $50

"Neither Wilkinson, Cooper nor other officials could tell how it would be possible for them to "see who votes for him," but the implication of Fascist annulment of the secret ballot is obvious.

Helen Long was fined $50 and costs yesterday on a framed-up charges of "aggravated disorderly conduct for distributing the Communist Congressional election platform in Fairfield, an important industrial mill town controlled by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Ragland has been a railroad worker for the company for twenty years, and was recently thrown out of a job along with thousands of others.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
POST

OCT 5 1934

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Rumblings in Army Resound In Big Scottsboro Rallies

Ford Tells of Rape Frame-Up During War in Bar Le Duc

By JAMES W. FORD

(Communist Candidate for Congress in 21st District, Harlem)

"Rape." The word spread through the garrison as if by invisible wires. It was whispered to me by one of my buddies. He told me that a woman had complained of an attack by one of the men in our regiment.

Ours was the 325th Field Signal Battalion. We were all Negroes except, of course, the officers, and we were stationed at Bar Le Duc, in 1918.

When the story of the supposed attack spread through the outfit we were all rather worried. In the first place, we did not believe the story. Our men all knew the danger of such a thing and that it would come especially hard on us because we were Negroes. The Negroes always got the worst of everything and war time was no exception despite the sweet promises that were handed out to us.

However, this woman, a camp follower, claimed that one of our men had attacked her and demanded to inspect our whole outfit to identify the offender. Our officers consented to this plan and picked a day.

We knew that, if only to save "face," this woman would probably pick on one of our men and have him framed-up for the crime. Everyone of us knew that he might possibly be picked and resentment ran high. Something had to be done.

Almost spontaneously we started rumors and rumblings to the effect that if anyone dared to pick on one of our men "something terrible" was going to happen. The officers and everyone around us received the implications of the whole affair.

Nothing definite was done by us. There was really little more that we could do. We were simply bluffing the whole thing by assuming righteous indignation.

It worked. We probably put the fear of Satan into the officers.

They lined us up like cattle. The woman walked past the lines of men but unfortunately she could not find the offender.

Now, it will always remain a question whether she had been politely warned that it would be a very bad idea to pick the "villain" from the line-up, or whether she really could not find him. But to the men in our outfit it was a victory brought about by organized potential pressure and the fact that we all stuck together in spreading fear into the hearts (if they possess them) of the officers.

The red herring of "rape" must be pickled by men and women of the Negro race today, together with the revolutionary white workers and sympathizers. The Communist Party has been the lone political party, during these three years of the frame-up of the Scottsboro boys, by its energetic fight and clear understanding of Negro oppression, to make this fight one for Negroe liberation. Every Negro should vote the Communist ticket in the elections, for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA
POST
OCT 4 1934

NEGRO QUALIFIES TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

Communist Party Supports Illiterate In Race

For the first time since reconstruction days, a negro today has qualified for a major political office from Jefferson county.

Norman Ragland, negro, who lives in the rear of 1420 Avenue K, Ensley, filed in probate court a declaration of candidacy for representative in congress from the Ninth District. Ragland will oppose Rep. George Huddleston.

Ragland was unable to sign his name to the qualification papers and was forced to make his mark before W. E. Shortlidge, notary.

Immediately after Ragland had filed his notice of candidacy, L. B. Cooper, chairman of the board of registrars, moved that his name be purged from the list on the grounds that Ragland could neither read nor write.

Mr. Cooper, however, withdrew his motion, after he had been advised by Attorney Horace C. Wilkinson to "let him run so we can see who votes for him."

Ragland is supporteed by the Communist party of Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
POST
OCT 6 1934

Communist Followers Enter Political Ticket

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KANSAS CITY, MO.
JOURNAL POST
OCT 20 1934

Iowa's Radicalism.

For two years Iowa, one of the most conservative states before the depression, has been in a condition of resentment, as was indicated by the farm strikes. And now, for the first time, Communists are running for public office in Iowa. Indeed, they have a complete state ticket, including a Negro candidate for lieutenant governor.

This does not mean that many Iowans have actually turned Communistic. If the new party gets a sizable vote, it will merely mean that some of the citizens are using the ticket as a means of protest.

For Iowa radicalism is overwhelmingly agrarian, there being comparatively few industrial workers in the state. Agrarian radicalism, in this country or elsewhere, is seldom Socialistic. It demands inflation, lower interest rates and price fixing, but not government ownership of the means of production.

Tillers of the soil are the strongest believers in private ownership. Their ruling passion is to have land of their own. Their chief aversions are burdensome debts, high taxes, big landed estates and dictation by the state.

One of the most harassing problems of the Bolsheviks lay in the fact that the millions of Russian peasants are not genuine Communists. The Spanish peasants who took part in the recent rebellion under Socialist leadership do not want collective farming. They want the big unproductive estates parceled out to individuals.

What has upset the Iowa farmers is the fear that they will lose their farms. They are not Communists in any sense. They are enraged capitalists, seeking means of retaining their private holdings.

Political - 1934

Elections.

Communists

Communists Name Three Negroes For Congress Posts

RICHMOND, Va. — Communists at a state wide political meeting held here last week nominated three Negroes for congressional posts and laid plans for an intensive campaign in their behalf.

The nominations of two members of the party, one colored and one white an investigation of their qualifications is being made.

The three nominated by 26 party delegates from Roanoke, Newport News, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Charlottesville and West Munden are Alexander Wright, Norfolk, for United States Senator from Virginia; the Rev. Herbert Carrington, Norfolk, for congressinal representative from the first district and Addison Gale Newport News, representative from the second congressional district.

The candidates have already obtained the endorsement of the Jewish International Workers Order.

Wright is Tidewater elections director of the Communist party and National representative of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Rev. Mr. Carrington is a member of the Norfolk staff of the International Labor Defense while Gale is the Newport News organizer for the I. L. D.

In addition to the 26 party delegates at the session held at the True Reformers Hall, there were 17 fraternal delegates and a large number of sympathizers who had no voice in the meeting.

Mr. Wright indicated to the press that a state wide tour which is being arranged for him will carry him to those places workers reside in greatest numbers as his platform, which is to be announced shortly, will appeal especially to the laborer.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Two of the women running for office on the Communist ticket of New York Ctate are Williana Burroughs and Rose Wortis.

Burroughs is the 'running-mate' of I. Amter, candidate for Governor. Amter (born in Montana) has been a well-known labor leader for many years, being a pioneer in the Unemployment Council movement. Along with Foster and Minor he was beaten in the great Unemployed demonstrations of March 6, 1930, after which they served terms at Welfare Island. At this time he is National Secretary of the Unemployment Councils.

WILLIANA BURROUGHS

Burroughs is candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Her story appeared in this column May 1, 1934. She is the granddaughter of Negroes who were slaves. Her widowed mother brought Williana, with her two other children, to New York when the youngsters were very small, and sought housework as a means of subsistence.

Williana worked her way through school and college, becoming a teacher in the public schools. After a long record of successful teaching she and Isidore Begun were suspended by the school board for defending I. Blumberg, another N. Y. school teacher who was fired for activity in the economic interests of teachers.

As a candidate for city controller in 1933 she polled 30,749 votes.

Is now supervisor of the Harlem Workers' School and otherwise active in behalf of the working class.

Vote for Amter.

Vote for Burroughs.

Vote Communist for genuine Workers' Social and Unemployment Insurance and for the protection of academic freedom, civil rights and employment conditions of teachers and civil servants.

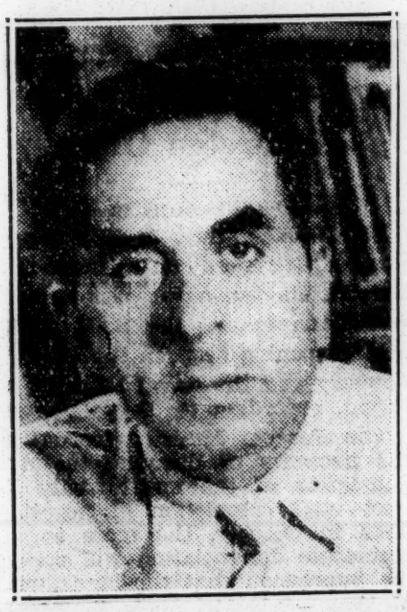
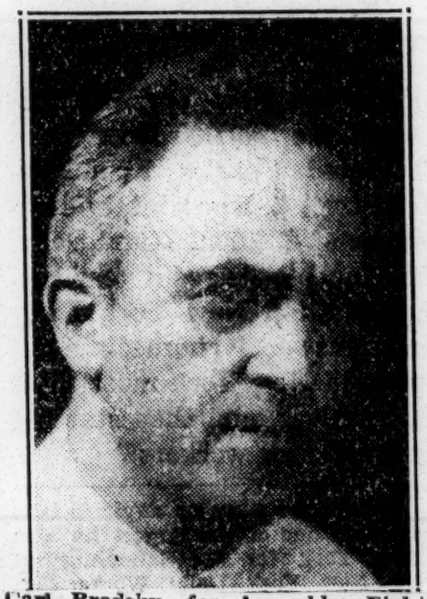
NEGRO WOMAN TORUN FOR MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

BOSTON, Mass. - (CNA) A Negro woman will run for office in the Massachusetts state legislature for the first time this fall, when Mrs. Mary E. Moore opens her campaign for a seat in the House of Representatives. Mrs. Moore has been nominated by the Communist Party.

Horace Riley, another Negro, has been named by the Communist Party as its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mrs. Moore organised the first neighborhood Scottsboro defense club in Boston. She was a delegate of the Boston workers to the Scottsboro defense march to Washington in 1932. In February of this year, she was arrested for her part in the picketing of Boston chain stores - a struggle which resulted in three Negro men being placed in various chain stores to train as managers.

LEADING COMMUNIST PARTY CANDIDATES FOR NEW YORK STATE ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER

Daily Worker 8-22-34 New York Daily

The candidates (l. to r.) are: Israel Amter, for Governor; William J. Burroughs, for Lieutenant-Governor; Fred Bruel, for Attorney-General; Max Bedacht, for U. S. Senator; Rose Wortis, for State Comptroller; Clarence Hathaway, for Congressman, Seventh District, Kings County; Carl Brodsky, for Assembly, Eighth District, New York County; Emanuel Levin and Henry Sheppard, for Congress-at-Large, and Ben Gold, for Assembly, Seventh District, Bronx County.

Political-1934
Elections.

Communists-

The Story of Pettis Perry, Candidate for Lieut. Gov. of California

By PETTIS PERRY

I WAS born in 1897, January 4th, in Marion, Alabama (County seat of Perry County). Marion is a small town of between 5,000 and 7,000 population. My parents were tenant farmers. I began work on a farm when I was very young—about 7 years of age.

Daily Worker

I began to see the intense persecution of the Negro people when I was a boy of ten. Early one morning my uncle and I were in the little town of Marion Junction, which is about ten miles or so from Marion. We were there to gin some cotton. Seeing that there was a lot of cotton already waiting to be ginned, I realized that we would be quite a few hours waiting our turn. I decided to go walking all alone. I walked about three or four miles out of town. There I found a bunch of prisoners on the Dallas County chain gang.

PETTIS PERRY

One of the prisoners was not working to suit the chain gang boss. He ordered this man's clothes stripped off and began beating him. He was beaten until the blood ran from him like water runs downstream. The boss then remarked to one of the prisoners, who I learned was a trusty, that this man should be taken and "salted down." I later inquired as to the meaning of such a statement and was informed that when one of the prisoners was lazy and had to be beaten, it was customary to rub salt into the inflicted wounds in order to "teach him a lesson."

I was horrified at such brutality against a human being. Of course, I dared not mention this to my uncle. I knew that it was dangerous to visit prisoners that were on the gangs because very often there was an escape and guards started firing and there was danger of one being shot. I tried to figure out the reason anyone should be treated like this.

ONE day my uncle, who was deputy sheriff of Perry County, informed me that Bill George Shelly, who was one time Warden of the State Penitentiary of Alabama, had a ruling that when prisoners were unable to fulfill their task and had to be punished as much as two or three times and still couldn't come up to the task, they would then be stretched out on a blanket and "hospitaled." This meant that his shirt would be stripped off, he would be stretched out on a blanket and given three licks under the arm with a real heavy strap. No one was ever known to survive this treatment. I was told by my uncle that the warden's wife left him and threatened to get her divorce on these grounds (his brutality), and he resigned rather than lose his wife. Whether this same brutality existed afterwards I do not know; however, I don't think it was broken up.

After seeing and hearing such things in my own native state, I began to question whether or not there were better places in the world for Negroes. I was informed by my uncle, who raised me, and in whom I had a lot of confidence, that certain sections of the country were better. Before leaving the State of Alabama, I began to observe other things; such as, the share-croppers, wage workers and tenant farmers. The wage workers usually were promised $12.00 a month, but at the end of each month the majority of the landlords would have other business to attend to. This would go on until about the last of the year. Any money received by the wage workers during this time would seldom be in the form of back pay, but only as a loan. The result was that they would be continually in debt. My hate for Alabama then grew greater than ever before, but after leaving that state I could still feel the strong arm of oppression.

Leaving Hampton Roads on the eve of the armistice, I went to reside in Philadelphia. I noticed even after the war that conditions as far as the Negroes were concerned had not changed any. I gave up all hopes of freedom then.

In 1920 I came to San Bernardino, California, and went to apply for a job in the Santa Fe shops. I was chased out by a railroad bull. I then went to Colton and found employment with the California-Portland Cement Company for two years. In 1922, during the Brotherhood strike, this same cop wanted to get me a job in the Santa Fe shops. When I reminded him of this other occasion, he replied that he was only carrying out instructions, but having seen other cases where Negroes were used as strikebreakers I knew what would be the result after the strike. However, the company was able to ship in a lot of scabs, of whom a good many were Negroes.

One Negro boy that I was well acquainted with was among the scabs. I explained to him that he would have no job after the strike. Two days later, on his way home a bunch of strikers began chasing him. He fired a few shots and killed one of the strikers, and, of course, because the law was protecting private property, had the full protection of the law. This, of course, inflamed the worst kind of race hatred throughout San Bernardino County. After the strike was broken, as usual, the Negro workers began to find themselves back in the ranks of the unemployed.

AFTER leaving Colton, I went to San Diego and I began work for the Pacific Cotton Oil Company. This is seasonal work, usually fall and winter. Every spring and summer from 1924 to 1930 I was in Imperial Valley working in the watermelons, hay, etc.

Until this period I had no hopes that labor, white and black, would ever get together as a class. Just before the Imperial Valley raids and arrests, I did a little work in connection with the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union. I was not a member. I had never been asked to join. Nevertheless, I saw the good work they were doing for the Filipinos and Mexicans, who suffered a lot under the most miserable conditions. This expression of solidarity gave me great hopes for the future.

Then the Scottsboro boys were arrested and the International Labor Defense came into the fight. I could see that there were great hopes for the future liberation of the Negro people. I recognized throughout the whole struggle that the Communist Party was the only political party that mobilized its entire membership for the struggle for the liberation not only of the Scottsboro boys but of the whole working class, while the Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, etc., were suppressing every expression of struggle in the name of law and order.

I became active in the Scottsboro Action Committee, later as a member of the Executive Committee of the Unemployed Council, after which I became Section Organizer, Section 2, International Labor Defense. I was instrumental in forming the first L. S. N. R. branch in Los Angeles. At present, I am District Organizer, District 14, International Labor Defense.

ON THE basis of these experiences, I feel that if elected to office, I am more capable of fighting for the needs of the working class than any of my opponents. However, during the campaign, I shall make it clear that a vote for me is not for an individual, but a vote for the only Party fighting in the interests of the working class—the Communist Party.

A vote for the Communist Party is a vote against wage cuts, a vote against discrimination, a vote against deportations, a vote against the C. S. law, a vote for unemployment insurance, a vote for economic, political and social equality and for the right of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt.

It is a vote against war and against fascism. It means a vote for the freedom of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon, and all class war prisoners, a vote against vigilante terror and finally a vote against the whole system of capitalist oppression.

Vote Communist! Join the Communist Party!

Dispatch
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
OCT 12 1934

Communist Candidate Opposes Sales Tax

A sales tax, such as has been suggested for Virginia as an emergency possibility already invoked by 16 States, would mean "chipping off a piece of the loaf of bread of the children of the working people," Alexander Wright, Communist candidate for the Senate, said yesterday.

"Why do not Mayor Bright and others who are for a sales tax for unemployment relief raise the question of taxing those who have the money—the power and textile companies, for example?"

He said he did not favor taxing working people and small business men through a sales tax, but wanted a "steeply graduated and greatly increased tax" on the Virginia Electric and Power Company "and other rich concerns which made their millions out of the toil of Virginia workers."

Mr. Wright favored a bill to give the idle cash relief and opposed the Wagner bill for unemployment insurance, which, he claimed, would exclude "the majority of Negroes." He also opposed "Jim-Crowism and lynching," urging equal rights for Negroes.

Alabama Communists Demand Right of All To Vote in Elections

Daily Worker

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 1.—Despite the terror that prevails in Alabama the Communist Party held an election conference. It was attended by scores of Negro and white delegates who had been elected by workers' groups. 11-2-34

To prevent attacks the conference was held at an unannounced place and time. The delegates pledged themselves to intensify the struggle for the right to vote. A committee was selected to go to the Jefferson County election offices on Monday at 3 p.m. to present the demands of the convention.

The Communist Party and the campaign committee calls on the workers to back up the committee with their presence when the committee presents its demands. They include the right of everyone to vote without payment of poll tax, and no discrimination against Negroes through education, property, and grandfather clauses.

FORD URGES NEGRO VETERANS TO VOTE FOR C. P. TICKET

Daily Worker 10-17-34

Communist Candidate for Congress in Harlem Tells How Negro Soldiers Were Treated in U. S. Army During World War

By James W. Ford

Candidate for Congress in the 21st District, Harlem

"Life and death issues face the Negro people at every turn today." The hateful question of jim-crowism pops up in the life of every man, woman and child of the Negro race. The jim-crow policies of the ruling class prevail everywhere. I want to touch briefly on how Negro soldiers were

QUICK MASS ACTIONS ARE CALLED FOR

Conviction Would Doom Thousands of Others, Says Committee

LISTS DIRECTIVES

Immediate Steps Urged As Secret 'Trial' May Have Begun

Declaring that the fate of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German workers, now facing trial in fascist Germany, is the concern of "every individual and organization opposed to the Hitler regime, its atrocities and persecutions," a call of the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German fascism points out specific means of widening the fight for Thaelmann's liberation.

The fact must be broadly popularized, the letter declares, that "if Ernst Thaelmann is convicted, then there will immediately follow the trials of other outstanding individuals now in Hitler's concentration camps who are not of Thaelmann's political convictions. We can expect that following the trial of Thaelmann before the 'People's Court' leading pacifists, trade-unionists, intellectuals, Socialists, Jews and Christians will meet the same fate."

Because of the urgency of the situation (Thaelmann's trial behind closed doors, if not taking place at this moment, will occur any day), all organizations opposing fascism and Hitlerism as well as all city committees of the National Committee to Aid the Victims of Hitler Fascism are requested to raise to a much higher level the movement to save Thaelmann's life. The letter adds, "We have very little time in which to act, and immediate mobilization of all committees and groups must be undertaken today. We request you to carry out the following activities:

"1. Renew and increase the committees to visit the German consulates.

"2. Renew and increase the telephoning of the consulates by hundreds and thousands of individuals in your city.

"3. Flood the 'People's Court,' Berlin, Germany, with resolutions demanding the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann.

"4. Request that groups, organizations and hundreds of individuals at once write a registered letter, return receipt demanded, to Ernst Thaelmann, 'People's Court,' Berlin, Germany, assuring Thaelmann of their support in the demand for his liberation.

"5. Renew picketing at the German consulates.

"6. Broaden the campaign for a million signatures to free Ernst Thaelmann.

"7. Assist in initiating mass demonstrations before the German consulate in your city. Such mass demonstration should occur within the next few days.

"8. Induce all sympathetic organizations and groups to name a Liberation Committee of Three, this committee to be in daily contact with your center to help in the above tasks.

"9. Hold special meetings of attorneys so that they may launch an effective protest. Call special meetings of other professionals. Secure protests from outstanding people in the public life of your city.

"These are the tasks which will mobilize masses of sympathizers and which will effectively notify the Hitler regime that Thaelmann has the support of hundreds of thousands of friends in all parts of the United States. Get into action immediately.

Demonstration in Chicago Loop

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO. Oct. 15.—State Street and Madison Avenue, the heart of Chicago's teeming Loop, was the scene of a militant noon-day demonstration today demanding the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann.

More than 300 workers who flocked to the meeting, which lasted only a short time, heard Dave Brown of the Communist Party condemn Brown-Shirt terror

N. Y. HERALD

OCT 29 1934

Farm Troubles Put Iowa Reds Into Campaign

Communists Enter Ticket in State With Record as Rock-Ribbed Republican

Drought Aided Radicals

Party Talks Revolution to Once Prosperous Farmers

By The United Press

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 28 (UP).—Born of agricultural unrest and unemployment, a Communist party strong enough to place a full ticket before voters in the November 6 election—but admittedly with no hope of topping even the four minority parties—was at work tonight throughout Iowa.

The Communists claim a following of several thousand in this state, which, until 1932, was considered one of the strongest outposts of conservative Republicanism. Farm strikes, drought and unemployment have contributed to the ranks.

The arm-and-sickle emblem of Communism blazes openly from campaign headquarters in a dozen cities. Men talk to miners in the coal fields and openly style themselves "reds." Workers for the party talk militant revolution along roadside fences to farmers who, in twenty counties, didn't raise an ear of corn because of the drought.

The party secretary, Jim Porter, and the candidate for Governor, Ira Meade, are under indictment for criminal syndicalism. The Lieutenant Governor candidate, Robert T. Conroy, is a Negro. The candidate for attorney general has never been to college and is not an attorney. The candidate for state treasurer is the daughter of a tenant farmer.

There will be no candidate for secretary of agriculture, although his name will appear on the ballot. Henry Lansing, who was the candidate, was expelled by comrades for disruptive tactics two weeks ago.

Communism had its birth in this state in one of the oldest and most reactionary of Iowa cities, Dubuque, which has a wide American Legion and Catholic church affiliation. The christening was in a third-floor back apartment in the spring of 1932, from which it spread under the impetus of the "caw war" in southern Iowa.

First, Dan W. Turner, Republican former Governor, called out the militia to quell a farm disturbance. His Democratic successor, Clyde L. Herring, stemmed a farm strike by calling the National Guard. Foes of militia as a means of settling strike and labor disputes are in consequence being recruited by the Communist party in the present campaign, leaders declare.

As farm unrest spread so grew the party. It seeped into the Northwest and founded a local at Sioux City, which went out on the highway and picketed with striking farmers. tI spread into the coal elds of central Iowa and to manufacturing towns. Then came the summer drought, and communism pushed into the normally prosperous farm lands of southern Iowa, untouched by the farmer strike and allied disturbances.

Meade, slender, black-haired, blue-eyed gubernatorial candidate, is a veteran of labor unrest. He lost his first job for participating in a strike. He lost his farm for non-payment of taxes. He was discharged from Gary (Ind.) steel mills for strike activities. His radical ideas were born in Northwestern wheat fields. On July 10 he was indicted by the Polk County (Iowa) Grand Jury on charges of criminal syndicalism for allegedly persuading county relief workers to strike.

Colorado.

Political - 1934
Elections.

COLORADANS FACE DIFFICULT CHOICE

By FRITZ CANSLER

DENVER, Colo., July 26.—Members of the race here will have a difficult time deciding which of the candidates in the forthcoming Democratic primary for governor most deserves support on the basis of their respective records and the interest which both the leading candidates and their chief supporters have shown in matters where Negro rights were involved.

Governor E .C. Johnson is being opposed by Miss Josephine Roach, president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, in a race which is attracting nation-wide attention. Miss Roach is backed by Senator E. P. Costigan, author of the famous anti-lynching bill, and Assistant Secretary Oscar L. Chapman of the Interior Department. The affairs of Howard University are under the immediate supervision of Mr. Chapman's office. He is also a leading politician of the State of Colorado.

Governor Johnson has endeared himself to the members of the race by a number of official acts since he succeeded to the governorship two years ago. He was the first governor of any State to set aside by official proclamation the week embracing Lincoln's birthday as "Race Relations Week," and to call upon the citizens to give thought to the matter in a special way during the time originally specified by the Commission of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. He also paroled young Gerard Douglass, an act which was widely discussed by the papers of the region, with the colored press particularly praising the governor.

The primary will be held in September, when a Republican nominee will also be selected. For many years there has been a definite trend of the colored vote toward the Democratic party, and it will doubtless be accenuated this year with the intense rivalry and divided interest between the leading candidates for the nomination.

NOMINATE DENVER ATTORNEY FOR COLORADO LEGISLATURE

Pittsburgh Courier 9-28-34

DENVER.—(ANP)—At the primary election Tuesday, September 18, Major Thomas Campbell, Spanish American War veteran and prominent attorney for more than 25 years, was selected by a large vote to be candidate on the Republican ticket for the legislature in the November election.

Attorney Campbell stood eighth in a list of more than a two score of candidates, 15 of whom were designated. He polled close to 10,000, votes as an evidence of the enthusiasm and interest which were occasioned by his candidacy.

Mr. Campbell's nomination marks the first time in a number of years that a member of the race has won the high designation for a place in the state legislature and many of the citizens see in the large vote cast for him a sincere desire on the part of the Republican party to give greater recognition to the colored voters and citizens of the state.

9-28-34

His candidacy was endorsed by all of the leading clubs and political organizations prior to the primary election, and plans are being made by his friends of both races to secure for him an equally generous amount of support in the general election which is to take place on November 6.

Attorney Campbell is a graduate of Howard law school, a member of the local bar, of the National bar Association, and other local and national organization. He is prominent layman of the A. M. E. church and serves on the official board of the Shorter church of Denver. The general interest which his candidacy has evoked seems to assure his election in November.

Denver Republicans Nominate Negro Atty For State Legislature

Chicago Defender 9-28-34

By FRITZ CANSLER

DENVED, Colo.—At the Primary election Tuesday, September 11, Major Thomas Campbell, Spanish-American War veteran and prominent attorney for more than twenty-five years, was selected by a large vote to be a candidate on the Republican ticket for the legislature in the November election. Attorney Campbell stood eighth in a list of more than two scores of candidates, fifteen of whom were designated. He polled close to ten thousand votes as an evidence of the enthusiasm and interest which were occasioned by his candidacy.

New York Times 9-28-34

Mr. Campbell's nomination marks the first time in a number of years that a member of the race has won the high designation for a place in the State legislature and many of the citizens see in the large vote cast for him a sincere desire on the part of the Republican Party to give greater recognition to the colored voters and citizens of the state. His candidacy was endorsed by all of the leading clubs and political organizations prior to the primary election, and plans are being made by his friends of both races to secure for him an equally generous amount of support in the general election which is to take place on November 6 of this year.

Attorney Campbell is a graduate of Howard Law School, a member of the local bar, of the National Bar Association, and other local and national organizations.

Connecticut.

Political - 1934

Elections.

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES

MAY 5 1934

COLORED VOTERS' LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Colored Voters' league will be held on Monday evening, May 7 at 8:30 in the vestry of the Mt. Olive church, No. 18 Bellevue street. Officers will be elected.

Political - 1934

Elections.

D.C.

COBB AND SCOTT OUT OF JUDGE RACE—FARLEY

Afro-American 5-26-34

Postmaster General Says Neither Will Be Appointed

Baltimore, Md.

STILL SEEKING "SUITABLE" MAN

Richard Horner Denies Candidacy.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Although James A. Farley, postmaster general and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has indicated that Judge James A. Cobb of the Municipal Court will be replaced, the Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard paper, is waging an unrelenting fight in his behalf.

Under the caption, "A Little Too Farley," it said editorially last Friday:

"The performance of the present administration in the matter of the District Municipal Court is becoming grotesque.

"The nomination, of course, rests with the President. By long and proper custom, he receives recommendations as to the judiciary from the Department of Justice. In the present instance, however, the attorney general seems to have waived his right and duty in the premises in favor of the postmaster general (and Democratic National Chairman).

"The latter, with the assistance of subordinates, has been combing the colored population of the District for weeks in search of a 'satisfactory' candidate. One possibility after another has been brought forward only to be dropped as unsuitable.

Record Unsurpassed

"Meantime, the unanimous nominee of the three Distrct bar associations is pushed aside. Judge James A. Cobb, colored incumbent, with a record unsurpassed by any judge on the District bench, for some reason does not meet the postmaster general's idea of what a judge should be.

"The situation is hardly flattering to the postmaster general and the attorney general, or, for that matter, to the chief executive in whose name they act."

Bar Groups Protest

The editorial comment followed a press conference, at which Postmaster General Farley told newspapermen that Judge Cobb is definitely not being considered for reappointment, notwithstanding the strong protests of all three local bar associations.

The recent announcement that the Department of Justice had recommended to the President the appointment of Armond W. Scott, lawyer and past grand exalted ruler of Elks, brought widespread objections to the White House, not only against Scott, but against replacing Judge Cobb.

Claims Scott Out, Too

At his press conference on last Thursday, Postmaster General Farley also indicated that Mr. Scott was no longer being considered for the post, and that as soon as some other Democrat who is qualified for the place is located, he will be nominated.

After protests were made over ousting Judge Cobb, President Roosevelt announced that he had returned all papers in the case to the Department of Justice for further study.

Mr. Farley indicated that difficulties were being met in finding someone suitable to replace Judge Cobb. Notwithstanding, he made it clear that simply as a routine patronage matter Judge Cobb would be replaced, regardless of his record as an impartial judge with a profound knowledge of the law.

Horner Not Candidate

Richard R. Horner, a lawyer and former member of the bar, who was mentioned for the place after the President had returned the Scott recommendation and all the papers in the case to the Department of Justice, was quoted last Wednesday as having denied he is a candidate for the place.

He did say, however, that he is a lifelong Democrat—a claim not borne out by Edward F. Colladay, Republican National Committeeman for the Distirct of Columbia.

Called Active G.O.P.

"Horner has been very active in our party organization," said Mr. Colladay. Referring to his records he pointed out that in 1928 Mr. Horner was a delegate to a local convention which selected delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Horner is a native of Faquier County, Va. He is now about 65 years old, and is a former principal of a school at Warrenton, Va.

Candidate in 1908

He first became a candidate for the judgeship in 1908 after the election of President Taft. The position went to the late Judge Robert H. Terrell.

After Woodrow Wilson became President, Mr. Horner was again mentioned for the post, this time being considered a Democrat in good standing. Judge Terrell was reappointed.

After the election of President Harding in 1920, Mr. Horner affiliated with the local Republican organization and remained a Republican through the Coolidge administration. When Judge Terrell died in 1926, he was again an applicant for the bench.

Appointment Blocked

His name, through the influence of Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, got as far as the President's desk, but Robert R. Church, influential Republican of Memphis, Tenn., went to the White House and presuaded the President to return it to the Department of Justice. Subsequently, Judge Cobb was appointed.

Horner's present support from local Democrats is said to come by reason of several substantial contributions to the Roosevelt campaign and his activities in Virginia in the last Presidential contest. He is also said to have supported Alfred E. Smith in the 1928 election.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HERALD

OCT 25 1934

Colored Voters To Hold Meetings

A series of mass meetings at which 7,000 colored men and women employed in Washington will be urged to cast absentee ballots in various States for Democratic nominees was announced last night by Mack D. Rowe, organizer of the Allied Colored Democratic Clubs. Rowe said his organization, which now has headquarters at 1337 U St. N. W., is negotiating for the use of Masonic Temple, Ninth and U Sts. N. W., for the first meeting to be held early next week.

Political - 1934

General

Elections.

GAINS IN ELECTIVE OFFICE.

The Negro race made distinct and significant gains in elective representation in the recent general elections. There will be more Negro members in the State Legislature of the North than at any time of the nation's history. Two Assemblymen, instead of one, will go to Albany from Harlem as spokesmen for the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts. In the past the count has been one white and one colored Assemblyman from this section of New York City.

New York, 12/1-34

A new record will be established in Pennsylvania when five Negroes take their seats in the Legislature at Harrisburg. Four were elected from Philadelphia and one from Pittsburgh. For several years Essex County has been sending a Negro to the State Legislature at Trenton and nothing unusual grew out of the New Jersey election in this respect on November 6.

One Negro will again serve as Senator in the Illinois State General Assembly and five in the House. All but one will go to Springfield from Chicago. The sole exception is a resident from East St. Louis. Indianapolis returned its Negro legislator to office. The race membership in the Indiana Legislature has been increased by Gary emulating the example of the State's largest city and capital. A Negro was re-elected to the Kansas Legislature from Kansas City and there will be one member of the race in the California Legislature who hails from Los Angeles. A Cincinnati Negro won a seat in the Ohio Legislature.

Running for Justice of the Peace also seemed to have appealed to Negro office-seekers. St. Louis established a precedent by electing two. Heretofore one Negro Justice of the Peace was regularly chosen. In South Bend, Ind. and Michigan City, Ind., Negro aspirants for that office were successful, while the unheard of and unexpected happened in Durham, N. C., when two members of the race were elected Justice of the Peace on the Democratic ticket.

Indianapolis elected a Negro to its City Council and Gary did likewise.

The Negro is beginning to make some appreciable strides in his quest for political office. There can be no denying that one of the chief reasons for the brighter outlook is that he has seen the wisdom of dividing his vote.

THE DELUGE OF CANDIDATES

From the Atlantic to the Pacific Negroes won election to some of the highest offices within the gift of the electorate. In a number of instances they were elected with the aid of the votes of white people. Courier

A colored Democrat for the first time will sit in the House of Representatives and help make the laws of this nation. 11-24-34

In New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, California, Nebraska and Washington, Negroes will sit in the State Legislatures and help makes the laws of their respective Commonwealths.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

At least a half dozen more Negroes joined the small number of Race men who sit in judgment on their fellows, white and black. Several became constables. In Cleveland, Ohio, Harry L. Davis was elected to the County Charter Commission.

Perhaps the most striking victory of all, and one that has the widest significance, was the election of two Negro justices of the peace on the Democratic ticket in Durham, N. C., with white and black votes. Page Ripley!

When Negroes can be elected to justices of the peace in a State where until recently Negroes were entirely barred from the polls and whose lynching record is an unenviable one, there certainly must be a New Deal abroad in the land for the Negro.

All that is needed now to tax our sanity is the election of several Negroes to the Texas Legislature.

Meantime, our Communist friends are boasting that one Negro sits on the governing body of one of the minor soviet republics.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

DEC 5 1934

May Be Bought

Since the election, The Spartanburg Herald tells us. The Chicago Tribune has ceased to attack the Roosevelt Administration and the New Deal and is now praising the blessings that it brings in Thanksgiving Day cartoons.

Chicago is in truth the particular and favored ward of the New Deal. It is probably the most destitute city in the United States. Naturally much pity is felt for it. It has been on the rocks four or five years.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was created by the Hoover Administration and adopted by President Roosevelt, lent $80,000,000 or $90,000,000 to the banking institutions of General Charles G. Dawes, and of that sum about $58,000,000 remains uncollected.

The New Deal is nursing all the great cities and industrial towns, for they are all, or nearly all, sick. Some of them are critically sick.

New York City receives for relief two dollars for one dollar received by South Carolina in proportion to population, and Chicago's needs, family for family, are greater than New York's.

Southern states, which have few great cities, are drained of their substance by protective tariffs. Mr. Raymond Moley, the president's most affectionate adviser, tells us Southerners that the Roosevelt Administration has avoided the tariff errors of Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson.

Now these Southerners, taxed on nearly everything they buy for the sake of the Pennsylvanians and their like, are being taxed again to prevent Chicago, Cleveland Pittsburgh and five hundred similar communities from breaking up.

The Chicago Tribune has been slow to see the light. Pennsylvanians turned Democratic for the simple reason that it seemed to them that the Democratic administration had turned Republican for all their purposes.

The great negro vote in Chicago that a few years ago was keeping "Big Bill" Thompson in office and was enabling his Republican ring to loot the town turned Democrat. They have dismissed a Republican negro and sent a Democratic negro to congress.

The South is being slugged, sandbagged, drained, rifled and kicked in the neck as usual. At the same time it is being doped. So long has the South been robbed, trampled upon, triturated, that it has forgotten the art of resistance and lost the capacity to resent.

All the South wants is the culls from the apple tree. It is getting them and it is supremely, gorgeously, happy, jubilant. We South Carolinians jump up and click our heels three times at the sight of a nasty little million dollars a month flung to us from Washington while hogsheads of money are being shipped from the national treasury to the North and West.

These things we say now because we are not quite sure that we shall be disposed to say them within a month or six months.

The News and Courier has a vague sense in its bones that before long it will be bought, that it will sell out.

If something even moderately handsome should be dropped into South Carolina from James Farley's war chest in Washington it might turn The News and Courier's head. It probably would.

It is impossible to expect our people to stand by and look with complacency upon The News and Courier shooting at Santa Claus. Christmas is coming.

We speak unpolitely and rather bluntly now while it is time, before we shall be bought, and we feel it in our bones that we are going to be bought.

Political- 1934 General.

Elections.

ELECTION FLASHES!

Negroes, Swinging Along With 'New Deal' Advocates, Win City, County, State, National Elections

Courier 11-10-34 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cable and Richardson Win In Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7—(By Special Wire)—Dr. Theodore Cable, Harvard graduate and prominent in Indiana civic and political circles, was swept into the office of City Councilman here yesterday as the Democratic landslide engulfed the State. Dr. Cable was leading by 8,000 votes, with practically all of the votes counted.

Attorney Henry J. Richardson, Democratic State Legislator, was also returned to office

* * * * *

Roxborough Loses; Dr. Sweet Wins Senate Seat

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7—In a series of surprise upsets, which saw the Republican ticket sweep the State, while the Democrats controlled the county, Attorney Charles Roxborough, running on the Republican ticket, lost to his white Democratic opponent, J. Salowski, in the fight for State Representative, 20,171 to 13,873.

Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, hero of the Sweet riot case in Detroit, won out over John Mankowski, white Democrat, for State Senator, 7,542 to 3,112.

* * * * *

Negro Elected to City Council in East Chicago

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Nov. 7—In the Democratic landslide which swept Lake County Tuesday, putting "New Deal" advocates into office by large majorities, Robert Stanton was elected to the East Chicago City Council.

* * * * *

J. Mercer Burrell Wins In New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7—J. Mercer Burrell, former member of the New Jersey Legislature, won over Lloyd Granger for State Assembly here Tuesday. He was running on the Republican ticket, and was given whole-hearted support by Negroes.

In the primaries he beat the Republican organization of the county, headed by Jesse R. Salmon.

* * * * *

Four Win, One Loses In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 7—Based on early returns, four race men will represent Philadelphia in the State Legislature, while two appear losers. Rev. Marshall Sheppard, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, won in a close race, while Samuel Hart, South Philly leader, who was running for re-election; Walker J. Jackson, employed in the City Treasurer's office, and Hobson Reynolds, prominent North Philly undertaker, won out. J. B. Somers, employed in the U. S. Mint, also appeared beaten. Sheppard and Somers were running on the Democratic ticket. The others were on the Republican ticket.

* * * * *

Chicago Gets Four Colored Representatives

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—Unopposed by Democrats, four colored Republicans were elected to the House of Representatives here Tuesday. They are Harry B. Gaines in the First district; Charles Jenkins and Warren B. Douglas in the Third, and William J. Warfield in the Fifth.

Chicago and Cook County went overwhelmingly Democratic

A Serious Mood

We see Arthur W. Mitchell, congressman-elect, in a more serious mood in this photographic study. The scholarly attorney and business man defeated Oscar DePriest.

ARTHUR E. BISCO

Defeated in Maryland Legislative Election.

A Jovial Moode

Arthur W. Mitchell, Democratic victor over Oscar DePriest in the first Congressional district in Illinois, shown in a jovial mood when he learned he had been successful. A graduate or former student of Tuskegee, Talladega, Harvard, and Columbia, he will be the first Negro Democratic congressman.

ULYSSES CALLIS

Defeated in Maryland Legislative Election.

L. A. AUSTIN

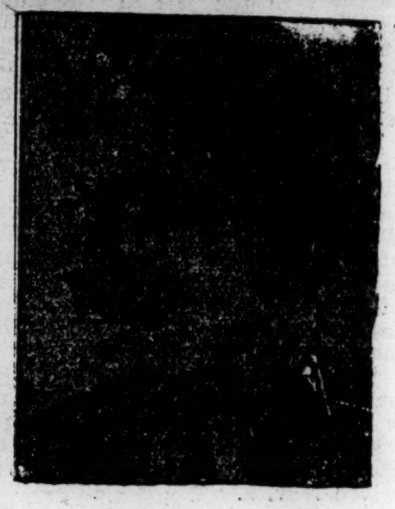
Elected Justice of the Peace in Durham, N. C.

MARSHALL SHEPARD

Elected to Pennsylvania State Legislature

HOBSON REYNOLDS

Elected to Pennsylvania State Legislature



WALKER K. JACKSON

Elected to Pennsylvania State Legislature

JAMES A. STEPHENS

Reelected to New York Assembly.

SAMUEL B. HART

Elected to Pennsylvania State Legislature

ROBERT R. McGUINN

Defeated in Maryland Legislative Election

JOHN B. SUMMERS

Defeated for Pennsylvania State Legislature.

ELECTED NEGROES

Press dispatches contained the heartening information that a large number of Negro aspirants were elected to public offices in the last elections.

Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Kansas and our own Indiana are the states in which colored Americans were elected to legislatures.

Ten of the successful race men are Republicans and seven are Democrats, we are told.

Of particular importance is the reportedly co-operative support received from voters in all groups by these race candidates.

It all goes to show to what extent the element of reason and common sense is making itself felt among the rank and file of progressive Americans of all races.

It is unmistakable evidence of the fact that more and more efficient and competent Negroes are being drafted into the service of the people all over the land.

That, of course is as it should be.

It is a beginning of the rise of the Negro to his political obligations in this country.

We are seizing by the forelocks opportunities being presented to us everywhere to participate in the administrative affairs of our native land.

That, too, is highly commendable and worthy of the nation's gratitude.

WHAT VOTES DID FOR NEGROES

NAME	POSITION	PARTY	PLACE
ARTHUR W. MITCHELL	Congress	Dem.	Chicago
HARRIS B. GAINES	State Legislature	Rep.	Chicago
WILLIAM F. KING	State Senate	Rep.	Chicago
WARREN B. DOUGLASS	State Legislature	Rep.	Chicago
WILLIAM A. WARFIELD	State Legislature	Rep.	Chicago
CHARLES J. JENKINS	State Legislature	Rep.	Chicago
J. EDWARD STEPHENS	State Assembly	Dem.	New York
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS	State Assembly	Dem.	New York
MERCER BURRELL	State Assembly	Rep.	Newark, N. J.
HOBSON REYNOLDS	State Assembly	Rep.	Philadelphia
Rev. MARSHALL SHEPARD	State Assembly	Dem.	Philadelphia
WALTER K. JACKSON	State Assembly	Rep.	Philadelphia
SAMUEL B. HART	State Assembly	Rep.	Philadelphia
HOMER S. BROWN	State Assembly	Ind.	Pittsburgh
JORDAN W. CHAMBERS	Constable	Dem.	St. Louis, Mo.
FRANK BLEDSOE	Justice of Peace.	Dem.	St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM A. MORANT	Constable	Rep.	St. Louis, Mo.
LANGSTON HARRISON	Constable	Rep.	St. Louis, Mo.
CHARLES TURPIN	Justice of Peace	Rep.	St. Louis, Mo.
HENRY J. RICHARDSON	State Legislature	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.
THEODORE CABLE	City Council	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.
DR. ROBT. L. STANTON	State Legislature	Dem.	E. Chicago, Ind.
ROBERT ANDERSON	City Council	Dem.	Gary, Ind
DR. WM. M. BLOUNT	State Legislature	Rep.	Kansas Cy., Kans.
HARRY E. DAVIS	Co. Charter Com.	Rep.	Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES H. WILLS	Justice of Peace	Rep.	South Bend, Ind.
TENOLA E. GRAVES	Justice of Peace.	Dem.	Michigan Cy., Ind
DR. H. M. McCLAIN	State Legislature	Dem.	Cincinnati, Ohio
DR. A. H. SMITH	State Legislature	Dem.	E. St. Louis, Ill.

Political-1934

Elections.

General.

MAKING THE BEST OF DISCRIMINATION

In discussing the many candidates who have filed for political preferment at the hands of the voters in the coming primary, which is to be held August 7, a friend of the editor of this paper queried, "Are you partial to Negro candidates?"

"Surely," answered the editor. Etc., etc.

Of course, our position in this matter called for some explanation. We readily admit that we are partial to Negro candidates, just as white people are partial to white candidates. But our strongest reason for our position in this matter was based upon the fact that a Negro, holding a reasonable office in the local, state or national government, means more to all of the people of the nation than merely having a white man in such representative capacities. In the first place, the people of this country are not use to seeing Negroes hold public office. Therefore, it is of an educational value to them as a whole to see Negroes in responsible public places. As to the matter of fitness, it would be necessary to go a long way in the question of comparison to be able to reach the proper judgment. We can hardly think of a colored person seeking a public office who, if elected, could not render better service to the country at large than a white person of similar qualifications.

Then, too, it means much to the Negroes, as a group, to have representation in the body politic. In every campaign, we hear voters discussing their choices, based upon race and religion. As a general rule, political leaders in making up their slates are careful to include a Jew, a German, an Italian and a Catholic in order to appeal to the voters identified with these respective groups. For the most part, however, the Negro is left out. We have little or no choice in the matter. Thus, when the opportunity comes for us to push a Negro for public office, circumstances dictate that we should take every possible advantage of it.

Experience has shown that wherever Negroes have been elected to public office their support has largely come from members of their race. In Chicago, Judge Albert George was elected to a judgeship in a citywide election; but this was made possible because of the strong influence of several Negro committeemen who were able to effect trades. Oscar DePriest attributes his election largely to the Negro women of Chicago. His district is largely colored. The very presence of Oscar DePriest at the nation's capital as a member of congress has meant much, not only to the colored people but to the nation. Had it not been that the Negroes of Chicago were partial to Negro candidates, it would not have been possible for Judge George and Oscar DePriest to hold their respective offices.

Get a picture, if you please, of a Negro as a member of the United States Supreme Court. Is there any doubt in the mind of anyone but that the people of the nation would have more respect for the fifth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution? Is there any doubt but that people of the nation would have more respect for those inalienable rights of citizens such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Such being the case, would that not make this country a better place in which to live?

The prayers of the Jew were answered when Louis D Brandeis became a member of the supreme bench. Pierce Butler, as a member of the supreme bench, is the Cathodic's hope.

These are some of the things which make us partial to Negro candidates.

NEGROES GRAB IMPORTANT POSTS IN NINE STATES

Pittsburgh Courier 11-8-34

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Homer S. Brown, Republican, was elected to the legislature in Tuesday's battle of ballots. In Philadelphia three Republicans, Walker K. Jackson, Hobson Reynolds, and Samuel B. Hart won legislative seats. One lone Democrat, Marshall A. Siegert, also won legislative recognition.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Indications are here tonight that Oscar Brisco may win a legislative seat. Other Maryland candidates from among the Negro group failed to place.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—William E. King, Republican, defeated Bryant A. Hammond, white Democrat, for election to state senate. King's plurality was 663. Four Republicans were named to the lower house, namely: Harris B. Gaines, Charles Jenkins, Warren B. Douglass, William J. Warfield. William H. Haynes, Republican candidate for judge of the Municipal court, was snowed under.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Harlem backed the "New Deal" yesterday with an avalanche of Democratic votes. J. Edward Stephens, Democrat, 19th district, was returned to the assembly, defeating Eunice Hunton Carter, Republican.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—William T. Andrews, Democrat, defeated J. Dalmus Steele, Republican, and commonly called Mayor of Harlem.

EAST CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Robert Stanton was elected to the city council here today.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Dr. Ossian Sweet, made famous during the segregation cases tried here several years ago, was elected to the Michigan senate Tuesday.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—J. Mercer Burrell was elected to the legislature in Tuesday's election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Henry J. Richardson and Theodore Cable were elected on a "New Deal" program to the Indiana legislature in the Democratic landslide which swept the nation.

J. M. BURRELL IS VICTOR IN NEW JERSEY

Journal and Guide

New Yorkers Elect Democrats; Mrs. Carter Loses

11-10-34

STEPHENS IN 5TH WIN

Norfolk

Wright Loses In Va.; Homer Brown One of Pa. Winners

Colored candidates fared rather well in various elections throughout the nation Tuesday, a survey of returns available midday Wednesday indicated. Results by states follow.

* * * *

FLASH!

Oscar DePriest was defeated by Arthur W. Mitchell for election to Congress by 3,000 votes, telegrapic advices from Chicago at 6:30 p. m. Wednesday stated. Mitchell carried all white wards. The Negro vote, once for DePriest, was terribly split.

* * * *

ILLINOIS—(ANP) — With two precincts missing, Congressman Oscar DePriest, Republican, has a lead of only 61 votes over Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, in their race for election to Congress. This was the latest available count mid-afternoon Wednesday.

Mitchell had a commanding lead in the early returns from white precincts, leading by 6 to 1 after 20 precincts had reported. Returns from the colored districts turned the tide for DePriest.

DePRIEST—MITCHELL

William E. King, Republican, defeated Bryant A. Hammond, Democrat, by 663 votes for election to the State Senate. Hammond held a big lead in early returns.

Four Republican legislators were elected to the lower house—Harris B. Gaines, Charles Jenkins, Warren B. Douglas, and William J. Warfield.

William H. Haynes, Republican candidate for the Chicago Municipal Court judgeship, was snowed under.

* * * *

MICHIGAN— Attorney Charles Roxborough, Republican, lost to George D. Sadowski, white, Democrat, for election to Congress from the first congressional district.

Dr. O. H. Sweet, Republican, won a seat in the State Senate from the third senatorial district in Detroit.

* * * *

VIRGINIA—Alexander Wright, of Norfolk, Communist candidate for the U. S. Senate, was defeated Senator Harry Flood Byrd, incumbent, was returned to office for another term.

* * * *

NEW JERSEY—J. Mercer Burrell, of Newark, defeated Lloyd Granger for a seat in the State Assembly from Essex County. Mr. Burrell served in the Assembly several years ago.

* * * *

PENNSYLVANIA — Homer S. Brown, of Pittsburgh, was elected to the State Legislature. Marshall Sheppard, of Philadelphia, appeared defeated for the Legislature. Samuel Hart, of Harrisburg, Walker K. Jackson, and Hobson Reynolds, of Philadelphia, won Legislature seats. J. B. Somers appeared a loser. All of these results are based on early returns.

* * * *

NEW YORK — Harlem went Democratic with the rest of the city and state and elected two Democratic assemblymen to the Legislature. James E. Stephens, running for his fifth term, was the victor over Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, Republican, in the nineteenth district. William T. Andrews won over J. Dalmus Steele Republican, in the 21st district.

The vote was: Stephens, 7,582; Mrs. Carter, 6,000; Andrews, 10,832; and Steele, 6,701. The day was one of heavy voting throughout the city, with the Democrats winning under a pledge of upholding the New Deal of President Roosevelt. Even the Republicans-Fusion city administration of Mayor La Guardia felt the impact of the Democratic onrush, with Frank Taylor, white Democrat, being elected city controller.

The colored community can claim as its chief victory the fact that the election has given it two assemblymen where it had only one before, and both of them of the party in power, thus making more patronage possible. Both Andrews and Stephens expressed their gratitude for the support given them by their constituents.

* * * *

MARYLAND — Four colored men, residing in Baltimore, ran for election to the House of Delegates in this state: Clarence Mitchell, on Socialist ticket in the 5th legislative district; Ulysses Callis and Arthur Brisco, Republicans, in the 4th district; and Robert McGuinn, Republican in the 6th district. Returns were incomplete. The early count gave Brisco, 1,359 votes; Callis, 1,301; McGuinn, 1,906; Mitchell, no report.

Negro Candidates Win In Several Of The Larger Cities

With Pennsylvania and Illinois electing 5 Negroes each to the state legislature, New York and Indiana two each and one each from New Jersey and Kansas, a total of 17 Negroes won political honors in the election last week—not forgetting Arthur W. Mitchell, who defeated Oscar DePriest in the Congressional race in the first Illinois district.

Of the 17 elected, 10 were Republicans, six were Democrats and one was endorsed by both major parties.

William E. King, Republican, defeated Bryant A. Hammond, Democrat, for a seat in the Illinois State Senate by 663 votes. The Negroes elected to the Illinois Assembly were: Harris B. Gaines, Charles Jenkins, Warren B. Douglas and William J. Warfield. William H. Haynes, Republican candidate for Municipal

Rev. Shepard Wins

For the first time in history, Pittsburgh sent a Negro to the Pennsylvania State Legislature. He is Attorney Homer S. Brown, head of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and prominent in civic affairs. Mr. Brown was elected on the Democratic ticket.

In Philadelphia, the Rev. Marshal L. Shepard, former assistant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City, and now pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Tabernacle won in West Philadelphia.

Others elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature were: Hobson Reynolds, Walter K. Jackson and Samuel Hart.

The surprise of the election in New York, was the victory won by Assemblyman James E. Stephens, Democrat, over Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter. Mrs. Carter made a strong campaign but lost by approximately 1600 votes.

Attorney William T. Andrews won by a big majority over J. Dalmus Steele in the 21st A. D.

Indiana

Attorney Henry J. Richardson of Indianapolis and Dr. Robert L. Stanton of Gary were re-elected to the Indiana State Legislature. Both are Democrats. Dr. Theodore Cable, Democrat, became a city councilman in Indianapolis, and Robert Anderson also a Democrat, was elected to the Gary city council.

In Kansas, Dr. William M. Blount, Republican, was re-elected to the state legislature for the fourth term.

The voters of Cleveland failed to elect Chester K. Gillespie and Harold T. Gassaway, the two Negro candidates to positions in the Ohio legislature. Alexander H. Martin, who ran for one of the city judgeships, was also defeated. However, Attorney Harry E. avis was elected to the county charter commission.

Burrell Wins In Jersey

J. Mercer Burrell of Newark, was reelected over Dr. Floyd Granger, in the race for the state assembly in New Jersey.

At Lawnside, the all-Negro town the veteran Democratic leader, William W. Williams, was victorious over John Brown, the Republican incumbent.

26 Elected to Office in Tuesday's Election

CHICAGO (ANP.)—At least twenty-six positions were won by colored candidates in various states, last Tuesday on a front that reached from New York City to Los Angeles.

As Democrats and Republicans, they not only held the gains already made, but made significant advances. A nearly complete summary of offices won and lost follows:

NEW YORK CITY: J. E. Stephens Democrat, and W. T. Andrews, Democrat, were elected to the state legislature.

PHILADELPHIA: Three Republicans, Walter K. Jackson, Hobson Reynolds and Samuel B. Hart, and one Democrat, the Rev. M. L. Shepard won seats in the legislature.

PITTSBURGH: Homer S. Brown, running on both Republican and Democratic tickets, won a seat in Pennsylvania legislature.

NEWARK, N.J.: J. Mercer Burrell, Republican, elected to state legislature.

CINCINNATI, Ohio: Dr. W. McClan Republican, won state legislative position.

CLEVELAND, Ohio: Harry L. Davis elected to county charter commission. Alexander H. Martin, candidate for city judge, and Chester Gillespie and Harold Gassaway, running for legislature, defeated.

CHICAGO: Arthur Mitchell, Democrat, elected to Congress. Harris B. Gaines, Charles Jenkins, Warren B. Douglas and William J. Warfield, elected to state legislature. All Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS: Henry J. Richardson, Democrat, elected to state legislature. Dr. Theodore Cable won seat in city council.

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.: Dr. Robert V. Stanton, Democrat, elected to state legislature.

GARY, Ind.: Robert Anderson elected to city council.

ST. LOUIS: Langston Harrison and William A. Morant, Republicans, and Jordan Chambers, Democrat, elected constables. Charles Turpin, Republican, and Frank Bledsoe, Democrat, elected justices of the peace.

KANSAS CITY, Kansas: Dr. W. H. Blount, Republican, elected to state legislature for fourth term.

LOS ANGELES: Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat, defeated Frederick Roberts, who had held seat in state legislature sixteen years.

RACE MAKES NEW POLITICAL GAINS

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—(ANP)—Negroes sought and won elective positions in the various states Nov. 6. on a wide front that reached from New York to Los Angeles. As Democrats and Republicans, they not only held the gains already made, but make significant advances. A nearly complete summary of offices won follows:

New York City: J. E. Stephens, Democrat, and W. T. Andrews, Democrat, were elected to the state legislature.

Philadelphia: Three Republicans, Walter K. Jackson, Hobson Reynolds and Samuel B. Hart, and one Democrat, the Rev. M. L. Shephard, won seats in the legislature.

Baltimore: Arthur E. Briscoe, Republican, was elected to the state legislature.

Pittsburgh: Homer S. Brown, running on both Republican and Democratic tickets, won a seat in Pennsylvania legislature.

Detroit: Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, who gained renown in the famous civil rights case bearing his name, was elected on the Republican ticket to the state senate. Charles Roxborough, former state senator, lost a close race to the white Democratic incumbent.

Newark, N. J.: J. Mercer Burrell, Republican, elected to state legislature.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Dr. W. McClan, Republican, won state legislative position.

Cleveland, Ohio: Harry E. Davis elected to county charter commission. Alexander H. Martin, candidate for city judge, and Chester Gillespie and Harold Gassaway, running for legislature, defeated.

Chicago: Arthur Mitchell, Democrat, elected to Congress. Harris B. Gaines, Charles Jenkins, Warren B. Douglas and William J. Warfield, elected to state legislature. All Republicans.

Indianapolis: Henry J. Richardson, Democrat, elected to state legislature. Dr. Theodore Cable won seat in city council.

East Chicago, Ind.: Dr. Robert V. Stanton, Democrat, elected to state legislature.

Gary, Ind.: Robert Anderson elected council.

St. Louis: Langston Harrison and William A. Norant, Republicans and Jordan Chambers, Democrat, elected constables. Charles Turpin, Republican, and Frank Bledsoe, Democrat, elected justices of the peace

Kansas City, Kansas: Dr. W. M. Blount, Republican, elected to state legislature for fourth term.

Los Angeles: Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat, defeated Frederick Roberts, who had held seat in state legislature 16 years.

Political - 1934

Elections.

Georgia

Election Plan of Georgia in Conflict With Federal Constitution, Says Davis

Editor Constitution: How many of our politicians will stand for a just principle?

In September, nominations will be made for various offices, including members of the legislature. The greatest need of the state today is the reformation of the legislature. As now constituted, it is not a fairly representative body. Many counties are over-represented and many are under-represented. The system is wrong. It produces such gross disproportions of representation that the smaller part of the people elects a majority of the representatives.

The cause of this is the "county-unit plan" which gives some counties three members, some two and some one, in the house of representatives. This old-fashioned basis of representation is the greatest moral wrong in all Georgia. It is not only unjust in itself, but its evil consequences are beyond calculation. It has resulted in inefficiency in the legislature; it has bred popular disrespect for law as well as law-makers; it has created the possibility, if not the fact, of a powerful political machine; and has thrown the destinies of the state under the control of a minority of the people whose legal right to it rests on nothing but that they live in the smaller counties.

Thomas Jefferson wrote many fine truths, but nothing finer or truer than these words:

> Every man, and every body of men on earth, possesses the right of self-government. They receive it with their being from the hand of nature. Individuals exercise it by their single will; collections of men by that of their majority; for the law of the majority is the natural law of every society of men.

The constitution of Georgia flagrantly violates this "natural law," or rather repudiates it altogether, in the sphere of legislative representation.

Is this a matter of small moment?

Use of Common Division.

Glance back to the beginnings of our history as a nation. George Washington was president and Thomas Jefferson his secretary of state. The United States constitution had provided that representatives should be apportioned among the several states "according to their respective numbers" and that the number of representatives should not exceed one for every 30,000 persons. After the first census, Congress passed an apportionment act fixing the total number of representatives at 120. This number was the result of dividing the whole population of the United States by 30,000. Then it seems the population of each state was divided by 30,000. This simple operation yielded 112 representatives instead of 120; and in 10 states it left large remainders of people, running from 21,853 to 29,556. In order to give representation to these remainders and to have a full quota of 120 representatives, each of the eight states which had the largest remainders was given an additional representative.

It was questioned whether this apportionment accorded with the constitution. Washington asked the opinion of his cabinet. Jefferson held it to be unconstitutional. He admitted that the act reached a "tolerably just result." But he took the position that apportionment among the states "according to their respective numbers" required the number of representatives to be determined by the use of a single and common divisor into the population of every state. He insisted that representation should be proportional, and as nearly equal as possible, with the qualification expressed in the constitution that there should not be more than one representative for every 30,000 people. By a mathematical analysis he showed that the effect of the bill was to take one representative from New York and Pennsylvania, each, and give them to Vermont and New Hampshire. Commenting on this, he said:

> If you permit the large fraction in one state to choose a representative for one of the small fractions in another state, you take from the latter its election, which constitutes real representation, and substitute a virtual representation of the disfranchised fraction, and the tendency of the doctrine of virtual representation has been too well discussed and appreciated by reasoning and resistance on a former great occasion to need development now.

(Note: The county unit plan comes under this condemnation; it prevents "real representation" and in effect disfranchises vast numbers.)

Vetoed by Washington.

In concluding his opinion, Mr. Jefferson advised the president to veto the bill. After mature deliberation, Washington also decided that the bill was unconstitutional and vetoed it. This was the first exercise of the veto power by the president of the United States.

The reaction to be gotten out of the foregoing incident is that equality of representation is one of the most important ideals of democracy.

This brings us back to the humiliating fact that the constitution of Georgia is unlike that of the United States and many other states, because it does not protect the fundamental right of its citizens to equal representation, but arbitrarily enforces the greatest inequalities.

Why not change it so as to give justice to all and favors to none?

To do this, it will be necessary for the people to require candidates to declare themselvs, and to vote for those who will try to give the state a righteous plan of representation.

ARCHIBALD H. DAVIS.

Atlanta, Ga., May 4, 1934.

Mt. Vernon, Ga., Montg'ry Monitor
August 23, 1934

Congressman Charged With Showing Preference to Negro Employees

SCORES OF WHITES REMOVED FROM OFFICE WHILE ALL NEGROES CONTINUE TO SERVE

SPRINGFIELD, GA., AUGUST 13th.—

Before a large audience of Effingham county citizens Hon. Hugh Peterson presented his candidacy for congress here Monday, Aug. 13th.

Judge H. B. Strange of Statesboro introduced the speaker. Judge Strange stated that he had previously supported one of Mr. Peterson's opponents. He now believes that Mr. Peterson is best qualified for the office and is giving him his active aid and support.

After fully discussing his platform, Mr. Peterson referred to the fact that the present congressman attempted to make the people believe that he favors social equality between the whites and blacks.

"If the congressman is so bitterly opposed to negroes why does he not have some of the numerous negroes holding federal patronage jobs under his administration removed.

"He has removed scores of good white people from office but has not had one negro put out of office.

"He states that he is only interested in removing Republicans. Yet he removed three white people from one office in Swainsboro and two negroes continue to serve. Does he infer that the whites were Republicans and that the negroes are good Democrats?

"In Savannah scores of negroes hold federal jobs. He has not removed one of them. Neither has the candidate from Chatham made any effort to have them removed.

"These gentlemen should clear their own records before attempting to prejudice you against me in such absurd manner.

He stated that the congressman was being worried to death in an effort to find the wishes of the people and get on the big side. "The only way you can ever give him any relief is by sending him back to private life on September 12th."

Many Effingham county citizens pledged him their support after the speaking.

WHY EUGENE WINS

Editor of The Telegraph:

The voters of Georgia can see that you are fair to both sides in this election, but some of the leading papers are not.

So, I will give a few reasons why Pittman is not wanted for Governor of this state.

First: I would not vote for a man who has shown that he has no respect for the womanhood of our country, as Pittman.

Posterity will condemn him as the voters are going to condemn him on election day. Pittman hasn't got anybody fooled but himself?

Second: The people of this state can only have the least idea of the heartache that poor man's wife has to carry to her grave; Pittman and Walter Rowe, their image will burn as a devouring flame in her soul so long as she shall live.

I don't say this because Walter Rowe was a Negro, for it would have been just as bad had it been a white man, who committed the crime.

Third: Pittman has become disgusting with his mud slinging.

Fourth: Eugene Talmadge, according to Pittman, is like Freckles in the song. The old cat had kittens in the front room bed; Freckles was to blame? Now, the schools up in Maine went on the blink, and Talmadge is to blame. The boll weevils eat up the cotton—Talmadge is to blame; I got a neighbor and all his collards died; Eugene's to blame. If you go fishing and don't have any luck, blame Eugene. Oh, well in fact, that is to say, according to Pittman, Eugene is to blame for every damn thing. And that is why Eugene is going to carry every county in dear old Georgia, and I don't mean maybe.

Eatonton, Ga. G. R. LANEY.

Negroes Qualify In Atlanta Race

ATLANTA, Nov. 6.—(AP)—Two negroes today qualified as independent candidates for alderman and school commissioner of the City of Atlanta.

Maceo Blackshear, a life insurance district superintendent, opposes Alderman W. Guy Coleman, Democratic nominee in the first ward.

Dr. B. M. Sherard notified Mayor James L. Key, he is running as an independent against School Commissioner H. J. Landers

The city general election is on Dec. 5. There are about 350 negroes registered out of a total registration list of about 18,200 voters. The first ward has a large negro population, but observers said since the whole city will vote there is little likelihood of the success of the two negro candidates.

TWO NEGROES QUALIFY FOR ATLANTA ELECTION

Two independent candidates, both of whom are negroes, Tuesday formally qualified for two city positions from the first ward subject to the December 5 general election.

Their names along with the nominees of the white primary will go on the ballot in the election under the law. Official notice was served on Mayor James L. Key that they would be candidates and the communications were forwarded by the mayor to J. Henson Tatum, city clerk and registrar.

Maceo Blackshear, district superintendent of the Afro-American Life Insurance Company and who lives at 94 Taliaferro street, will oppose Alderman W. Guy Coleman, democratic nominee for another term, he informed the mayor, and Dr. B. M. Sherard, who has offices at 138 1-2 Whitehall street and lives at 1049 Mayson-Turner avenue, will oppose School Commissioner H. J. Landers, of the first ward for a new term.

Only about 350 negroes are registered for the general election out of a total registration list of about 18,200 voters. Voters of the entire city vote on all who qualify for the general election, and despite the fact that the first ward is composed largely of a negro population there appeared little likelihood that either of the independent candidates can be elected

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 7, 1934

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Atlanta Negroes Enter Politics

Macon Telegraph

Maceo Blackshear Offers for City Council

ATLANTA, Nov. 6. (AP)—Two Negroes today qualified as independent candidates for alderman and school commissioner of the city of Atlanta. 11/7/34

Maceo Blackshear, a life insurance district superintendent, opposes Alderman W. Guy Coleman, Democratic nominee, for another term from the First ward.

Dr. R. M. Sherard notified Mayor James L. Key he is running as an independent against School Commissioner H. F. Landers, for a new term.

The city general election is on Dec. 5. The entire city will vote on general election candidates. There are 350 Negroes registered out of a total registration list of about 18,200 voters. The First ward has a large Negro population, but observers said, since the whole city will vote there is little likelihood of the success of the two Negro candidates.

Negroes Defeated In Atlanta Race

ATLANTA, Dec. 6 (AP)—Returns filed today showed that two Negroes seeking municipal offices were defeated by the white Democratic nominees.

The vote in the election held yesterday was light and city clerk J. Henson Tatum said since the total would not exceed 3,000, the Negro candidates were out of the running. Only 490 Negroes are listed as registered voters.

Atlanta Journal 12-7-34

RACE VOTERS SHOW LITTLE INTEREST IN MUNICIPAL ELECT'N

(Daily World Service)

ATLANTA, GA. — Making a splendid showing in their home ward and leading their democratic opponents in their respective sections, Dr. B. M. Sherrard and Maceo Blackshear, to whom must be given credit for being the first Negroes to run for local city offices in many a year, are more than pleased with the results achieved in their initial venture.

Wth a total of 1,667 votes cast throughout the whole city in his favor as compared with the 109 votes given to Maceo Blackshear, district manager of the Afro-American Life Insurance company, the Independent candidate, Alderman Guy Coleman, present incumbent, retained his seat in the city council. Mr. Blackshear howevr, in the home ward, the first ward, received 65 votes as compared with the 27 votes received by his white opponent.

Dr. B. M. Sherrard, prominent local physician who opposed J. H. Landers, the present board of education member from the first ward for his seat, was also victorious in his home ward, tallying 65 votes to Mr. Landers 23. Mr. Landers, however, won the seat by netting 1,166 votes from all of the precincts of the city as compared with Dr. Sherrard's total of 108 votes.

Following its initial appearance in the local political arena, the Colored Voters' League of Atlanta and Fulton County is preparing to launch a movement that will make itself a strong organization by the time the next election is staged in Atlanta. All are jubilant over the results shown.

President J. T. Carlton, head of the league, is calling a meeting of all district managers as well as campaign managers to be held at 1:00 this afternoon at the league headquarters, 869 1-2 West Hunter street. At this time, plans for the future activity of the organization will be considered and mehods of procedure, especially along the line of a "politically conscious" educational program outlined.

In the meantime, Dr. B. M. Sherrard, who ran for the post of board of education member from the first ward and Maceo Blackshear, who ran for the post of alderman from the same section, expressed themselves as pleased over the fact that they were able to take the colored citizens of Atlanta into the first step forward in bringing political activity and that they believe that the next election will find the colored citizens of Atlanta going to the polls in large numbers to take part in the affairs of their government.

ATLANTA, GA.
JOURNAL

DEC 5 1934

ATLANTA, DECATUR VOTING TODAY ON MUNICIPAL POSTS

Commissionership Race in DeKalb City Focal Point of Interest

Citizens of Atlanta and Decatur were voting Wednesday in city elections to name municipal officials for the next two years. In Atlanta the balloting was more or less perfunctory, as contests were settled in the city primary last September, but in Decatur the election was a matter of intense interest, with six candidates contesting for three places on the city commission.

Hapeville citizens held their municipal election Tuesday, naming O. M. Huie, R. L. Mullins and L. A. Norton to places on the city council. Messrs. Huie and Mullins are now members of the governing body. Other candidates in the race were W. E. Harrison and W. R. Ansley. The holdover members of the city council are Mayor Quincy Arnold, J. R. Cathey and W. A. Walker.

In Decatur the candidates for commissionerships have been engaged in a heated controversy over the city's financial condition, one group charging that the financial statement has been "juggled" to show a better situation than actually exists, and the other insisting that the city had a surplus of more than $19,000 when an audit was made September 30.

Voting was going on briskly throughout the day at the Courthouse in Decatur, at Poplar Springs and at Oakhurst, the three polling places. The registration list contains 3,100 names and it was expected that at least two-thirds of the registered voters would cast their ballots.

Candidates for the commission are R. C. Henderson, George Woods and Homer George, incumbents, and Hooper Alexander, Jr., Chase Van Valkenburg and A. S. Turner. The three high men were to be elected.

Only two contests developed in Atlanta's city election, both contestants being negroes running against white candidates in the First Ward. H. J. Landers, member of the Board of Education, was opposed by Maceo Blackshear, and Guy Coleman, seeking re-election as alderman, was opposed by B. M. Sherard, negro physician.

Candidates for other municipal offices who are unopposed are: Mayor James L. Key, James E. Bowden, alderman, Fifth Ward; John W. Ball Jr., alderman, Tenth Ward; C. M. Bolen, alderman, Tenth Ward to fill an unexpired term; Alvin Richards, councilman, Thirteenth Ward; Thomas J. Grogan, Second Ward, member Board of Education; E. S. Cook, Third Ward, member Board of Education; W. W. Matthews, Fourth Ward, member Board of Education; A. W. Callaway and John L. Cone, city recorders.

College Park held its city election Monday, re-electing Mayor E. E. Barrett for his fourth consecutive term, and also re-electing three councilmen, W. E. Sitton, Fred Shaefer and J. A. Godby.

Political – 1934

Elections

Georgia

THE CAMPAIGN FOR GOVERNOR

Next week the Democratic campaign for the gubernatorial nomination and other state house officers and congressmen terminates. The people of the state have been assailed by the various candidates. Promises galore have been made, many of them will never be kept. The candidates have not been sparing of each other, some more radical than others. In it all much information has been given out relative to state affairs which those on the outside have heretofore been denied. One candidate for the governorship has been especially unsparing in his criticism, and the making of charges against the present governor. In doing so he has not strengthened his hold on the thinking people of the state. To the credit of the governor, he conducted his campaign on a high order, except in one regard. He defended his administration in a convincing manner and attracted to his meetings the largest gatherings ever held. The practical politicians predict his easy victory next week. The governor has lessened our regard for him in reference to the Negro as a laborer. He states that he is opposed to paying code fees to the colored man for road work. He has demonstrated it by refusing to allow it on the roads of the state. In doing so he nearly bordered the demagogue by directing his views to the poor whites who earn so much less. By this comparison he has been able to convince many of them who will, no doubt, cast their votes for him. Several weeks ago the fact was mentioned that during this campaign the Negro was not used as a stalking horse as of years ago. Even yet, such references have been mild. Until about a decade ago the candidate who was able to malign the Negro the most was generally successful. By discussing more of state needs and benefits shows an advancing political situation.

ATLANTA, GA.
GEORGIAN

DEC 6 1934

SCANT VOTE

Mayor, School Board, Recorders, Council Members Named

All nominees of the city white primary, including Mayor Key, three aldermen, two councilmen, four members of the Board of Education and two recorders were elected in Wednesday's general election, official consolidation Thursday by City Clerk J. Henson Tatum showed.

Only two of the races were contested.

Alderman Guy Coleman, First Ward, was re-elected for a four-year term, receiving 1,667 votes over Maceo Blackshear, who polled 109. J. H. Landers, Board of Education representative from the First, was re-elected for a three-year term over B. M. Sherard. Landers received 1,666 votes and Sherard 108.

LISTED AS NEGROES

Blackshear and Sherard entered as independent candidates and the city directory designates them as negroes.

Votes polled by the other candidates, all of whose nominations were ratified without opposition, are:

Mayor James L. Key for two-year term to succeed himself, 1,767; Alderman James E. Bowden, for four-year term to succeed himself, 1,776; John W. Ball, Jr., for four-year term to succeed Everett Millican, 1,776.

Councilmanic nominees elected for a three-year term and their official votes are:

C. M. Bolen, Tenth Ward, 1,777; Alvin L. Richards, Thirteenth Ward, 1,776.

Board of Education representatives whose nominations were ratified are Thomas J. Grogan, Second Ward, 1,777; Ed S. Cook, Third Ward, 1,775; W. W. Matthews, Fourth Ward, 1,775.

Judges A. W. Callaway, with 1,779 votes, the highest polled by any candidate, and John Cone, with 1,773, completed the list.

There were 18,491 registered voters. The actual vote polled therefore was less than 10 per cent of the registration.

INDEPENDENTS IN 2 RACES GET

Political - 1934

Elections.

Illinois.

DePriest Goes Out

ALONG with many others of the Republican "Old Guard" Congressman OSCAR DEPRIEST of the first Illinois district was swept out of office by the Democratic landslide of November 6th. There is general regret that Mr. DEPRIEST is to retire. He has grown immensely in political usefulness during recent years, in the course of which he has adjusted himself to the inners workings of Congress and to the broader range of national political thinking. Courageous, aggressive, intelligent, he was conspicuous and respected in a legislative body of 435 members, among which he was the only man of the Negro race. He may not have been admired by some, but he has been respected by all.

It is natural that certain of his personal moves and acts which projected the race question did not please a great many members of Congress, and a great many Americans, some of his own race. But it would be humanly impossible in a bi-racial society, in which the race constitutes only 10 per cent. and under which it must endure pronounced discrimination, for a representative in Congress to escape involving himself in the race question, and he would be inimical to the interests of his race, and to the best interests of his country, if he did.

Congressman DEPRIEST is succeeded by another member of our race, and it is cause for great satisfaction that his successor is a man of high caliber. His high academic and legal equipment should enable him to measure up to the best standards of Congressional service, and should reflect credit upon himself and his constituency. Educated at Tuskegee, Talladega Harvard, and Columbia, and having had experience in the practice of law and in business, he is well qualified to fill the post to which he has been elected. Lacking in the political experience that is DEPRIEST'S, he should nevertheless learn rapidly because of the background with which he enters the higher realm of politics.

It is of still greater interest and reason for comment that Mr. MITCHELL, the successor to Congressman DEPRIEST is a Democrat. Even in the face of the sudden and swift political changes that have taken place during the past few years, it would be reasonable to say that few expected that there would be elected to the National House of Representatives a Negro of the Democratic party. In this political phenomenon—for in the light of political history and experience it is a phenomenon—Providence played a hand. Although among those who aspired to the Democratic nomination in the primary last April there were colored candidates, a white candidate was nominated. Prior to the election he died, and the district executive committee chose ARTHUR W. MITCHELL as a substitute nominee. Mr. MITCHELL owes his election to the support of white Democrats, for without their support he would have been easily defeated by Mr. DEPRIEST.

It is going to be interesting to observe how southern Democrats are going to be affected in their political attitudes by the acquisition of a Negro member of their party in the House of Representatives. Our guess is that Mr. MITCHELL is going to accomplish a great deal toward modifying the political attitudes of the South.

Mitchell's Opportunity

Chicago negroes have administered a well-deserved rebuke to Oscar de Priest, their race congressman and a Republican, by electing Arthur W. Mitchell, Democratic negro. Mitchell studied at Tuskegee, Harvard and Columbia. He has a background which provides him with opportunity to be of constructive service to his constituents and his race.

De Priest had similar opportunity in some respects but failed to take advantage of it. If anything, he harmed, rather than aided it. Instead of using his time and office to be of service to his people he used them, not infrequently, to make a nuisance of himself, quite often aligning himself with projects and movements with which intelligent negro leaders had no sympathy. Instead of being creative he stirred up trouble and animosities.

Mitchell is of different type. If he wants to be of conscientious, helpful service to those who elected him he will find ample occasion to use his intelligence and talents.

Oscar Goes Out

With bands playing and colors flying Oscar DePriest went down to defeat in last Tuesday's Congressional election in Chicago's first district, by 3,130 votes.

Late Tuesday night Mr. DePriest went to sleep conceding the election to his opponent who in the first returns polled 11,117 votes to his 3,106.

The next morning the Congressman woke up to find himself leading by 61 votes. Wednesday afternoon the tide set in in the opposite direction and elected Arthur Mitchell first colored Democrat ever to sit in the U.S. Congress. All of the other colored have been Republicans.

Mr. DePriest has made an admirable Congressman and Mrs. DePriest a tactful helpmate.

Mr. Mitchell, who succeeds him, is a former Washington lawyer, Mrs. Mitchell a clerk in the government service.

DePriest Thanks Voters; May Run Again In 1936

Defender

Editor,
The Chicago Defender,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois,
Dear Sir: 11-17-34

Congressman DePriest wishes, through the columns of The Chicago Defender, to thank the voters of the first congressional district for their support in the election on November 6. I am glad also to announce that the Citizens DePriest for Congress committee is preparing to petition Mr. DePiest to enter the race for re-election in November, 1936. This statement is made regardless of the fact that the official canvass of the Tuesday vote will not be declared until next week. It is my opinion that Mr. DePriest will comply with the petition and again be a candidate in 1936.

Respectfully yours,
MORRIS LEWIS,
Secretary

South Doesn't Know How to Take Election of Mitchell

Afro-American
11-17-34
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.—That the election of Arthur W. Mitchell, who may spend his leisure lolling in easy chairs among Southern Democrats in the Democratic cloakroom of the House of Representatives, is causing the New Deal and Republicans some trouble and meeting opposition from the hitherto exclusively white Democratic ranks, is the opinion of commentators in local dailies.

Writing in the Washington Herald, Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen had this to say:

"Already some of the old guard Democrats have privately intimated objection. What they say is that they don't mind having a Republican Negro around, but that a Democratic Negro Congressman is different. Mitchell, they say, will be a member of their own crowd and party.

"And it has more significance than merely the opposition of Southern Congressmen. For Roosevelt and his administration have deliberately courted the support of the group."

George Rothwell Brown, writing in the same paper, believes that the defeat of Oscar DePriest, a Republican, by Mitchell, a Democrat, has a political significance far transcending in importance the mere transfer of a solitary colored vote from one side of the center aisle of the House to the other.

Brown surmises that the advent of Mr. Mitchell marks the beginning of a new epoch in the political history of the race in North America.

"If the group," he says, "is encouraged to vote racially as a Democrat it may mean the permanent loss to the Republican party of such states as Ohio, in which the Negro vote has frequently held the balance of political power.

"For the Negro it probably means that he will be permanently represented in Congress. A representativ from Harlem is regarded as the next inevitable step."

Election Cost Mitchell $875; DePriest, $676

Afro-American
11-17-34
Baltimore, Md.

(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Final reports of campaign receipts and disbursements of Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, who defeated Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, for reelection from the First Congressional District of Illinois are yet to be filed with the clerk of the House.

A preliminary report filed by him show contributions of $875 to October 25. Disbursements equaled the receipts.

The report of Mr. DePriest showed no receipts to October 24. His disbursements totaled $676. They were as follows: Buttons, $233.44; stickers, $105; cards, $24.50; circulars, $98; pledge cards, $31.50, and window signs, $145.

Contributors

Contributors to the campaign fund of Mr. Mitchell were as follows:

Alain Locke, Howard University, $50; Richey V. Graham, board of appeals, Chicago, $25; Fred W. Brummel, board of commisioners, Chicago, $25; Emmett Whealan, Chicago, $25; H. B. Lindheimer, Chicago, $100; James Knight, Chicago, $50; James Potter, Springfield, Ill., $5; Epsilon Chapter, Phi Beta Sigma, New York City, $11; John Toman, board of commissioners, Chicago, $25; Peter M. Kelley, board of commissioners, Chicago, $2; a friend, $1; Frank J. Loesch, Chicago, $10; Arthur W. Mitchell, $546.

What Mitchell Spent

Expenditures were as follows:

The Home News, publicity, $50; the Chicago Defender, publicity, $20; the Chicago World, publicity, $15; printing, $250.

Headquarters — Caswell Crews, local manager, $120; Alfred T. Lucas, publicity man, $180; Walter Maxwell, use of car, $90; Jeane B. Searcy, stenographer, $60; John Fry, canvassing, $50; Thomas Penn, canvassing, $40.

Under the law campaign expenditures of each Congressional candidate are limited to $2.500.

RACES

Gentleman from Illinois

For six long years hot-blooded Congressmen from the South have smouldered at the presence of a lone Negro on the

Acme

CHICAGO'S ARTHUR MITCHELL

"There is no prejudice against my people."

Time 11-19-34

Republican side of the House of Representatives. He was Oscar De Priest of Chicago and he did not hesitate to speak up boldly for his race. As a result of last fortnight's election, when Southern Congressmen return to the Capitol on Jan. 3, they will find Representative De Priest gone. But their racial embarrassment will be more rather than less because they will find sitting squarely in their Democratic midst another Chicago Negro by the name of Arthur W. Mitchell. They may object to the color of their new colleague's skin but they can find no legitimate fault with his politics.

Negro Mitchell got his chance when Negro De Priest's white Democratic opponent in Chicago's Black Belt died during the campaign and Mr. Mitchell was named in his place. A native of Alabama Arthur Mitchell went to Tuskegee Institute, served as the late great Booker T. Washington's office boy, became a Washington, D. C. lawyer. He married a Negro woman who operates a Government accounting machine. They put their boy through the University of Michigan. The Mitchells moved to Chicago in 1928, then working for the G. O. P. and Herbert Hoover's election. Arthur Mitchell had switched parties by 1932. Campaigning against Representative De Priest on the platform that the New Deal was a boon to blacks and whites alike, he declared: "I would work harder for my people than any other Congressman, but I would not keep thinking about the fact that I was colored." Blacks and whites in his neighborhood liked this conciliatory line, gave him a 3,000 majority on election day.

Never in history have Southern Democrats had to open ranks to admit a blackamoor into the party's Congressional organization. Since Democrat Mitchell's vote will count as much as anyone's in the election of a Democratic Speaker, he will be offered committee assignments, invited to party caucuses. Nothing can prevent his occupying a suite in the House Office Building along with white Representatives from Georgia and Alabama. He is entitled to eat with them in the House Restaurant, sit beside them on the House floor.

In 1929 there was a great pother of excitement when Republican Oscar De Priest's wife in a blue chiffon dress, grey hat and coat and on Mrs. Herbert Hoover's invitation, went to the White House one afternoon to drink tea with white Congressmen's ladies (TIME, June 24, 1929). Mrs. Mitchell will expect a similar tea-date with Mrs. Roosevelt. "There is no prejudice against my people in the present Administration," the black Gentleman from Illinois told his constituents. "This is a new day under a New Deal."

Mitchell to Show in Office What He Really Can Do

Afro-American 11-17-34

Intimates Voters Were Tired of DePriest's Bombast and Noise.

Baltimore Md.

HIS OWN DISTRICT WILL COME FIRST

Congress, He Says, Should Pass Lynch Law.

CHICAGO (ANP.) — Shirt sleeves rolled up, so to speak, and ready to go to work immediately, Congressman-elect Arthur Mitchell announced Thursday his general objectives in behalf of his constituents and his people, once he has reached Washington.

He took a back slap at Congressman Oscar DePriest with a reference to "bombast, ballyhoo and noise," and described his own efforts as characterized by "constructive thought, honest action and real statesmanship." He asserts that he is 100 per cent in agreement with President Roosevelt's program.

Mr. Mitchell's statement in part follows:

"I interpret my election to Congress as being a desire on the part of my constitutents to have intelligent, courageous, honest and capable representation in the Halls of Congress, which I contend that the First District has not had during the past six years. I think the people are tired of bombast, ballyhoo and noise, where we should have constructive thought, honest action and real statesmanship.

"I shall address myself first to looking after the interest of the people of the First Congressional District of Illinois who elected me to office. I shall always endeavor to be on the alert and use all the power that resides in me to protect the interest of my group. I shall welcome constructive criticisms from the people of the country, both colored and white, and shall endeavor to do my full duty without fear or favor of man. I shall be responsible for my acts."

Platform Cited

During the campaign, Congressman-elect Mitchell made his drive upon the following platform:

"1. The most dangerous element in our country today is that of enforced idleness, brought about largely by the cessation of work. I shall be in favor of any program which tends to furnish work for the people, even though such program incurs governmental expense, thus increasing taxation. I believe that idleness is a breeder of crime, which threatens the destruction not only of our institutions, but of the Government itself. And no monetary price to wipe out idlesness and bring back prosperity, is too great.

"2. I am in favor of wiping out racial discriminations, which serve only one purpose — to breed hatred, prejudice and injustice, thus making it impossible to prosper in the largest sense.

Wants All Rights

"3. I believe that the colored American citizens should continue to enjoy the same wholesome benefits to be derived from the higher standards of living, increased wages, and better housing conditions in the National program, that are enjoyed by other racial groups.

"4. I believe that discriminations in governmental departments and in civil service departments in Washington, should be eliminated. I shall work to eliminate the practice of our civil service commission requiring applicants to submit their photographs with their applications and shall advocate the fingerprint system instead.

"5. I believe that the colored people should have their just proportion of the jobs and positions created under the emergency acts through which our New Deal is being put forth.

"6. I shall work incessantly to have the Congress pass an anti-lynching bill such as was introduced in last Congress.

To Fight Discrimination

"7. I shall work to reenfranchise the colored people of the South and to wipe out all racial discriminations in voting privileges of the citizens of the South.

"8. I believe in making America first. This seems to be a national slogan, but its means nothing in our national life if we refuse or fail to make American citizens first. I contend that in the matter of employment whether in public or private enterprises and businesses, those born under our flag and those who have sworn allegiance to our flag should have preference. No American citizen who wishes to work should be forced to remain idle while a citizen of some foreign country is given work which an American could do and wishes to do. Any other course on the part of our citizens in business shows the basest kind of hypocrisy."

Exit DePriest

When replaced by a Negro, there will be little grieving over the defeat of Oscar DePriest for re-election to Congress. Mr. DePriest was too much of a reactionary Republican politician to serve the interests of Negroes best amidst the throes of a changing social order.

Let us hope that Arthur Mitchell will be more liberal in his thinking, and understand better, and therefore be able to serve with greater usefulness the needs of Negroes under the vast program of the Democratic New Deal.

Statesboro, Ga., Times and News
November 22, 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRAT

Oscar DePriest, negro Republican from Chicago, was an offense to the Democrats in congress, and apparently found satisfaction in so being. In the recent election he was defeated by another negro, Arthur Mitchell, a Democrat.

Some of those whites who delight in stirring up friction between the races are wondering how the Southern Democrats are going to conciliate with the negro Democratic congressman. There ought not to be any speculation on that score. It will not be nearly so difficult to tolerate a negro Democrat as a negro Republican. If Mitchell is really a Democrat, the chances are he knows full well how to conduct himself. That is more than the negro Republican knew. DePriest found delight in making himself offensive to the Southerners. It is a safe bet that Mitchell will seek to make himself acceptable to the Southerners.

Speaking personally, if we were compelled to choose between them, we should slightly prefer the Democrat, everything else being equal.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., News
November 15, 1934

SIDELIGHTS

When Oscar DePriest, a Chicago Negro, was elected to Congress in 1898, considerable indignation was expressed in various quarters, especially by Southern Democrats. They got rid of DePriest in the recent election, but didn't get rid of his color. His successful Democratic opponent, Arthur W. Mitchell, is also a Negro.

The story is told of a Negro woman applying to register, and being asked: "What party do you affiliate with?" She hesitated, and when pressed for an answer finally said: "If I has to tell dat, I won't vote, for he ain't got his divorce yet."

Realization seldom comes up to expectations, as Mrs. Parkhurst, militant pioneer suffragist, conceded after surveying women's political activities. She said: "The prospect of more votes for women does not elate me one bit, now that I know women make the same mistakes as men."

Practically all the Civil War leaders of important rank have passed away, and according to latest estimates only 23,800 Union soldiers and less than 10,000 Confederates are still alive. Considering that it will be 70 years next April since the war ended, it is remarkable that even that many still survive.

That the way to get rid of a fool law is to obey it may be a novel idea, but it worked in Prague, Czechosolovakia, where the legal speed limit was nine miles an hour. After arrests the taxi drivers all agreed to observe the prescribed limit, with the result that traffic congestion nearly drove the police crazy, and the law was repealed.

Political - 1934
Elections.

Illinois.

Mr. Sylvester, Minus His Mule, Turned Chicago Vote Tide As DePriest Lost

"Master Move" By Democrats Looms As Highlight of Mitchell-DePriest Fight—Homely Philosophy of Man Who Called Roosevelt, and Secured Aid, Wins Votes.

By DAN BURLEY

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—(ANP.)—Mr. Sylvester Harris, the Columbus, Miss., farmer, was in Chicago during the last two weeks. Mr. Harris' bid for fame comes through his long distance telephone conversation with President Roosevelt about his farm, some time ago. His feat rocked the nation.

Failure of professional promoters to cash in on Mr. Harris' talented exploit should be remembered as one of 1934's prize boners.

As a Speaker He's a Genius

The addition of Mr. Harris as a campaign speaker for Congressman-Elect Arthur W. Mitchell here, by the Democratic party, must be reparded as a master move to be remembered when the scribes recount in history, the story of 1934.

Mr. Harris' voice was raised loud and long in praise of the President and of the Democratic party. In the diction peculiar to the gentry of the other side of the Mason-Dixon Line, he elaborated on how his long distance call to the White House was successful and of his mule, his home and his farm.

Had Nine Children

He allowed that he had nine children, or something like that, who were at school. So afraid was he, Mr. Harris disclaimed to audiences at the Savoy Ballroom, the Democratic headquarters and at Wendell Phillips high school, that his children would come home and find his home gone, that he would have called Satan if the connection could have been made.

From Mr. Harris came the true story about the matter prompting the call. You see the mortgage wasn't on Mr. Harris' home, it was on that of his brother. But our hero was inveigled to go on the note and when this brother defaulted, Mr. Harris loomed into prominence as the gentleman who would have to pay. Hence the "hurry-up call."

Folks-Believe Him Too

The most amazing circumstance about Mr. Harris' visit to Chicago—which by the way was given out as a trip to see the World's Fair and the Lake, bi his Democratic sponsors—was that the folks flocked to hear him, and a lot of them, moved by his homely philosophy, were to some extent guided by him.

Yes, Mr. Harris to Chicago was a master move, even though the mule was left at home.

ALLEGED DEALS, ENMITIES MARK CHI ELECTION

Analysis of Factors In Sharp Contest Is Presented

By FRANK HALL

CHICAGO, (ANP) — Now that the shouting is all about over and Congressman-elect Arthur W. Mitchell takes the "mike" from Congressman Oscar De Priest, the fellows who thumb their pages and read deeply are talking over why and who was responsible for the DePriest downfall. The analysis is a crazy-quilt patchwork of deals steals and personal enmities.

First and foremost, they say, DePriest signed his death warrant last winter when he took sides in a factional squabble within the Republican party. The elected leader of the second ward, which contains more Republican votes than any ward in the city, was William E. King. But William L. Dawson, alderman of the second ward, wanted King's job as committeeman.

A Sunday cabal was held and King was informed that he must step aside as committeeman and be satisfied to run for the state senate. King balked, walked out, and the fight began.

FIGHT BEGINS

De Priest back Dawson against King for the committee post and Roscoe Simmons against King for the Senate seat. The then Senator, Adelbert H. Roberts, was also running for the nomination. DePriest also opposed him. Both Dawson and Simmons lost. DePriest had made two powerful enemies within his own party, King and Roberts. Their followers lusted for DePriest's blood.

From the primary in April until the election on November 6, the wound was kept open by Dawson's contest of the election of King as committeeman.

Coming down to the election, the situation was something like this: There were more Democratic votes in the district than Republican, but there were more Negro votes than white. With a white Democratic candidate, the Negro votes went to DePriest.

The Deciding Factor

But when the Democrats selected a Negro to run, he got the white vote and a large percentage of the black votes. Furthermore, DePriest could look to the white Republican leadership for no support.

The reason was Dan Serritella, an Italian who is committeeman in the first ward, where most of the white vote is located. Serritella is a state senator and it was charged by his political enemies that he used to work with "Scarface" Al Capone, the racketeer now in federal prison. Serritella ran for re-election in this election. The Democrats did not put up a candidate against him.

It is alleged that they agreed not to oppose him if he would throw his white Republican strength to the Democratic candidate Mitchell. If Serritella entered into such a deal as this to insure his own re-election, the white vote was practically solid against DePriest.

Breakup of Negro Vote

Negro voting strength broke up somewhat as follows: King was running as a Republican for the state senate and supported DePriest. DePriest supported King. But Dawson, the Republican alderman, who has his own independent organization in the second ward, marked for Hammond, King's Democratic opponent because of the primary strife. DePriest's support of King in the election is alleged to have been a strain on Dawson who, finally, two days before the election, broke with DePriest and failed to attend the final big Republican rally on Sunday, November 4.

Roberts, stung by DePriest's treatment of him in the primary, would give him no active support in the election. Against DePriest on election day within his own party there were some of Dawson's followers, some of King's followers, but not King himself, and some of Roberts' followers. Some of these colored Republicans who opposed DePriest, set up an organization for Mitchell and worked actively for him.

How Pattern Worked Out

Election day the pattern worked out as follows:

White Democrats and Republicans opposed DePriest.

Dawson colored Republicans were not unfriendly to the Democrats, Mitchell and Hammond.

Roberts colored Republicans flirted with the Democrat, Mitchell.

Hammond, colored Republico-Democrats supported the Republican, DePriest, as against Mitchell, Democrat.

Mitchell Republico - Democrats supported King, Republican, as against Hammond, Democrat.

DePriest, the Republican, had the support of the King Republicans and the Hammond Democratic-Republicans.

Mitchell, the Democrat, had the active support of Democratic Mike McKenna and the passive support of Republican Dan Serritella, Republican, Dawson, and Republican Roberts.

This is a real resume of the rumors and reports which are on the lips of most of the active political leaders. It may be correct or it may not be, but it's what the wise boys are saying. The suspense and uncertainty attending the final vote on DePriest and Mitchell, the outcome not being certain until the next day, made this the most interesting and cataclysmic election held in Chicago in years.

DePRIEST'S DEFEAT.

Even Negro Democrats must admit that the victory of Arthur W. Mitchell over Rep. Oscar DePriest for Congress from the First Illinois District is a distinct loss to the race. It is naturally pleasing that in the defeat of Mr. DePriest a member of the race will succeed him. But at the next session of Congress the Republican candidate would have been in a more strategic position to serve his people than his Democratic opponent.

The most important work of legislators at Washington in the framing of legislation is in the committee-room. The influence a Congressman wields is largely determined by his membership on committees. At the last session of Congress, Mr. DePriest because of seniority, was given important committee assignments. Had he been returned, in view of his length of service and the failure of many of his Republican colleagues of re-election, his influence and prestige would have been greatly increased by reason of his membership on powerful committees. With an unwieldly Democratic delegation in the House of Representatives, and because he is a newcomer Mr. Mitchell's assignments are expected to be among the most undesirable.

According to an International News Service release the South will have a strangle-hold control on the next Congress. It will fill sixteen out of the twenty important House chairmanships, including the "big three"—Rules, Appropriations and Ways and Means. In the Senate Southerners will be put in thirteen out of nineteen most important committees.

This domination by the South of committees in the House and Senate is made possible on the grounds of seniority. Southern Democrats make it a business to keep their Congressmen in office. Some of them may not distinguish themselves as brilliant legislators but their committee assignments elevate them to a position of consequence.

In voting for Negro candidates for Congress, it would be well for the race voters to follow the exampe of the South as to seniority; that is, if they were capable of putting aside petty jealousies, envy and other attitudes which do not make for racial progress.

Mitchell Starts Off Wrong, Says Reader In Letter To The Chicago Defender

Editor, The Chicago Defender: I just finished reading in yesterday's Daily News an interview with the new congressman, Arthur W. Mitchell. I was somewhat surprised at some of the views he expressed on public questions. For instance, the Congressman says:

"It was a vote for Roosevelt and recovery." This, no doubt, was true. But he continues that equally significant is the fact that it marks a turning point in a campaign of bitterness waged by some Northern Negro leaders against Southern white people. It is a repudiation of the attempt to bulldoze your neighbor. It is my belief that a man ought to make and retain all the friends he can. I shall continue to cultivate such friendly relations for the best interests of the whites and blacks."

Just what the Congressman meant by the "turning point of a campaign of bitterness waged by some Northern Negro leaders against Southern white people is not quite clear. If the Congressman has already placed himself in the mental attitude that as a representative of 15,000,000 Negroes he intends to condone peonage, concubinage, massacres, lynchings and jim crowism in the South in order to keep on friendly terms with his Southern friends, then his usefulness in Congress ends before it begins.

Although I didn't at all times agree with Congressman DePriest, nevertheless his place is firmly fixed in history as an outspoken and courageous champion of black people. I am unable to understand what service the new Congressman will be able to render his race if he is correctly quoted in the Daily News. I, for one, feel that we need a courageous fighter rather than one who is going to modify his viewpoint on race questions in order to be in accord with Bilbo, of Mississippi; McDuffie, of Alabama, and others who have consistently fought against Negro rights. I recall the incident in which Bilbo, as governor of Mississippi, when asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People what he intended to do about a lynching in his state, wired back: "Nothing, and furthermore, go to hell." Is that the kind of friendship our Congressman wants to cultivate?

Congressman Mitchell must remember that he was elected to Congress from a black district and by a people who need representation and a spokesman in Congress for them. He speaks of representing all the people. I desire to remind him that there are over 400 white Congressmen to represent the white folk, and although we were forced to send Mitchell there we expect him to represent us.

Regardless of how friendly he may be to his Southern acquaintances in Congress, it will still be impossible for him to ride into Alabama in the same coach with one of those white Southern Congressmen whose friendship he is so anxious to cultivate.

The trend of the Congressman's interview appears to represent a desire on his part to sanction the ideas that are so prevalent in America to blame us for being free, and for insisting upon our proper citizenship right. We were not responsible for our freedom, nor are we apologizing for it, but having it, we intend to keep it at all costs. Moreover, we have no intention of apologizing for the fight we are making to retain it, and we object to our representatives presuming to do so. We need no apologists in Congress, and if that is going to be Congressman Mitchell's attitude as representative of 15,000,000 Negroes, the defeat of Congressman DePriest was a calamity.

I hope you can see you way clear to publish this letter because it is my firm opinion, judging from this interview, that the Congerssman needs checking before it is too late to help him.

—J. F. MATTHEWS.

Chicago

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT MITCHELL VISITS TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 14. —Tuskegee Institute was honored with a visit from Congressman-elect Arthur W. Mitchell on Tuesday of this week. He was accompanied from Montgomery by his old friend and protege Richard W. Harris, recently elected trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

Wholly unannounced the congressman-elect drove up as the students were assembling for dinner in Tompkins Hall. Here he was presented by his former schoolmate, Capt. A. J. Neely, registrar to the student body who greeted him with roof-raising cheers and the demand for a speech.

"I am not here to make a speech. I just dropped in to say "howdy" to my old friends and school mates. I congratulate those of you who have returned to Tuskegee to continue your training and those who are here for the first time. When I was here we didn't have a fine, beautiful dining Hall like this; we ate in the basement of the old Alabama Hall. I hope that each one of you will take full advantage of the opportunities afforded you here at this wonderful institution for contact with men like President Moton, Mr. Logan, Capt. Neely, Mr. Palmer. The older I grow and the richer my experience, the more do I appreciate that anything I have done or may do that is worthwhile will come from the contacts I had with Dr. Washington and others here at Tuskegee. I am in full sympathy with the teaching of Booker T. Washington for I believe that anything the negro gets, he will get by working for it. That is how I have got everything that I have."

Leaving the dining hall Mr. Mitchell paid a courtesy visit to Mrs. R. R. Moton and expressed his regret at not seeing President Moton who was absent from the Institute.

While lunching in Dorothy Hall Mr. Mitchell chatted informally with Mr. Warren Logan, Dr. E. H. Dibble, Dr. G. W. Carver, Mr. . J. Calloway, E. Davidson Washington, A. L. Holsey, B. B. Walcott and J. H. Palmer. The latter was registrar during the guests student days and assigned him first to work in the agricultural department and later transferred him to Booker T. Washington's office.

It was while working in the agricultural department that young Mitchell came in contact with Dr. George W. Carver at that time director of the department. Dr. Carver was among those who dropped into Dorothy Hall to shake hands with his former pupil. As Dr. Carver came in the door, Mr. Mitchell was overheard saying to Mr. Bailey (detailed by the Chicago police force to accompany Mr. Mitchell as body guard), "Bailey, I want you to look hard at this man coming. He is George Carver, the greatest scientist in the world. Get what I am saying, the greatest scientist in the world."

In the course of conversation a member of the group remarked that in 1929 while visiting in Washington Mr. Mitchell had said to him, "I am leaving Washington for Chicago to enter politics. I am going to Congress." When asked to explain this almost uncanny power of prophecy, the Congressman-elect replied, "I don't know what it is but in a number of other situations I have predicted almost to the letter how events were going to come out. I guess it's just luck, but a lot of my predictions have worked out. Of course," he added chuckling, "I don't sit still after I make my predictions."

When asked how it felt to get back to Tuskegee, he said, "I am always glad to get back to Alabama But, seriously, I am tired from the campaign and I want to get rested as soon as possible. I know I have plenty of hard work ahead of me and I want to be equal to my job'.'

"I am not saying a whole lot about what I am going to do, because I don't know. But I am convinced that being a congressmaon of the United States should take all the best a man has to gave with little time or energy left for a whole lot of noise and bombast."

The cheers of some two hundred student girls greeted Mr. Mitchell as he hurried through the lobby on his way to his car. As he waved goodbye he called, "Thanks. I know some of you were responsible for that fine lunch. I certainly enjoyed it."

Mr. Mitchell was born in Randolph County, Alabama and made his home in the state until about 15 years ago. He was principal of the city school in Greensboro, Ala., for four years. While working in Greensboro he became interested in Richard Harris a pupil in his school and brought him to Tuskegee.

It was during this visit that young Harris was inspired to enter Tuskegee after graduating from the school in Greensboro. "I am mighty proud of Richard," Mr. Mitchell confided to a member of the group. "I always thought he was going to make something of himself. And I feel a personal pride in having one of my former pupils a member of the Trustee Board of Tuskegee Institute."

After a short drive through the grounds of the U. S. Veterans Facility Mr. Mitchell returned with Mr. Harris to Montgomery enroute to Hot Springs for a brief rest before going to Washington.

Although he would not commit himself to a definite time Mr. Mitchell promised to return to Tuskegee for a longer stay sometime "in the near future."

MR. MITCHELL STATES HIS POLICIES

Arthur W. Mitchell, the new congressman-elect from the first congressional district, in stating his policies with respect to his Race as he sees them, has already opened up an interesting vein of discussion. In his interview with several of the white daily papers the new congressman is quoted as having cast critical criticism upon what he terms, "Northern Negro leaders against Southern white people."

It had been hoped that the new congressman would have had the good judgment to have shaped and issued his first statement after a definite decision upon the part of his advisors had been reached and agreed upon as to what that statement should contain. It smacks of ingratitude for a visiting gentleman who has made his residence in the North but a brief five years and to have been honored on such short acquaintance with a seat in Congress to assume to chastise his host.

It is considered good social etiquette—if not good political judgment—to compliment those who respectfully entertain you. However, we desire to congratulate Congressman-elect Mitchell on being the first of his race to break through the barriers of an age-old prejudice and be elected by the Democratic party managers to a seat in the house of Congress. The Chicago Defender supported Congressman Oscar DePriest, for which we have no apologies to make.

Political - 1934

Elections.

Illinois.

The Battle Royal in the Old First Illinois

IN the upsetting of precedents in the recent election, th most unique and possibly significant is the apparent election o Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell, a Negro Democrat to the Unite States Congress in lieu of Hon. Oscar DePriest, incumbent Re publican. Congressman DePriest has made an excellent represen tative, lifting at every opportunity his voice in defense of thos forgotten people he represented. Congressman DePriest, not onl represented the people of the First Illinois District, but the entir racial group of which he was a member. All over this nation an from the isles in the seas came complaints from our group t him. Despite the urgent business incumbent upon a man wh represented the richest district in the United States, Mr. DePries found time to give in utmost detail, to the matters coming from his people from every direction. No matter was too small for his attention. He held the respect and esteem of his colleagues and in few instances he failed to get the required and desired results.

11-9-34

The race regrets to give him up. His services will long be remembered and his shoes will be hard to fill.

Editorial

The unique thing about Mr Mitchell is his unprecedented crash in as a Negro Democratic representative. While the race regrets to give up Mr. DePriest, it finds consolation in that one of its members will still be in the national house of representatives. It feels that it will have that same avenue through whic to appeal when one of its members is agrieved. Mr. Mitchell like Congressman DePriest, hails from the southern state o Alabama. It is indeed gratifying to the South that she furnished the two latest representatives in Congress. Of course, this was made possible by both of these gentlemen leaving the oppressing sears of white primaries and disfranchisement laws. May thei lives be worthy examples to other ambitious southern men.

Getting back to Mr. Mitchell who was flushed out by the Democrats, we find that the Negro is making conspicuous in roads in both parties. It was clearly demonstrated in the las presidential election that the Negro felt that he had a right t divide his vote. Many of them declared in high paces that the old debt to the GOP for the emancipation of the Negro had been marked satisfied. This school felt that the Negro should bargain in both parties. Even in the rock ribbed South, where a bulk o Negro voters are disfranchised, there will be found thousand professing the Democratic faith. Since the advent of the New Deal, with its recovery agencies that have been of great benefi to the Negro, it is no uncommon thing to hear the remark from Negroes: "Out of a spirit of eternal gratitude for the saving of my home and busness, I must vote Democratic."

The white primary law is constantly drawn under fire because of the desire of race men to express their preference in a party that is predominant in the South. Again, the Negro has seen through trials and failures the seeming impossibility of setting up a powerful and decent republican party in the South. Many of their finest men have been offered up as a living sacrifice because of their persistence in exercising their political rights. No soon will the Negro forget Bill Pledger, Henry Lincoln Johnson Benjamin Davis and Perry Howard.

It will be recalled that in the last scrimmage Congressman DePriest encountered, he came up against a white man contestant. Those who still nursed their grudge, decided this time, in view of the fact that the majority of the voters of the First Illinois, were Negroes, in order to obviate the race question, they would follow a policy of fighting fire with fire. So they fought it to a finish and as results appear at this writing, those old enemies of Oscar DePriest, have by a very small margin unhorsed the old warrior. While the race will miss his unselfish services, his unswerving dependability, it will rejoice in that it will still have a Negro representative. Maybe Mr. Mitchell on the Democratic side of the house, will be in position to render his brethren in the deep South a lasting service in crushing out nafarious election laws and a government by privilege dedicated to the favorite sons who can qualify along the color line.

Mr. Mitchell faces a great service if he will but measure up to his opportunities. Never before has a race member been in so conspicuous a place to do collective bargaining and referee in patronage so richly deserved by those brave men who defied tradition and chose to leave for reasons they deemed meritorious, the old landmark of Lincoln, Garfield, Grant, Coolidge, Harding and Hoover.

Congressman Mitchell

IN the upsetting of precedents in the big Democratic landslide, none was more significant than the election of Arthur W Mitchell, a Negro on the Democratic ticket. The Democratic party was founded by the great Thomas Jefferson, a Virginian and the third president of the United States. Mr. Jefferson, in addition to giving the country this great party was the writer of the Declaration of Independence, one of the greatest documents of all times. At that time the old Royalist parties and their contemporaries in name and spirit had associated themselves with so many unpopular events, that Mr. Jefferson saw at the early beginning of the new republic that a new party in name if nothing else was in need.

Need

This party took a very unpopular and timely name. Meaning itself, popular rule by the people and a referendum on measures affecting government and the regulation of society. It was pitched on a lofty plain and through years of defeat and disaster, it kept steadily going on. Prior to the early dawn of the sixties this party got in bad company and unfortunately its then sponsors lined it up with the secession of the states. It saw service throughout the civil war in a cause for which it was never meant. Out of all this that party survived. During the seventy years of the Republican rule, it was able to elect only three presidents, Cleveland, Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. In some southern states it saw service in the Disfranchisement of the Negro and other subterfuges meant for the repression of popular government, so foreign from its name and the original purpose of its founders.

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The white primaries in many states prevented the alignment of Negroes with that party. In many quarters it was made to bear the responsibility of discrimination, segregation and other alliances that leave bad tastes in the mouths of the Negroes. Through all this, the Democratic party lived. In the great exodus of Negroes north, despite the early memories attached to legislation and practices meted out, in the large industrial centers, Negroes were taught the ways of that great party. By the thousands they lined up in Democratic identity. Their southern brethren who were still paying installments on the old debt due them that lies sleeping at Gettysburg, could not frighten them from the shore.

seems to be more intense that spirit of independence. In many of our northern communities, the most conspicious developments and achievements are ascribed to Negroes from the Southland.

So, Congressman Mitchell while defeating our favorite a gallant statesman and fearless defender of the faith of his people, Honorable Oscar DePriest, opens a new chapter in the annals of the freedmen of America. His advent into the Congress as a Democrat, will have a wide awakening effect on the part of those Negroes living in the deep South that have been taught that the Democratic party was an enemy to the Negro and have been much of the bias and proscribed legislation attendant to its operations. There is possibly at present decisions pending where Negroes were denied the right to vote in Democratic primaries.

Mr. Mitchell has before him a great task. He breaks new ice and believe it or not, it will be a new picture to see a Negro on the Democratic side of the house, where Ben Tillman, Hoke Smith, James K. Vardaman and John Sharp Williams sat for years.

Arthur W. Mitchell, hails from the southern state of Alabama. That state that gave to the country Joseph Forney Johnston, Raphael Seemes, Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame, and Oscar W. Underwood.

Whether Mitchell went north in the exodus is no moment to our argument. In the deep South where Negroes have felt the keen blade of oppression, that soil upon which the bitter battles of the Confederacy were fought out, there

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Benjamin Davis and Perry Howard.

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Highlights of DePriest's Career Are Outlined And Factors Causing Close Race Against Mitchell Are Analyzed

By Associated Negro Press

The defeat of Oscar DePriest throws into partial eclipse one of the most colorful political careers of the times, a career which was born in subtle planning more than thirty years ago and which many believe fell victim to its own sort of strategy.

Born of slave parents in Florence, Alabama, in 1871, Mr. DePriest fought his way from the cabin to the White House. His family, outraged by political abuses and lynchings, moved from Florence to Salina, Kansas, in 1878, at the which place, the boy, Oscar, stayed until 1888 finishing the grade and normal schools, and from which he fled at the age of 17 to Ohio with two white boys to "make his way in the world."

After a year with these white boys, he came to Chicago and went into the decorating business in which his uncles found employment.

First Political Efforts

Early after the turn of the century, he took his first fling at politics. In his off minutes he was a busy attendant at precinct political meetings and also those of literary societies. He was an active member of a group in those days which included Dr. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. R. R. Wright, president of Wilberforce University, Col. Spencer Dickerson of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, Edward H. Wright, and former State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts. Along with the others, Mr. DePriest made his mark in the world.

He contrived to win his first quasi-political position at a precinct meeting where, noticing that the rival candidates for captain were tied at 20 votes each, he bargained with one to make him secretary for casting his vote in his favor. That started him off. Shortly afterward, in 1904, he was nominated to run for the county commission and was elected. He was elected again in 1906. He failed of nomination in 1908.

Early Sponsors

Chief among his early political sponsors were the late Major John Buckner and Martin B. Madden, whom Mr. DePriest succeeded in Congress.

Noteworthy among his political assets and throughout his career were his courage, his ability as an organizer, and his alleged lack of education. All his life he has been known as a fighter with words or fists. He inherits this characteristic from his slave father, a small man. It is stated that on one occasion an overseer threatened to whip DePriest's father. The master said, "No, if you whip him, you will have to kill him."

He succeeded as an organizer because he was and has always been indefatigable and shrewd. He laid his plans and carried them out with herculean energy.

This was demonstrated in 1915 when he was elected as Chicago's first colored alderman. Long before the campaign, he had reached the voters and lined them up with him. Mr. DePriest's supposed lack of training has been an asset rather than a handicap. Although lacking the formal training of some of the newer politicians, he always possessed an amazing grasp of current trends and his judgment was uncanny.

However, he never got away, nor tried to get away, from spiritual contact with the people. He wiped on the same towel, used the same drinking cup, and spoke the same language. This infuriated the cultured elements, but pleased the mass of the voters.

One of the major aspects of Mr. DePriest's career involves his role as political bargainer. As early as 1906, he was disclosed as a Republican who, to attain the ends he sought, was willing to traffic with the Democrats. The years have been punctuated with his efforts to play one part against the other in local politics although he retained his status as a Republican leader and met defeat finally as such.

Twice during his career he was indicted. The first indictment occurred after he had been elected alderman. It was charged that he had exacted tribute from keepers of dives to keep the police off them. He was defended by Attys. Edward H. Morris and Clarence Darrow. De Priest admitted that he had received money—but as a campaign contribution, not to bribe the police. The jury acquitted him.

After this trial, he was persuaded not to seek renomination for alderman.

But he did not give up and in 1918 again sought the nomination, but was defeated by Robert R. Jackson, at present alderman of the ward. DePriest organized an independent movement to win the election, but went down to defeat again.

For nearly ten years afterward, DePriest was somewhat on the outside. Actual leadership rested upon the shoulders of the late Edward H. Wright, Louis B. Anderson, and Robert R. Jackson.

In 1927, when William Hale Thompson sought his third term as mayor, DePriest saw his opportunity. He early enlisted on Thompson's side. Wright chose to oppose Thompson. Thompson was elected, and DePriest took the spotlight. Martin B. Madden, who had represented the first district in Congress for 24 years, died. The Negroes of the Southside had clamored for many years for a member of their own race in Congress.

Madden had been nominated at the primaries. It became necessary for members of the Republican County central committee to choose a candidate. Thompson paid his political debt to DePriest by effecting his selection. It was reported at the time that the late Bishop A. J. Carey had made a hurried trip to French Lick Springs, Ind., to urge upon the mayor the selection of DePriest.

Shortly after DePriest had been selected, he was indicted for the second time by the Cook county grand jury on charges of graft.

In the election, DePriest defeated "Judge" William H. Harrison. In the 1930 primary, his principal opponent was Roscoe Simmons, and in 1932 Louis B. Anderson. He won handily. This year he was practicelly unopposed for nomination.

A shadow over Mr. DePriest's career in Congress which loomed with his first election was the white vote in the district. Although the colored vote outnumbered the white, there were sufficeint white votes to place a white Democratic candidate on the heels of DePriest at each election.

Two factors are held responsible for Mr. DePriest's defeat. The first concerns the death after the primary of the white candidate and the steady increase of Negro Democratic votes in the district. The second concerns an intra-party squabble which DePriest is said to have been largely responsible for in the primary campaign.

The racial proportions of the first district are about 60 per cent black and 40 per cent white. Most of the black votes have been Republican and those of the whites, Democratic. But with the coming of the New Deal, and a city and county administration which is Democratic, there has been a steady increase in the number of Negro Democratic votes.

In the case of a white Democratic candidate, many Negro Democrats might be expected to vote for DePriest, but with a colored man running the chances for them sticking behand the party candidate were more likely.

Te bulk of the Negro Republican vote in the district is in the second ward. During the primary campaign, Mr. DePriest took sides in the fight between two men to win the post of committeeman of the ward. He opposed the incumbent who won. He also opposed Roscoe Simmons. Mr. Roberts lost.

William E. King, opposed by DePriest, won the election as committeeman and the nomination for the senate. The battle was bitter and many scars were left. As a result, coming up to Tuesday's election there was a split among the Republicans, some of whom, disgruntled, organized to support Mitchell.

As a Congressman, Mr. DePriest became symbolic of political leadership among Negroes. Noteworthy among his acts as a national legislator were his efforts in behalf of ex-slaves, his fights for appropriations for Howard University and Negro land-grant colleges and his attacks on Communism and Jim Crowism.

He won the respect of his fellow Republican congressman and showed remarkable ability in organizing them to support his projects. He introduced an anti-lynching bill, but the Costigan-Wagner bill crowded it out of public notice.

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"How Did This Happen? I Must Have Been Frightened!"

Defender
11-17-34
Chicago Ill.

SIGNIFICANT

The most significant result of the recent Congressional election from the viewpoint of Negroes was the election of Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago to Congress on the Democratic ticket.

This is significant because of the apparent reversal of the traditional policy of the Democratic Party towards Negroes and justifies the division of the Negro vote between the various political parties.

Planet
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It also indicates that the influence of the South in the councils of the Democratic party is rapidly diminishing and that the reigns of power are being firmly grasped by northern democrats who are as liberal to Negroes or more so than their Republican opponents. The election of Mr. Mitchell as a Democrat will pave the way for more Negro Congressmen from districts where the Negro vote predominates. It will not be healthy any longer for either the Republican or Democratic parties to refuse to place Negro candidates on their respective tickets.

Reliable
Ga

Significant again is the fact that Southern jim crow Congressmen who adhere to the doctrine that Negroes should be denied the right to vote and to hold office must grunt, and endure the presence of their Negro colleague on the same side of the House of Representatives.

SYLVESTER'S SAGE ADVICE

A wealth of common sense and sound advice is contained in the brief statement made by Sylvester Harris, Mississippi negro whose appeal to President Roosevelt a few months ago saved his farm, upon his return from Chicago, where he campaigned for the democratic ticket among the voters in the black belt of that city.

Courier-Herald
Albany Ga.

This southern farm negro, unable to read or write, reports that he "told dem darkies to quit talkin' about Abraham Lincoln, and talk about President Roosevelt; that Mr. Lincoln had been dead most 70 years, and they ought to think about who de president am now."

That is good advice, not only for the members of Sylvester's race, be they residents of the north or the south, but as well for the reactionary white republicans and democrats, who can see in the progressive policies of Roosevelt only a disastrous straying from the fundamentals of government espoused by Lincoln and Jefferson.

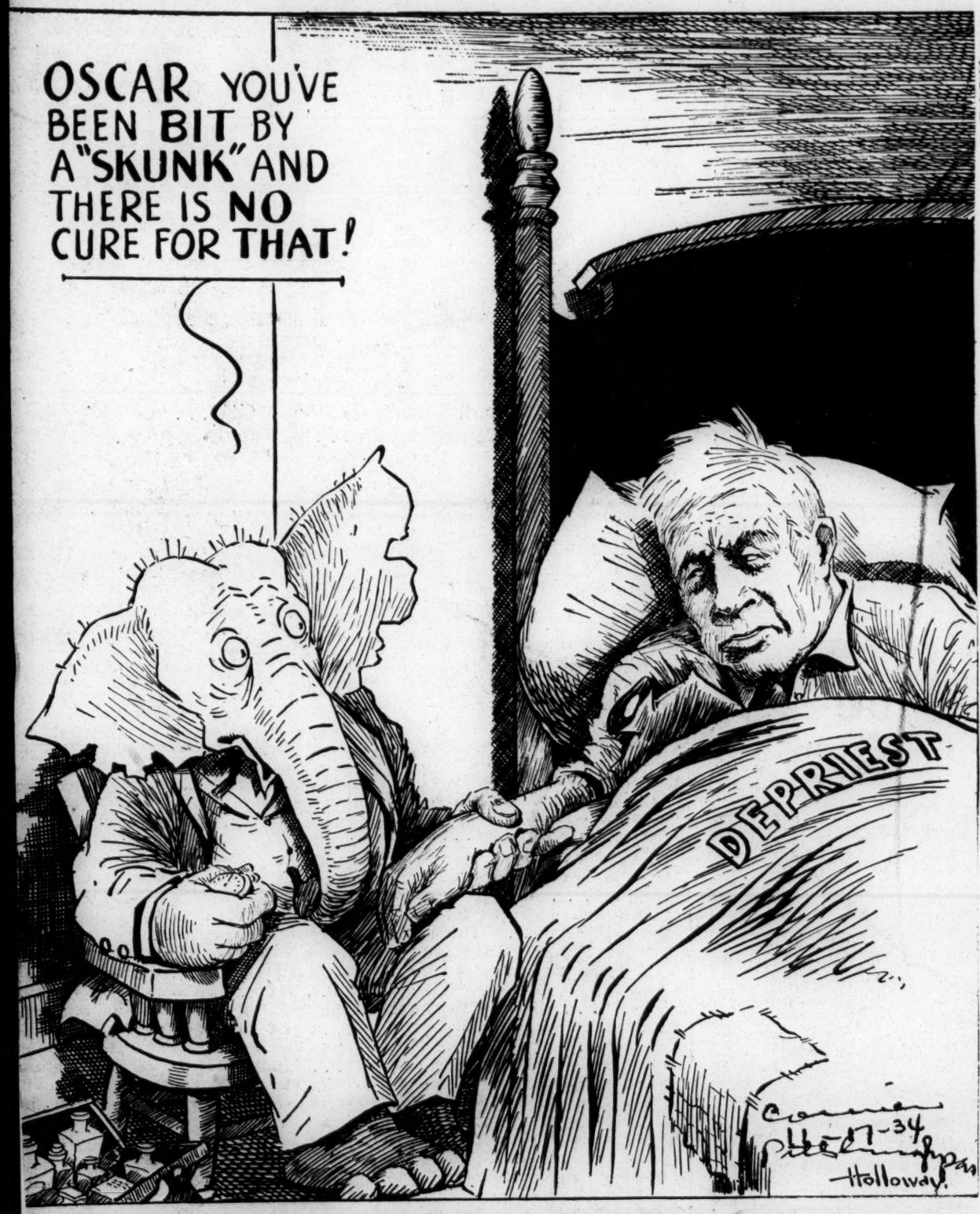
These malcontents forget that Lincoln and Jefferson were the progressives of their day, and parted from the ways of tradition, in many instances, to an even greater extent than has the present democratic administration. Modern conditions are far changed from those existing in the time of these great leaders of thought and government, and Roosevelt occupies the same relative position to today's problems that they did to those of their times.

A further moral for his own race is contained in Sylvester's expression of delight at being able to leave Chicago, where "dere was too much noise and too many folks." Thousands of southern negroes who have sought fortune in the industrial centers of the north have discovered this to their regret, many of them not being able, as was Sylvester, to return to the quiet and contentment of his southern home.

The guileless Sylvester has no worries about "paternalism" and "regimentation" in government—questions that are causing reactionaries in every scale of life in the United States to lament the "good old days." It would be well for these back-looking folk to take to heart the sage advice of this old southern darky and open their eyes to the fact that America today has the priceless benefit of wise and far-sighted government.

THE FATAL "SKUNK BITE"!

By Holloway



Congressman DePriest in most of his campaign speeches referred to Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket as "skunks." Well, the Skunks Got Him!

Negro Congressman To Visit In Capital

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 12.—(AP)—Representative-elect Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago negro, said here tonight he would sponsor an anti-lynching bill in the next Congress, would work toward a preference for American-born labor, and seek to end idleness and enfranchise the negro of the South.

Mitchell came here to visit his mother, who is seriously ill, but said he would visit Montgomery and Tuskegee Institute, of which he is an alumnus, before returning to Chicago to take over the congressional district now held by Oscar DePriest, negro Republican.

In Congress Mitchell said he expects "to work for the end of racial discrimination which breeds hatred, prejudice and injustice."

"I pride myself upon my knowledge of Southern conditions, of racial relations here and it is in this work that I hope to be of the greatest service," he said.

Mitchell took occasion to criticize DePriest, who he beat in the recent general election, on his appointments to the U. S. military and naval academies.

"While he has been in office no white boys have had an opportunity to enter Annapolis or West Point, but that will be altered now," he said. "There will be no discrimination."

Sylvester Told Negroes Forget Abe, Favor F.D.R

COLUMBUS, Miss., Nov. 13.—(AP)—Sylvester Harris was back on his farm near here today, glad his political campaigning is over and "more satisfied away from de noise in Chicago."

Harris, a middle-aged negro whose farm was saved from foreclosure a few months ago after he had appealed by telephone to President Roosevelt, went to Chicago to speak in behalf of Arthur W. Mitchell, negro Democrat, who was elected to the national house of representatives from the first Illinois district.

"Did someone write your speeches?" Sylvester was asked.

"Shucks, it wouldn't done any good," he retorted, "Cause I can't read. I just got up and told dem darkies to quit talkin' about Abraham Lincoln and talk about President Roosevelt. Why, I told dem Mr. Lincoln had been dead most 70 years and to think about who de president am now."

Of Chicago, Sylvester said: "Too much noise and too many folks."

ELECTION RETURNS PUZZLE CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Nov. 15—(ANP)—So scrambled and indecisive have been the local returns from last Tuesday's election that four days later partisans of the Republican and Democratic camps are putting out claims and counter-claims in respect to two of the candidates.

The "whispers" on the Republican side are in behalf of Congressman Oscar DePriest, defeated by Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat.

On the Democrat side, the "whispers" uphold the cause of Bryant A. Hammond, Democratic candidate for the State Senate, defeated by William E. King, Republican.

Friends of Mr. DePriest shake their heads and insist that the manner in which reports of the returns got out shows that something was funny. The first returns Tuesday night showed Mr. Mitchell far out in the lead. But it was known that these reports came from the white precincts in the district, which were conceded to Mitchell.

However, when the colored precincts started reporting, the Mitchell lead began to melt. Early Wednesday morning reports from the City News Bureau, based upon the police returns, showed that DePriest was 26 votes behind, with three precincts to be heard from. The City News Bureau reports, used in all the Chicago dailies at noon Wednesday, gave DePriest a lead of 61 votes, with two precincts missing. This remained unchanged for the next five hours, with interested persons scratching their heads for identification of the missing precincts. The afternoon papers, until 5 o'clock, carried streamer heads across the front pages, heralding the DePriest victory.

Then there was a sudden switch. The new report put Mitchell in the lead by 3,130 votes. This came from the chief clerk of the election commissioners, who stated that it was based upon the returns from the election judges.

Political - 1934
Elections.

Illinois.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE

As Congressman-elect Arthur Mitchell, of Illinois starts a survey of the situation with a view of taking over the tremendously important duties of office, he is confronted by a group of unkind critics who, even at this early date, appear inclined to misconstrue his motives and impede his progress. It is very likely that the man who defeated the old "war horse," of Chicago's Southside, took such matters into account long before he made up his mind fully to enter the race, and it is earnestly hoped that he prepared himself to the extent of enabling him to combat the opposing forces that are certain to follow him as long as he holds public office. Congressman DePriest has announced, through his secretary, that he will "bow to the implorings of numerous friends," and be a candidate for the office in the election two years hence.

There is positively no good reason why any person or group of persons should hesitate to give Mr. Mitchell loyal support and co-operation. He is of excellent calibre and is that type of man who by determination and grit, made for himself a place that won favor for him in the estimation of his fellowman. Careful observers about the Illinois metropolis readily agree that Arthur Mitchell won the election for Congress due to his excellent ability and unquestioned record for a fair and just attitude toward his fellowman. Certainly his victory cannot be attributed to any marked degree of unpopularity on the part of Congressman DePriest, or because of any dereliction in duty on the part of Mr. DePriest, as he represented the First Illinois District in the United States Congress.

Taking all things into consideration, the Negroes of the United States in particular and the citizenship in general, have been thoroughly loyal to the administration of Oscar DePriest. Honor has been directed toward him by members of his racial group as invitation after invitation was extended him to be the guest of cities and towns in every part of the nation, and the people turned out to accord him the proper recognition. While a few prejudiced white folk did at certain times, give expression to hostile sentiment toward the Negro congressman, the conservative element of white people even in the Southern states, clearly appeared in control, and as visits were made by DePriest to cities and towns in the South, he was accorded protection and consideration justly due a man of his position in life.

As loathe as Congressman DePriest may be to give up the important office and regardless as to what temporary loss the race may encounter as his experienced services are supplanted with those of the capable, if inexperienced congressman-elect, it is nothing more than fair and just to Mr. Mitchell that he be given a chance to make good, without being subjected to thrusts and unfair jibes by selfish and ambitious interests whose only motives seem to be to hold on forever. There is no earthly reason why public office should not be passed around and when Mr. Mitchell assumes the duties of representative from his district, he will be just another member of the racial group who has an opportunity to gain such wonderful experience. Give him a chance.

Federal News Notes

"TODAY IS THE TOMORROW YOU WORRIED ABOUT YESTERDAY"

by LAURENCE J. W. HAYES

Nothing is so uncertain as the minds of the multitude.

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Arthur W. Mitchell, Attorney of Alabama, Washington, and Illinois, who was recently elected to Congress to supplant Oscar DePriest will probably agree with the writer of the above statement. The writer of this column who during the course of a day's work handles approximately 400 newspapers has read editorials, articles and special features depicting Congressman-elect Mitchell as everything from "A white folks' Uncle Tom Alabama 'nigger'" to the new leaders of the Negro intelligentsia of the United States.

Arthur Mitchell

One Southern daily said editorially:

"Congressman-designate Mitchell, Negro Democrat, Chicago, who defeated Oscar DePriest, will not contend for the privelege of eating in the House Restaurant. Times and conditions being what they are, he is willing to take pot luck with the waiters back in the kitchen."

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Then we have the Jackson, Miss. Daily News coming forward with this startling statement:

"Up in Illinois, even in Chicago, they decided that a negro Democrat is better than a negro Republican. Oscar DePriest will no longer strut his stuff in the halls of Congress. He will be succeeded by Arthur Mitchell, Democrat, who is aptly described as "a white man's nigger."

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The writer believes that Mr. Mitchell, in view of the friendly and sympathetic attitude of the President and the New Deal administration toward the common man, will—as a Democrat—have a fine opportunity to interpret to the administration the economic needs of the colored people, and will undoubtly get a ready hearing to present any matters affecting the welfare of our people. As a warm supporter of the New Deal and the philosophy underlying it, he will obtain benefits for our group which his predecessor, on many occasions openly hostile to the Administration, could not obtain. All in all the political emancipation of the Negro, with all the benefits which may accure therefrom, starts with the election of Arthur W. Mitchell, a Negro Democrat to Congress.

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I have before me Mitchell's platform of eight planks and all seemin Civil Service departments in Washington should be eliminated. important to me although numbers four and five will doubtless be of work to eliminate the practice of our Civil Service Commission greatest interest to Federal employees of color. requiring applicants to submit their photographs with their applications. The platform upon which Arthur W. Mitchell, Congressman-elect from Illinois, made his successful campaign follows:

SPECIFIC THINGS RACIAL for WHICH I SHALL STAND and shall advocate the fingerprint system instead.

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"6. I shall work incessantly to have the Congress pass an anti-lynching bill such as was introduced in last Congress.

"The most dangerous element in our country today is that of enforced idleness, brought about largely by the cessation of work. I shall be in favor of any program which tends to furnish work for the people, even though such program incurs governmental expense, thus increasing taxation. I believe that idleness is a breeder of crime, which threatens the destruction not only of our institutions, but of the government itself. And no monetary price to wipe out idleness and bring back prosperity is too great.

"7. I shall work to reenfranchise the colored people of the South and to wipe out all racial discriminations in voting priveleges of the citizens of the South.

"2. I am in favor of wiping out racial discriminations, which serve only one purpose, to breed hatred, prejudice, and injustice, thus making it impossible to prosper in the largest sense.

"8. I believe in making America first. This seems to be a national slogan, but it means nothing in our national life if we refuse or fail to make American Citizens first. I contend that in the matter of employment whether in public or private enterprises and businesses, those born under our flag and those who have sworn allegiance to our flag should be forced to remain idle while a citizen of some foreign country is given work which an American could do and wishes to do. Any other course on the part of our citizens in business shows the basest kind of hypocrisy."

"3. I believe that the Colored American Citizens should continue to enjoy the same wholesome benefits to be derived from the higher standards of living, increased wages, and better housing conditions in the national program, that are enjoyed by other racial groups.

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Political - 1934
Elections.

Illinois.

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Because of the writer's worship of President Roosevelt, oft expressed satisfaction of the vast improvement of his present Government job under the New Deal in contrast to his work conditions under the G.O.P. (Greedy Old Pirates) and a somewhat pro New Deal leaning of this column; some of my readers have the very erroneous impression that I am some sort of "Advisor" to somebody or other or through political connection I can with impunity "expose" all of the manifestations of prejudice in Government departments. Such is not the case. I am simply an under paid, under-clerk whose connection with the Democratic National Committee stops with applications for employment and endorsements in their files. I am not a spokesman for the underprivileged Government employee, although I should like nothingg better. Luther Steward, Claude Babcock, George Riley, C.A.F., Morgan Baker and Bob McCormick are paid from $1,960 to $10,000 a year for that role. My basic salary is below $1,000.

I would, however, like to feel ere this column is changed to one of personal opinion, that a goodly percentage of underprivileged government employees who read this column would contact these men or the organization which they represent in order that they may profit by their experience in many years of fighting for the welfare of Uncle Sam's nieces and nephews.

My desk is full of letters asking me to publicize the jim-crow restaurants at the various departments, or the flagrant racial discrimination on public tennis courts or separate lavatories and the like.

Recently, correspondents are writing to ask me if I knew that there is a great deal of obvious prejudice in the administration of governmental affairs under the New Deal.

There is undoubtedly prejudice in the administration of governmental affairs because the administration is in the hands of people, and people unfortunately still have prejudices.

But I contend, and have always contended since my appointment as a temporary substitute laborer six years ago, that some of our difficulties arise not from the prejudice of the other fellow as from ignorance, indifference, jealousy, and procrastination on our part.

I may be wrong.

* * * * *

Next week, I will celebrate my first anniversary as a feature columnist for the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE. I have asked, possibly, my best friend and, admittedly, one of my severest critics to conduct the column for me next week. Mr. William Moore Steen, of the Historical Advisor's Office of the State Department, is the friend referred to in the previous sentence. I feel sure that he will bring you something of interest.

Florence, Ala., Times
November 15, 1934

NEGRO SUCCESS STORY

"Florence's only congressman," as some wag spoke of Oscar DePriest, Florence-born negro, who migrated to Chicago and subsequently was elected as a Republican to the congress from the "Loop District" of Chicago, was defeated November 6th by another Alabama negro, a Democrat. The new congressman, Arthur W. Mitchell, grew up in Choctaw County, once served as Booker T. Washington's office boy at Tuskegee, and after teaching in three Alabama counties, selling real estate in Birmingham and educating himself at Tuskegee, Talladega, Harvard and Columbia, practiced law in Chicago. Congressman Mitchell, who is now in Alabama revisiting Tuskegee and other scenes of his youth has many friends among the most prominent whites of the state who remember that he founded Armstrong Institute in the Black Belt and taught there ten years most of the time without pay. Mitchell's district, which takes in downtown Chicago, is the richest congressional district in the United States. His election makes Mitchell the most distinguished negro Democrat of the nation and heir to much of the influence that Booker Washington exercised over the South.

DEPRIEST'S DEFEAT

Oscar DePriest, Republican, lone Negro representative in Congress from the first Chicago district, went down to defeat before the onslaughts of campaigning friends of his Democratic opponent, Arthur W. Mitchell.

Latest Chicago election tabulation gave Mitchell, 27,966 votes against 24,840 for DePriest.

Thus the people of Chicago have seen fit to replace in the House of Representatives one race man with another.

It was the outcome of one of the most bitterly waged political contests ever staged in the windy city.

Armed with a number of supported charges including the damaging one that DePriest had neglected properly to advance the interests of his constituents, Mitchell took to the war-path with the one aim of un-horsing the present Chicago congressional incumbent and seizing the coveted prize for himself.

Throughout the campaign DePriest had exhibited a woeful lack of discretion in his well meant, but unpopular tirades against the "New Deal".

Seasoned as he is reputed to be in the arts and intricacies of politics DePriest might have profited immensely by side-stepping the latter issue altogether.

To this signal mistake, more than to any other principle advanced by Mr. DePriest in his fight to retain his seat in the House of Representative is attributed his defeat—and unfortunately so.

It was a blunder that few Republicans ever permitted themselves to commit, and for obvious reasons.

DePriest, hard-headedly, failed to adopt such a measure of diplimacy in the furtherance of his campaign thus supplying his enemies with a mighty club with which to smash his every breastwork; divest him of all chances of being re-elected.

Meanwhile, be it said that Mitchell is reputably an able race man possessed of all the qualities necessary to advance the interests of his constitutents.

Whether or not he will be able to accomplish the things DePriest is alleged to have failed to bring about remains to be seen.

However, the circumstance that the voters of the Chicago district saw fit to substitute another Negro member of Congress for the present incumbent is weighted with importance.

UNION, S. C.
TIMES

NOV 24 1934

DE PRIEST BITES THE DUST

(The Calhoun Times)

A most unusual thing happened in Chicago on election day. Oscar De Priest is the only negro congressman. He was beaten by a negro Democrat, Arthur Mitchell. So far as we are concerned the joy would have been practically undiluted had Mitchell been a Republican. Any honest proceeding to put Oscar on the scrap heap would have been welcome. He is a bad egg. His sole stock in trade is hatred of the white man. It is a peculiar freak of human nature that the narrowest, bitterest hatred for the Caucasian is often found among so-called leaders, with a strong flow of white blood in negro veins. Born and reared a Southerner, his animus against the South is profound.

Sprinkle this country pretty generally with De Priests, and L'Ouventures, San Domingos, and the fate of the Indians would soon follow. Among the other blessings resulting from the Roosevelt landslide, the scrapping of Oscar De Priest is one over which we rejoice.

Pope's dictum that a little earning is a dangerous thing certainly applied with interest to Oscar.

ORLANDO, FLA.
SENTINEL

NOV 22 1934

Mrs. Roosevelt Faces Racial Problem With Negro Democrat Elected to House

BY RUSSELL KAY
Special to Orlando Morning Sentinel

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 21—During the state legislative session of 1919 some crack-brained nit-wit introduced a resolution proposing that the Florida legislature go on record as condemning the action of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in entertaining the wife of Republican Congr. Oscar De Priest, (negro) at a White House

among the more sane and level ed members of the house who negative vote on the proposi- was a young man named ude Pepper.

This year the same Claude Pepper ran for a seat in the U. S. senate. Opponents in a frantic effort to find some flaw in his legislative record brought to light the fact that he had voted "no" on this momentous question.

"Race Equality" they screamed and by word of mouth and cheap handbill the horrible facts were broadcast to the electorate. While none but the feeble minded could be influenced by such tactics, in the light of subsequent events, the affair should occasion some red faces.

Today, the wife of private citizen Herbert Hoover is doubtless viewing with keen amusement and a bit of sympathy the dilemma of her successor; while Claude Pepper has good reason to congratulate himself again on the wisdom and common-sense he displayed when he voted "no" on that foolish resolution.

The Oscar De Priests have ceased to be a problem in Washington legislative halls and ball rooms; but in their stead we find one Arthur W. Mitchell (negro) ardent supporter of the new deal, who with his negro wife goes to the Capitol by virtue of having received a majority of over 3,000 democratic votes to occupy the congressional seat of the Republican De Priest.

Since Rep. Mitchell's negro vote counts just as much as any other in the election of a democratic speaker, he will be offered committee assignments and invited to party caucuses. Nothing can prevent his occupying a suite in the House Office building along with representatives from Florida, Georgia and Alabama. He is entitled to eat with them in the House restaurant, sit beside them on the house floor.

Should Mrs. Roosevelt feel inclined to invite congressional ladies to tea at the White House, among the list of eligibles she would encounter the name of Mrs. Arthur W. Mitchell (negro) (D.,) just as Mrs. Hoover had to face the problem of Mrs. Oscar De Priest (negro) (R.), and like Mrs. Hoover, the present First Lady will use no blue pencil.

All of which is a matter of no great consequence. Recognition must be accorded the office, without regard to race, creed or color.

The moral, if any, is that sometimes the well known shoe is on the other foot—or—that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones, even when they do so under the assumption that their own glass is unbreakable.

Political - 1934 Elections.

Illinois.

Negro, Congressman-Elect Visits Ailing Mother Here

Arthur W. Mitchell, Randolph County Born, First Named To High Office By Party; Anti-Lynching Bill And Preference To Americans To Be Goal In House

Arthur W. Mitchell, who 34 years ago left the humble farm of his father in Randolph county and walked 66 miles to Tuskegee institute, today went back to visit that institution with the distinction of being the first negro elected to congress by the Democratic party.

Mitchell was in Birmingham yesterday visiting his ailing mother at her home, 2403 18th St., n.

Mitchell won the right to represent the first Illinois district, which includes the city of Chicago and all its massive wealth, by defeating Oscar De Priest, negro Republican incumbent and another Alabama native.

Seeks Anti-Lynch Bill

"Although I am tremendously interested in the racial problem, my principal thought in taking my seat in congress will be to serve the constituents of my district," he said.

Mitchell said that he was going to fight to pass an anti-lynching bill and a bill which would give American citizens preference over "foreigners" in the nation's public work.

Helped Organize College

After attending Tuskegee for two years, Mitchell went to Talladega college and completed his education by studying law at Harvard and Columbia.

His first big job was as president of the Armstrong Agricultural college in the black belt of Alabama which he helped organize. He held that position for 10 years.

Mitchell moved to Chicago in 1928 to practice law. His race for congressman this year was his first political effort.

NEGRO DEMOCRAT IS NAMED TO CONGRESS

Oscar dePriest Is Defeated in Chicago Landslide

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—(AP)—Oscar De Priest, negro Republican representative in Congress and opposed by another negro, received but 50 votes in the first of 147 precincts to report today.

His Democratic opponent, Arthur W. Mitchell, had 415.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—(AP)—Postmaster General Farley said tonight he had received a telegram from Democratic State Chairman Nash of Illinois asserting that three Republican representatives from that state had been defeated. Nash said two of them were the veteran Fred Britten and Oscar De Priest, negro. He did not name the third.

CHICAGO, ILL.
HERALD EXAMINER
OCT 30 1934

Farmer 'Fixed Up' by Roosevelt Will Battle De Priest

He'll Tell Story of Success to Chicago Voters and Aid Mitchell.

Sylvester Harris, the colored farmer from Columbus, Miss., who called President Roosevelt on the long distance telephone and so secured an easement on his mortgage, came to Chicago last night to help elect a congressman of his own race to march under the banner of his benefactor.

More than a score of colored politicians gathered to welcome the gangling pop-eyed young farmer who took his last $10 to get assistance from the White House. The welcoming committee was headed by Joseph F. Tittinger, Democratic committeeman of the Second Ward.

Said Tittinger:

"The story that boy can tell will blow Oscar de Priest out of the water."

Congressman de Priest, Republican, is being opposed by Arthur W. Mitchell, also colored, whose adherents are paying Sylvester's expenses. Sylvester will tell his story nightly to colored voters from now until election eve. Sylvester is all for it. He said:

"All I got to do is just tell the folks how the President fixed me up."

Runs Close In Race for Congress

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

Candidate for Congress from the first congressional district, who made history as the first member of his Race ever to be supported for Congress by the Democratic party.

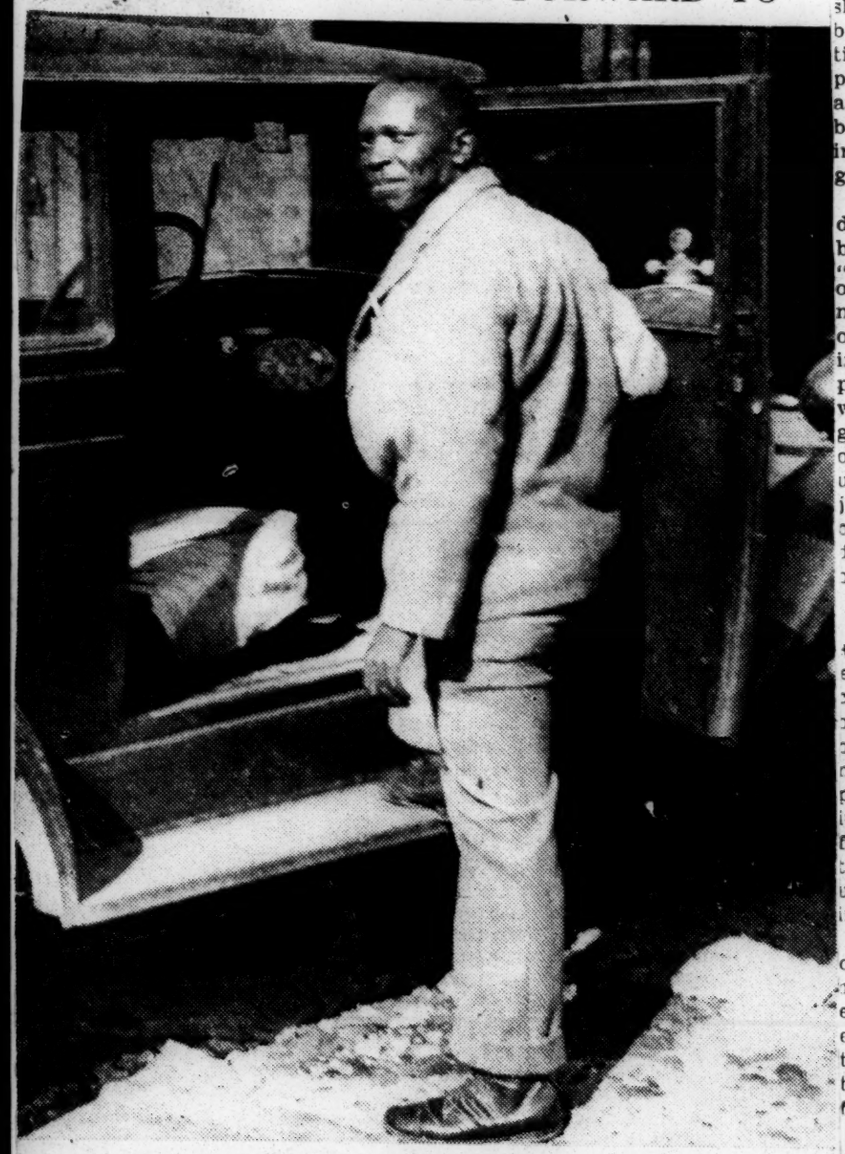
Negro Helped by Roosevelt Proves Warwick in Election

Here's Sylvester Harris, Mississippi cornfield negro, shown as a modern Warwick and being thanked by Arthur W. Mitchell, first negro democratic congressman, for the speeches which were largely responsible for Mitchell's defeat of the veteran republican negro congressman, Oscar Depriest. About a year ago Sylvester, full of trouble over impending foreclosure of his home and farm, left his mule in the furrow and called up President Roosevelt on the phone. The president reassured him, set alphabetical wheels in motion and saved Sylvester's home. When election time rolled around, Sylvester, full of gratitude, went to Chicago and told the people in the colored section there what President Roosevelt had done for him, with the result that Mitchell, a negro originally from Alabama, was elected. Associated Press photo.

DECATUR, ILL.
REVIEW

OCT 30 1934

SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO



Marcellus J. J. Polk has been making a thorough check of the fleet of cars at the disposal of the Macon county sheriff, and has expressed surprise at the amount of travelling which goes with the amount of law enforcement.

—*Herald and Review Photo.*

Campaigns in A Rowboat

Invisible Darkhorse Candidate Goes Fishing; Wonders About Sheriff's Problems.

Marcellus J. J. Polk, "invisible dark horse candidate" for sheriff has been discovered in a surprise move. While other candidates have been following old-fashioned methods of campaigning, Marcellus has taken to a boat and has carried his campaign to the fishermen who line the banks of Lake Decatur. He is angling for the Izaak Walton vote.

"There's lots of ways to get places," the invisible candidate said. "I can cover a lot of ground on foot, or I can use my boat. I can't depend on automobiles much, unless I get to be sheriff so the county will furnish the car.

Hears of Economy Move.

"They tell me, though, that after election the county officials that look after the tax money are going to get rid of that $2,000 sedan they bought awhile back for the sheriff. It seems the machine has been in the repair shop so many times, as a result of being stolen, punctured by bullets, and banged against telephone poles and trees by careless deputies that the folks in charge of the county money have got tired paying bills on it.

"Little cars, that are fast and don't cost much to operate, will be better anyway," he suggested, "and you know the next sheriff ought to put in a system that will make every deputy taking a car out leave a slip showing what business he is up to; and make a report when he comes back about where he has been, how far he has gone, and how long he had the car out. That would put an end to use of the county's automobiles just to ride around in for pleasure or to get some place where a deputy has found a side line job or something.

91,810 Miles a Year.

"Until I got in this thing, I didn't know those cars of the sheriff covered 91,810 miles last year and cost the county $6,818.54 for gasoline, repairs, and the wearing out of them, and money spent for a new machine. I got a pencil and paper, and the best I could figure it, the cars would have to drive as far as St. Louis and back each day to get in that mileage, and it cost us taxpayers $18.50 for every day in the year, Sunday and all.

"If I was sheriff, there would be one man issue the gasoline, and handle all car expense, and if at the end of the year they'd gone far enough to get around the world three times, I'd know just where they'd been and what they went for."

MITCHELL IS INTERVIEWED BY THE NEWS

(In the Chicago Daily News)

By GENE MORGAN

In Washington, D.C., they'll stare at him agape, no doubt, as the first and only one of his kind—a democratic Negro congressman.

But there was nothing unusual about the appearance or manner of Congressman-Elect Arthur W. Mitchell of the first district as he received congratulations in his law office at 411 East 47th Street today. Firm of countenance, with iron gray hair, the attorney who will represent 80,000 Chicago voters in the next session of congress made vain efforts to depart for his home at 3657 South Parkway. But the constantly increasing throng of smiling, dark-skinned supporters formed an effective blockade.

The new representative, who outpointed the veteran Congressman Oscar De Priest by a plurality of more than 3,000, wore his tan overcoat and occasionally put on his hat. But nobody took the hint. More visitors pushed their way into the small anteroom, and the victor took off his hat again and decided to stay awhile. And thereupon accumulated more handshakes, more gleeful "congrats" and more telegrams from everywhere.

Wants His Luncheon

Then there was a reporter from the loop buzzing about seeking an interview with the busy Mr. Mitchell, who sincerely wanted to leave for luncheon with his wife and son. Standing in his overcoat, reading telegrams, the congresman-elect talked in scattered sentences, and occasionally stole a glance at the large framed picture of Mrs. Mitchell on his littered desk. Perhaps it reminded him of her pride in his victory and also that luncheon was getting cold.

"The result of the election in the first congressional district was significant in more ways than one," said this former farm boy in Randolph County, Alabama, who had made good in the big city.

"It was a vote for Roosevelt and recovery," he continued. "But equally significant is the fact that it marks a turning point in the campaign of bitterness waged by some northern Negro leaders against southern white people. It is a repudiation of the attempt to 'bulldoze' your neighbors.

"It is my belief that a man ought to make and retain all the friends he can. I do not apologize for my white friends in the south, in Birmingham and elsewhere. I shall continue to cultivate such friendly relations for the best interests of the whites and Negroes without sacrificing one iota of principle of character."

Served Booker T. Washington

The congressman-elect smiled as he recalled that he was once the late Booker T. Washington's office boy. The influence of that great educator and moderator between the two races has made an indelible impression upon the man whom the south side is sending to Capitol hill.

"When I was 14 years old," he recalled today. "I left home and walked the entire distance to Tuskegee college. That was sixty-six miles. There I worked on the farm during the day and attended school at night. The influence of Dr. Washington has guided me in my relations with all people."

The new leader, who lives and practices friendship, worked his way through Talladega College and later attended Harvard and Columbia universities. He established the Armstrong Agricultural college, located in "darkest Alabama," and for ten years served as its president, most of the time receiving no stipend. Later he studied law and practiced in Washington. In 1928 he moved to Chicago.

Tells Plans in Congress

Mr. Mitchell found time today to escape from the press of visitors to explain the legislation he hopes to further in congress. An "American citizens first" bill is under preparation, which would secure for Americans born or naturalized preference in all forms of employment over persons living in this country yet owing allegiance to other flags. He intends to work "incessantly" to have congress pass an anti-lynching bill and will fight against color discriminations in public employment.

A busy man, this new congressman, who is on speaking terms both with President Roosevelt and thousands of humble citizens in the district he will represent. Before the interviewers gave way to the surging crowd of constituents, Mr. Mitchell slipped into his inner office and produced another framed photograph. It revealed the pleasing features of a young man.

"Arthur Mitchell, Jr.," he explained. "My boy is a graduate of the University of Michigan and is working for his master's degree at Chicago now."

Then he put away the picture, shook off the interviewer and a couple of messenger boys and, still wearing his overcoat, settled down to repeating:

"Oh, yes, thank you. It was a fine victory and I owe it to all of you."

Political - 1934

Elections.

Illinois.

MITCHELL'S PLATFORM KEYNOTE OF SUCCESS

11-17-34

CHICAGO, Nov. 15—During the campaign, Congressman- elect Mitchell made his drive upon the following platform:

Specific Things Racial for Which I Shall Stand and Work

"The most dangerous element in our country today is that of enforced idleness, brought about largely by the cessation of work. I shall be in favor of any program which tends to furnish work for the people, even though such program incurs governmental expense, thus increasing taxation. I believe that idleness is a breeder of crime, which threatens the destruction not only of our institutions, but of the government itself. An no monetary price to wipe out idleness and bring back prosperity, is too great.

"2. I am in favor of wiping out racial discriminations, which serve only one purpose—to breed hatred, prejudice and injustice, thus making it impossible to prosper in the largest sense.

"3. I believe that the Colored American Citizens should continue to enjoy the same wholesome benefits to be derived from the higher standards of living, increased wages, and better housing conditions in the national program, that are enjoyed by other racial groups.

"4. I believe that discriminations in governmental departments and in civil service departments in Washington, should be eliminated. I shall work to eliminate the practice of our civil service commission requiring applicants to submit their photographs with their applications and shall advocate the fingerprint system instead.

"5. I believe that the colored people should have their just proportions of the jobs and positions created under the emergency acts through which our New Deal is being put forth.

"6. I shall work incessantly to have the Congress pass an anti-lynching bill such as was introduced in last Congress.

"7. I shall work to reenfranchise the colored people of the South and to wipe out all racial discriminations in voting privileges of the citizens of the South.

"8. I believe in making America first. This seems to be a national slogan, but it means nothing in our national life if we refuse or fail to make American citizens first. I contend that in the matter of employment whether in public or private enterprises and businesses, those born under our flag and those who have sworn allegiance to our flag should have preference. No American citizen who wishes to work should be forced to remain idle while a citizen of some foreign country is given work which an American could do and wishes to do. Any other course on the part of our citizens in business shows **the basest kind of hypocrisy."**

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
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The election of Mitchell is of greater significance to his race and country than the election of Oscar DePriest, whom Mitchell has just defeated in a Chicago district.

Mitchell is a bigger, broader and more significant personality than DePriest. He is a man of deeper scope and deeper feeling. He has a far richer background, for he is not alone a graduate of Tuskegee and a disciple of Booker Washington, but a graduate of Harvard and Columbia. Better than that he was able to say after his remarkable victory:

> I've tried to run my campaign on an educational basis and have tried to teach the people of this district that it is not a bad thing to be a Democrat. . . . I would work harder for my people than any other Congressman, but I would not keep thinking about the fact that I was colored. It makes no difference when you have ability.

Here Mitchell takes high ground. He says, in effect: "I am not a Negro agitator, but a member of the Congress of the United States. I am not the exclusive property of one class and race, but the agent of all the people."

Mitchell's election does more to dignify the Negro race than any previous political victory by an American Negro.

It is the feeling of The Advertiser, a newspaper of the deep South, and Democratic all the way through, that it is more fortunate for the Negro race that a Negro Democrat should win a Congressional seat than that a Negro Republican should win.

Plainly an American Negro who can bring himself to offer for public office on the Democratic ticket, is a bolder, more independent spirit than one who does the obviously "correct" and safe thing of running as a Lincoln Republican.

The latter lives in the past, the Negro Democrat looks to the rising sun of the future, and is not unaware of the living present.

It takes moral courage, in the light of the history of this republic, for an American Negro to be a Democrat. Moral courage is the first requisite of a useful public official.

If Mitchell will be faithful to his original impulse to be an American Congressman instead of a Negro agitator in Congress, he will reflect credit upon himself and his race.

His opportunity today is equal to that of his master, Booker T. Washington, the wisest spirit ever born of African blood. But if he is interested primarily in fighting out the question whether a Negro shall eat his lunch in the Congressional restaurant, and not in the fundamental issues which torment the human mind, he will serve his brief day and pass out forgotten, as Oscar DePriest, the cheap man with the cab-driver psychology, has passed out before the blade of a better swordsman.

What the American Negro needs is a sense of dignity. Mitchell, apparently, holds the same theory.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
November 10, 1934

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It will be remembered that about a year ago a Mississippi Negro by the name of Sylvester Harris, all hot and bothered because he was about to lose his home and farm, left the plow in the field and went to a telephone. He called up the President of the United States over long distance and the President, with his usual good nature, agreed to talk to Sylvester in person. Mr. Roosevelt heard the Negro farmer's story, reassured him and then set in motion some of the alphabetical machinery designed for the purpose and succeeded in saving Sylvester's farm.

The Mississippi Negro was tremendously grateful to the President and when the election rolled around Sylvester went to Chicago. He told the people in the colored section there what the President had done for him, with the result that Mitchell became the first Negro Democrat ever to be elected to Congress, while Oscar DePriest was permanently cut short of his efforts to throw open the House restaurant in the Capitol in Washington to Negroes.

Now Sylvester's picture, shaking hands with the candidate he did so much to elect, is going the rounds of the press, representing both the king-maker and the king with broad smiles on their faces.

Little is known in the South of this first Negro Democrat ever to be sent to Congress, but it is practically certain that his white colleagues will find it far easier to get along with him than with DePriest.

It cost the President of the United States nothing to be friendly and helpful toward the cornfield Negro down in Mississippi who was about to lose his home and the few acres which he won a living by hard work, but that investment of kindness and consideration has paid a large dividend. It may be relied upon that the Negro Democrat from Chicago will go down the line for the President 100 per cent.

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand." You know the rest.

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Political-1934

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Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
November 10, 1934

DePriest Defeated.

Oscar DePriest, who for six years has represented the First Illinois District in Congress and has enjoyed the distinction of being the only Negro member of that body, will not be in the next Congress, but his successor will be a member of his own race. He was defeated in the recent election by Arthur W. Mitchell, a Negro lawyer from the Old South and once an office boy to Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

The First Illinois District is in the "Loop" section of Chicago and its population is overwhelmingly colored. Until 1928 it had white representation in Congress, but only through deals with DePriest and other Negro leaders in the district. When the last white Representative died DePriest determined to go to Congress himself and had no difficulty in carrying out his plan. He went to Congress in 1928 and went back in 1930 and again in 1932.

The First Illinois will be represented in the next Congress by a man of the same race but of different political affiliation. DePriest is a Republican while Mitchell is a Democrat and will be the first Negro to sit on the Democratic side of the House. It is to be hoped his conduct will be somewhat different from that of his immediate predecessor, who seemed to be interested chiefly in raising racial questions and who sometimes made speaking tours which did not help to promote good will between the races. Members of DePriest's own party in Congress will hardly regret his defeat.

Columbus, Ga., Ledger
November 8, 1934

De Priest Supplanted

So many interesting things happened in the overturn of the general elections, editorial writers will be commenting upon them for some time. One of the unique occurrences was that Oscar De Priest, the Republican Negro Congressman from Illinois, has been defeated by a Democratic Negro who formerly was Booker T. Washington's office boy—Arthur W. Mitchell.

Mitchell was an Alabama farm boy and ran away at 14 to attend school at Tuskegee, later graduating from Talladega college in Alabama. He then went to Harvard and Columbia, became a lawyer in Washington and did a real estate business along with it. In the capital, he observed the ways of lawmaking and now he is on "the Hill" himself.

The change from De Priest to Mitchell is a most fortunate one for all concerned. Mitchell, it seems, has no race "complex," such as his predecessor had in such exaggerated form. As he himself phrases it, "I would not keep thinking about the fact that I was colored," meaning he would not go out to stir up race issues and ever parade these matters into the public prints.

Savannah, Ga., News
November 9, 1934

A NEGRO DEMOCRAT IN CONGRESS

One of the odd developments of the recent battle of ballots was the announcement from Chicago that a negro Democratic lawyer, Arthur W. Mitchell, had nosed out a victory over Oscar De Priest, negro Republican incumbent, by a margin of 3,000 votes. The Columbia State views the result as "the most singular and unexpected of all political happenings of all times," pointing out that "Something unique will occur when Congress meets. There have been any number of negro members of Congress, but if a negro Democrat ever sat in that august body our memory fails to record the fact," adding this comment, "Congressman De Priest is conceded to have ability, but for some reason probably touching 'personality,' he has not made a hit with his own race."

Following the announcement of his election, Mitchell, who is a native of Alabama, as is De Priest, said he felt the race issue should not be the dominant idea of a negro in Congress. He declared "There is no prejudice against my people in the present administration. This is a new day under a new deal."

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
November 26, 1934

Good 'Ole Marster"

A private letter from New Jersey tells us the colored people are joining Democratic clubs. A colored Democrat has been elected to congress from Chicago, and in South Carolina negroes abstained from voting the Republican ticket November 6. "Uncle Sam" is now a Democrat and in giving out food and other relief he is behaving in some degree after the manner of "Ole Marster" in the 1860's.

Sparks, Ga., Eagle
November 23, 1934

TIMELY TOPICS

When Oscar DePriest, a Chicago negro, was elected to Congress in 1918, considerable indignation was expressed in various quarters, especially by Southern Democrats. They got rid of DePriest in the recent election, but didn't get rid of his color. His successful Democratic opponent, Arthur W. Mitchell, is also a negro.

Chatsworth, Ga., Times
November 29, 1934

Us Dem[illegible]cs, as Will Rogers would say, can't talk [illegible]out the Republican negro congressman any more. We have replaced him with a Democratic negro congressman. We think we will dislike him less than DePriest, though. He is an Alabama negro, former office boy for Booker T. Washingtn, and now he's a congressman from Chicago. He says he will get along with the whites because he won't keep thinking of his color.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
CHRONICLE

DEC 5 1934

New Deal's Negro

THE ELECTION of the first Negro Democrat to Congress has produced a situation that is causing Southern Democrats no end of embarrassment. While there have been Republican Negro Congressmen, the Democrats were not called upon to have any truck with them. But now it is different. Arthur W. Mitchell, colored. Democrat chosen from a Chicago district to succeed Representative De Priest, colored Republican, is in the Democratic family. He is part of the New Deal. He cannot be treated as an opponent or as a stepchild. Already there has been much backstage to-do about it in Washington Democratic circles. House managers cannot offend the Southerners and neither can they affront Northern Negroes who vote Democratic.

Into this situation has come a voice from the South, an editorial in the Chattanooga Times, which says:

There is not the slightest valid reason why Mitchell's color should be a determining factor in the official treatment accorded him. In business, industry and the professions, the Negro should be dealt with, even in the South, on terms of business, industrial and professional equality. Much more, if anything, is a representative of the race in Congress to be met and dealt with on terms of official equality. Any Democratic Congressman or other official who may fail to meet and deal with Mitchell on such terms, on the floor of the House, in committee rooms, in cloakrooms or in executive and administrative offices, will thereby be violating and denying the first principle of democratic government.

This is courageously said and represents a marked advance in the Southern attitude. But the same argument in support of democratic government would apply to the right of the Negro to vote in the South. That, however, is something else. Moreover the plea for equality is strictly confined to official relations. The social aspect is carefully reserved. And it is at the point where official and social relations are not easily distinguishable that the trouble has arisen—the seating arrangement and the House dining room.

In this respect Mitchell's own good sense and tact will doubtless resolve the difficulty. He at least will not have the impulse to put the Democrats in a hole as the aggressive Republican de Priest had in raising an issue over the dining room. An office boy of the late Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee and a graduate of that institution, Mitchell also attended Columbia and Harvard. While his legal residence was Chicago, he actually has been living in Washington, where he has been in business and knows the way around.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

DEC 8 1934

Moore Named Assistant Commerce Commissioner

Governor Henry Horner announced yesterday that he had appointed Attorney Herman E. Moore, Chicago, to be an assistant Illinois Commerce commissioner. Moore will assume his duties at a session of the commission at Chicago next Monday.

Moore is a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a member of the Chicago Urban league. He has been a practicing attorney of Chicago since he was admitted to the bar in 1920.

Political-1934

Illinois.

Elections

Tuskegee Negro Defeats DePriest

CHICAGO, Nov. 6—(AP)—Arthur W. Mitchell, negro lawyer, tonight unseated the Nation's only negro congressman, Oscar DePriest. 11-7-34

Mitchell rode the Democratic vote avalanche in Cook County to defeat the Republican in the First Illinois Congressional District.

With nearly half the precincts reported, Mitchell had 16,391 to 7,879 for DePriest.

Mitchell, a 37-year-old lawyer, waged a vigorous campaign and enjoyed the support of the powerful Cook County Democratic organization.

DePriest, a native of Alabama, received his education in Kansas but for many years had been a familiar figure in Chicago political circles. Mitchell studied at Tuskegee, Harvard, and Columbia.

MITCHELL IS WELL TRAINED

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—(ANP)—Arthur W. Mitchell was born in Alabama where he had a distinguished record as an educator before he left to take up the practice of law in Washington, D. C. He was in Washington for two decades nearly until after the election of 1928 when he moved with his family to Chicago. In the 1928 campaign Mr. Mitchell was employed at the Republican western headquarters in Chicago. Not long after Hoover was elected, he professed himself disappointed by the Hoover policies, and changed his political affiliation. 11-10-34

In the campaign just closed, Mr. Mitchell charged that Mr. DePriest had neglected the vital interests of his constituents. He met the DePriest charge that the "New Deal" had meant misery to many Negroes, by stating that although some Negroes might have suffered in establishing the program, the general direction of "New Deal" aims was in line with betterment for all classes including the Negro and that time would bring benefits.

Two factors aided the election of Mr. Mitchell. The first was the fact that he is colored. Always before the Democratic party had supported a white candidate, but when the white man nominated at the primary died, Mr. Mitchell was named by the Democratic County central committee.

Furthermore, during the spring primary campaign, Mr. DePriest split the Republican party ranks by taking sides in a knock-down and drag-out battle between two Republican leaders in the Second ward. The man opposed by DePriest won. In the election it was demonstrated that he failed to completely win back the Republicans whose support he had alienated in the primary.

ILLINOIS TO KEEP NEGRO IN HOUSE

Other Democrats Are Winners in Various Parts of Country

N. Y. PAIR WINS

CHICAGO, Ill.—(Special) — Arthur W .Mitchell did it!

Many Southsiders are still wondering how the mild mannered but highly polished Arthur Mitchell managed to oust the fiery and unfaltering Congressman Oscar DePriest from his seat in the United States House of Representatives, but he did it by a margin of several thousand votes.

And to Arthur W. Mitchell Illinois second Negro representative to take a seat in the federal body, will go the honor of being the first Negro democrat to ever hold that post, all of the host of other legislators having won their right to their seats in the United States Congress via the good old republican route.

Alabama will share these honors with Illinois this time again, for Alabama was as much the home of Congressman-elect Mitchell as it was that of Congressman DePriest, whom he will succeed and many old Tuskegee graduates will recall that he was at one time office boy for the late Booker T. Washington, having run away from his farm home to study at Tuskegee institute.

Unlike Mr. DePriest, who obtained his schooling in Kansas, Mr. Mitchell continued his college work in Alabama graduating from Talladega college, recognized until today as one of the highest ranking institutions of higher education for Negroes in the South and one of the very few "A" colleges, going from there to Harvard and then to Columbia.

Mrs. King, who is an accountant in a government office at Washington, D. C., as wll as a graduate of Howard university, may be given much credit for his later success in Washington, D. C. in the real estate business, a business that he carried along with his legal practices.

His son, Arthur Jr., is a graduate of the University of Michigan and many socialites will recall the younger Mitchell was united in marriage last summer to Miss Billie Kyle, daughter of the prominent Memphis (Tenn.) medical man.

In a brief statement issued to newspaper men, the congressman-elect pointed out that he did not believe that racial issues should be the principal idea of a Negro in Congress, although he would work harder for his own group than any other congressman. He lauded the "New Deal" administration for its fairness in dealing with all citizens and stated that his only variance with the president's policies came in that he believed that the bonus should be paid to veterans in need.

THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC NEGRO CONGRESSMAN

Arthur W. Mitchell, who in his childhood sat at the feet of Booker T. Washington, and served that remarkable race leader as office boy at Tuskegee, has at last been elected a member of the Congress of the United States. He is the first Negro Democrat, we believe, to go to Congress.

The election of Mitchell is of greater significance to his race and country than the election of Oscar DePriest, whom Mitchell has just defeated in a Chicago district. 11-9-34

Mitchell is a bigger, broader and more significant personality than DePriest. He is a man of deeper scope and deeper feeling. He has a far richer background, for he is not alone a graduate of Tuskegee and a disciple of Booker Washington, but a graduate of Harvard and Columbia. Better than that he was able to say after his remarkable victory:

> I've tried to run my campaign on an educational basis and have tried to teach the people of this district that it is not a bad thing to be a Democrat. . . . I would work harder for my people than any other Congressman, but I would not keep thinking about the fact that I was colored. It makes no difference when you have ability.

Here Mitchell takes high ground. He says, in effect: "I am not a Negro agitator, but a member of the Congress of the United States. I am not the exclusive property of one class and race, but the agent of all the people."

Mitchell's election does more to dignify the Negro race than any previous political victory by an American Negro. It is the feeling of The Advertiser, a newspaper of the deep South, and Democratic all the way through, that it is more fortunate for the Negro race that a Negro Democrat should win a Congressional seat than that a Negro Republican should win.

Plainly an American Negro who can bring himself to offer for public office on the Democratic ticket, is a bolder, more independent spirit than one who does the obviously "correct" and safe thing of running as a Lincoln Republican.

The latter lives in the past, the Negro Democrat looks to the rising sun of the future, and is not unaware of the living present.

It takes moral courage, in the light of the history of this republic, for an American Negro to be a Democrat. Moral courage is the first requisite of a useful public official.

If Mitchell will be faithful to his original impulse to be an American Congressman instead of a Negro agitator in Congress, he will reflect credit upon himself and his race.

His opportunity today is equal to that of his master, Booker T. Washington, the wisest spirit ever born of African blood. But if he is interested primarily in fighting out the question whether a Negro shall eat his lunch in the Congressional restaurant, and not in the fundamental issues which torment the human mind, he will serve his brief day and pass out forgotten, as Oscar DePriest, the cheap man with the cab-driver psychology, has passed out before the blade of a better swordsman.

What the American Negro needs is a sense of dignity. Mitchell, apparently, holds the same theory.

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Tuskegee Negro Defeats DePriest

CHICAGO, Nov. 6—(AP)—Arthur W. Mitchell, negro lawyer, tonight unseated the Nation's only negro congressman, Oscar DePriest. 11-7-34

Mitchell rode the Democratic vote avalanche in Cook County to defeat the Republican in the First Illinois Congressional District.

With nearly half the precincts reported, Mitchell had 16,391 to 7,879 for DePriest.

Mitchell, a 37-year-old lawyer, waged a vigorous campaign and enjoyed the support of the powerful Cook County Democratic organization.

DePriest, a native of Alabama, received his education in Kansas but for many years had been a familiar figure in Chicago political circles. Mitchell studied at Tuskegee, Harvard, and Columbia.

MITCHELL IS WELL TRAINED

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—(ANP)—Arthur W. Mitchell was born in Alabama where he had a distinguished record as an educator before he left to take up the practice of law in Washington, D. C. He was in Washington for two decades nearly until after the election of 1928 when he moved with his family to Chicago. In the 1928 campaign Mr. Mitchell was employed at the Republican western headquarters in Chicago. Not long after Hoover was elected, he professed himself disappointed by the Hoover policies, and changed his political affiliation. 11-10-34

In the campaign just closed, Mr. Mitchell charged that Mr. DePriest had neglected the vital interests of his constituents. He met the DePriest charge that the "New Deal" had meant misery to many Negroes, by stating that although some Negroes might have suffered in establishing the program, the general direction of "New Deal" aims was in line with betterment for all classes including the Negro and that time would bring benefits.

Two factors aided the election of Mr. Mitchell. The first was the fact that he is colored. Always before the Democratic party had supported a white candidate, but when the white man nominated at the primary died, Mr. Mitchell was named by the Democratic County central committee.

Furthermore, during the spring primary campaign, Mr. DePriest split the Republican party ranks by taking sides in a knock-down and drag-out battle between two Republican leaders in the Second ward. The man opposed by DePriest won. In the election it was demonstrated that he failed to completely win back the Republicans whose support he had alienated in the primary.

ILLINOIS TO KEEP NEGRO IN HOUSE

Other Democrats Are Winners in Various Parts of Country

N. Y. PAIR WINS

CHICAGO, Ill.—(Special) — Arthur W .Mitchell did it!

Many Southsiders are still wondering how the mild mannered but highly polished Arthur Mitchell managed to oust the fiery and unfaltering Congressman Oscar DePriest from his seat in the United States House of Representatives, but he did it by a margin of several thousand votes.

And to Arthur W. Mitchell Illinois second Negro representative to take a seat in the federal body, will go the honor of being the first Negro democrat to ever hold that post, all of the host of other legislators having won their right to their seats in the United States Congress via the good old republican route.

Alabama will share these honors with Illinois this time again, for Alabama was as much the home of Congressman-elect Mitchell as it was that of Congressman DePriest, whom he will succeed and many old Tuskegee graduates will recall that he was at one time office boy for the late Booker T. Washington, having run away from his farm home to study at Tuskegee institute.

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What the American Negro needs is a sense of dignity. Mitchell, apparently, holds the same theory.

Mitchell vs. DePriest

A NEW Negro Congressman, Arthur W. Mitchell, has been elected in Chicago, taking the place of the defeated Republican, Oscar DePriest.

But the Negro masses, the Negro workers who feel the daily lash of starvation, misery, jimcrow oppression and discrimination, who face eviction and unemployment, have no cause for rejoicing in this result.

On the very next day after his election, Mitchell made it plain that he has not the slightest intention of "embarrassing" the Roosevelt government by carrying the fight for Negro rights into Congress. Yesterday Mitchell told the press that he believed **"the race issue should not be the dominant idea of a Negro in Congress."**

In these words the Democratic Mitchell pledges to continue the servile, spineless surrender to the lynch-jimcrow system which characterized the actions of the Republican DePriest.

How was Mitchell elected? He was elected by an unscrupulous campaign of trickery and deceit. The Democratic Party brought the Negro farmer, Sylvester Harris, from Alabama as proof that Roosevelt was giving the oppressed Negro masses relief from the yoke of landlordism and oppression.

But he forgot to point out that Roosevelt's transaction with the poverty-stricken Negro farmer, Sylvester Harris, was only a cheap publicity stunt that solved the problem neither of Harris nor of a single oppressed, impoverished Negro in the South. Roosevelt loaned the poverty-stricken Harris a few dollars to forestall his eviction.

But how will Harris ever pay this loan back while he is being robbed and plundered by the Southern landlord? What will Harris live on while his landlord takes every cent of what he produces? Roosevelt's loan only tightens the chains of debt which bind every Negro sharecropper to the landlords in the South with chains of feudal bondage.

* * *

MITCHELL played cunningly on the hatred which the Negro masses feel for their oppressors by denouncing the "Republican evictions" and the "Republican jimcrow of the Gold Star mothers."

But does it make any difference to a Negro worker whether he is evicted by a Democratic or a Republican landlord? Do not the Democratic landlords in the South evict and lynch Negro workers? And do they not evict in Chicago as well?

And is not the filthy jimcrowism of Hoover the official policy of Roosevelt as well? Has Roosevelt ever opened his mouth against the filth of jimcrowism? Has he ever opened his mouth on the lynch plot against the Scottsboro boys?

Mitchell sings the praises of the Roosevelt "New Deal" as the new salvation for the oppressed Negro masses. "There is no prejudice against my people in the present administration," he said yesterday.

* * *

MITCHELL is trying to hide all these things from the Negro masses. Mitchell is a wealthy real estate operator who knows nothing and cares less of the grinding misery that faces the Negro masses. Mitchell will not fight jimcrowism because he is part of the upper strata of wealthy Negroes who are part and parcel of the capitalist system, and who are willing to betray the Negro masses to American capitalism for the bribe of patronage, crumbs of favor, and real estate profits in the Negro ghettoes.

It is only Communists, Negro and white, who truly organize the Negro masses for struggle against the curse of jimcrow oppression, against the lynch system, against the double yoke of national and class oppression. The Negro workers of Chicago have a tradition of militant mass struggle for relief and against jimcrow. It is this mass struggle of Negro and white worners against the landlords and exploiters that alone can win better conditions for the Negro masses. A man like Mitchell is only a tool of the landlords and the lynchers.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Opponent Of DePriest, Supported New Deal And Won Many Votes After GOP Squabble

By Associated Negro Press

Mr. Mitchell was born in Alabama where he had a distinguished record as an educator before he left to take up the practice of law in Washington, D. C. He was in Washington for two decades nearly, until after the election of 1928, when he moved with his family to Chicago.

In the 1928 campaign Mr. Mitchell was employed at the Republican western headquarters in Chicago. Not long after Hoover was elected, he professed himself disappointed by the Hoover policies and changed his political affiliation. He was an active supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the campaign of 1932.

In the campaign just closed Mr. Mitchell charged that Mr. DePriest had neglected the vital interests of his constituents. He met the DePriest charge that the "New Deal" had meant misery to many Negroes by stating that although some Negroes might have suffered in establishing the program, the general direction of "New Deal aims" was in line with betterment for all classes, including the Negro, and that time would bring benefits.

Victory Factors

Two factors aided the election of Mr. Mitchell. The first was the fact that he is colored. Always before the Democratic party had supported a white candidate, but when the white man nominated at the primary died, Mr. Mitchell was named by the Democratic county central committee.

As a result, he fell heir to the large block of white Democratic votes in the district, as well as the growing percentage of black Democratic votes which the white candidate could not win.

Furthermore, during the spring primary campaign, Mr. DePriest split the Republican Party ranks by taking sides in a knock-down and drag-out battle between two Republican leaders in the second ward.

The man opposed by DePriest won. In the election it was demonstrated that he failed to completely win back the Republicans whose support he had alienated in the primary.

A Lesson in the Results

DEMOCRATS SWEPT the nation Tuesday except in scattered instances. The New Deal was approved in a fashion beyond the expectation of even Postmaster General Farley. In the states where Negroes vote their ballots helped swing the majorities attained by Roosevelt supporters, although they chose Negro Republicans (not in New York) for office in a few states.

Perhaps the most significant Democratic swing was in Chicago, where Oscar DePriest, three-term G. O. P. and for six years the symbol of his race in Congress, succumbed before the Roosevelt tide. The Negro, however, will not be without representation in our national legislature. Mr. DePriest's successor is Arthur W. Mitchell, young attorney and fraternity man. White Republican leaders probably mourn today because they failed to find the Negro a friend in need. They need not weep, however, for they are partly responsible for their utter rout. Recognition of Negroes in the matter of representation and patronage, an honest battling for equal rights may save them from this fate in the future. We hope they will profit by this lesson.

DePriest Loses To An Alabamian, A Former Office Boy At Tuskegee

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—(AP)—A scholarly negro lawyer from the old South has unseated Representative Oscar DePriest to be the first of his race in the Democratic side of Congress.

By a margin of 3,000 votes, Arthur W. Mitchell, 37, one time office boy to Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute, was declared elected by the First Illinois District that, since 1928 has been represented by the only negro congressman, the elderly DePriest. The board of election commissioners gave the vote, still unofficially totaled, as: Mitchell 27,970; DePriest 24,840.

Their bailiwick is that conglomerate First District, a district of contradictions—the "Loop" with its hundreds of millions in property, the teeming negro section stretching southward, the old "ghost coast" of the south shore, tarnished by racial and industrial migrations of late decades. Its rule is shared by those old cronies of the first ward, "Bathhouse John" Coughlin, Republican alterman, and Michael "Hinky Dink" Kenna, the Democratic committeeman.

Kenna accurately predicted before the election that the region would go Democratic four or five to one. It did—except for the congressional race, in which the Republican ran almost even.

DePriest. Alabama-born. Kansas-schooled, rose through city council service to Congress and never until this year was he opposed by a negro. A white man won the primary nomination but died, and the Democratic committee thrust Mitchell in to entice the heavy negro vote to its party.

Mitchell, too, was an Alabamian, ran away from a farm at 14 and walked to school at Tuskegee.

"For a while I was Booker T. Washington's office boy," said Mitchell. "I got my degree at Talladega College in Alabama. Then I went North and for a while went to Harvard and to Columbia. Lately I have been practicing law and doing a real estate business in Washington.

"I've run my campaign on an educational basis and have tried to teach the people in this district that it is not a bad thing to be a Democrat."

Mitchell said he felt the race issue should not be the dominant idea of a negro in Congress.

"I would work harder for my people than any other congressman," he said, "but I would not keep thinking about the fact that I was colored. It makes no difference when you have ability. There is no prejudice against my people in the present administration. This is a new day under a new deal."

New York World Telegram

OCT 30 1934

JOINS FIGHT ON DE PRIEST

Sylvester Harris Tells Chicagoans How Roosevelt Helped Him.

By the United Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The old South may yet have its revenge on the Northern Republicans who were stigmatized in reconstruction days as carpet-baggers.

Sylvester Harris, the Negro farmer from Columbus, Miss., who last spring spent his last $10 to telephone President Roosevelt—and got personal Presidential action to save his farm—arrived in Chicago last night to fight the Democratic cause against Representative De Priest, Negro Republican, seeking reelection.

The Democratic plan is to have Harris repeat his story to De Priest constituents.

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The Passing of DePriest

With the passing of Oscar DePriest from the Halls of Congress the Negro race loses one of its most colorful political figures. Regardless of Mr. DePriest's policies he did the best he could under the circumstances. He fought jim-crow, segregation and other ills heaped on the Negro by America.

Besides, he not only had to represent his district in Chicago, the entire Negro race of 12 million looked to him as their congressman and representative, and regardless of the state or location, he was called on to do many things impossible, and no doubt he was expected to do the impossible in many instances.

Arthur W. Mitchell, of course, is a different type, but he, too, will not find his job here a bed of roses. Even we here in the voteless District look to our lone representative for a remedy for many of the segregated policies in the Capital.

It will certainly not do Mr. DePriest any harm nor Mr. Mitchell any good by a policy of mud-slinging at each other. There is too much work to be done and too much at stake.

A Mighty Good Plank

The Informer has always taken the position that Negroes should keep up their fight for the ballot in the South along every possible front that may be open to them. We should fight in the courts, we should seek to have the Federal department of justice prosecute offending election officials, we should use political pressure and every other means at our disposal.

We are therefore naturally glad to note in Democratic Congressman-Elect Arthur W. Mitchell's platform what The Informer regards as a mighty good plank. It reads as follows:

"I shall work to reenfranchise the colored people of the South and to wipe out all racial discriminations in voting privileges of the citizens of the South."

Let us hope that Mr. Mitchell will be able to rally to his aid every other Negro Democrat of influence in the states of the nation where Negroes do exercise the ballot.

Status Of Negro Congressman In Capitol Pondered

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—(AP)—Capitol employes are wondering what some Southern Democratic representatives will do in the next House now that a negro Democrat—Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois—has been elected.

Mitchell succeeds Republican Oscar DePriest.

G. O. P. Speaker Longworth greeted DePriest with a handshake when he was first elected, but some Democrats from the South refused to speak to DePriest or to eat in the House restaurant because he ate there. They went to the Senate cafe at the other end of the Capitol or ate in the Democratic cloak room, which is closed to Republicans.

Mitchell, being a Democrat, will have to sit on the Democratic sides of the chamber. As a member of Congress he is entitled to eat in the cloak room, lie down on the big soft leather couches there, or use any of the other privileges of a congressman.

Representative Gavagan, Democrat, who represents the Harlem district in New York, already has sent word that he is "going to see to it that Mitchell gets all the privileges to which a congressman is entitled."

MITCHELL'S ELECTION

The election of Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, Congressman from Chicago as successor to Oscar De Priest, Republican, is expected in certain political circles to cause the New Deal not a little trouble.

In a discussion of this subject Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen whites, had this to say in the Philadelphia Record and in the N. Y City Daily Mirror:

"Already some of the old guard Democrats have privately intimated objection.

"What they say is that they don't mind having a Republican Negro around but that a Democratic Negro Congressman is different.

"Mitchell," they say, "will be a member of their own crowd and party.

Meanwhile there is much speculation in and out of political party camps as to what sort of treatment is in store for the Congressman-elect at the hands of his southern colleagues.

That, of course, should be of minor importance to Mr. Mitchell in the light of the fact that he was elected to the House of Representatives from one of the nation's greatest constituencies.

His will be the duty to advance the interests of his electors in spite of all obstacles that might be placed astride his path by potential enemies within the camp.

And, it is to be hoped that, like his able predecessor, Congressman-elect Mitchell, will be big enough to play his part well as a courageous representative of all his constituents.

It is hardly to be expected of any but disgruntled Democrats of the smallest caliber to antagonize Mr. Mitchell's Congressional incumbency.

For that would be to cut off their noses to spite their faces.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
November 12, 1934

Mitchell's Opportunity

Chicago negroes have administered a well deserved rebuke to Oscar de Priest, their race congressman and a Republican, by electing Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat negro. Mitchell studied at Tuskegee, Harvard and Columbia. He has a background which provides him with opportunity to be of constructive service to his constituent and his race.

De Priest had similar opportunity in some respects but failed to take advantage of it. If anything, he harmed, rather than aided it. Instead of using his time and office to be of service to his people he used them, not infrequently, to make a nuisance of himself, quite often aligning himself with projects and movements with which intelligent negro leaders had no sympathy. Instead of being creative he stirred up trouble and animosities.

Mitchell is of different type. If he wants to be of conscientious, helpful service to those who elected him he will find ample occasion to use his intelligence and talents

Democratic Winds Hit House That Jack Built In Chicago

Republicans In Wild Scramble For Aldermanic Post In Historic Old Second Ward—Rumors Fly Thick and Fast.

By CEPHUS JONES

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—Jack built a house here some years ago and shingled the room with Republican sentiment. But now that roof has sailed away in the blast of Democratic votes that swept the nation, and in uncovering this tabernacle of rock-ribbed Lincolnism. the picture of the boys behind the scenes, scrambling, fighting, backbiting and trading for power has been projected into full view.

It doesn't matter if the sheriff's office, with its 700 or more jobs, is in the hands of the Democrats. To them the significance of the fact that the Municipal Court bench is almost entirely Democratic, the Governor's office, the State's Attorney, the County Treasurer, the County Recorder and everything else is lost in view of the richness of the appeal to be alderman in the Second ward.

Roberts Has Faction

William E. King is committeeman of the Regular Second Ward Republican organization. William L. Dawson is head of the Republicans down at Congressional Hall, 3140 Indiana avenue. Adelbert H. Roberts, the deposed senator, has a faction.

There are many other groups, but the fact remains that all are shooting at Dawson, the present alderman, who will complete his first term in the city council next April.

As rumors, charges and counter charges fly thick and fast, the would-be candidates line up thusly: Aaron H. Payne, attorney, young and aggressive, standard bearer in King's recent quest of the State senatorship; William L. Dawson, himself; John T. Espy, veteran pillar of Second Ward Republicanism for more than 20 years and a member of the King organization; George T. Kersey, "white elephant" of several G. O. P. sponsors; Dr. R. A. Williams, defeated candidate for County Commissioner; Harris B. Gaines, supporter of the Dawson group and bosom friend of the alderman, and Louis B. Anderson, the "old master" himself.

Espy Plays Lone Hand

Espy, a city employe for many years, has the support of the conservative element of the King forces. He knows politics and people. He has been playing a lone hand for some time and the cards may fall his way.

Louis B. Again

Louis B. Anderson, political forecasters contend, wouldn't mind being elected alderman once more.

Louie is about 62 years old now and it would be the crowning of an ambition of his to die in office.

If Louie came out the money would come out behind him, too. If Louie came out then the folks would come out for him, too, because Louie knows the ropes and how to get bread and jobs.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

DEC 11 1934

COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS NAME CITY CANDIDATES

Pick Lockner and Burt to Run for Mayor; Face Job on Petitions.

BY LEROY T. VERNON.

Confronted by the necessity of mustering 58,000 signatures to petitions in order to nominate their candidates for mayor, city treasurer and city clerk, and of getting from 2 to 5 per cent of the voters to sign petitions for their candidates for aldermen in each ward, the so-called minor political parties have their work cut out for them in getting tickets in the field for the coming aldermanic and city elections.

As a result of their preliminary discussions, the socialist and communist parties have decided to try to get the requisite signatures for their city tickets, while the prohibition party will put up no candidates for the major city offices, but will concentrate on indorsements of a few aldermanic candidates who agree with its stand for temperance.

Runs Burt for Mayor.

At a meeting of the nominating committee this week the socialist party, subject to confirmation by the city committee, has decided to run Roy E. Burt, 5492 Cornell avenue, for mayor. Mr. Burt was the party candidate for governor in 1932. Morris Siskind, labor editor of the Daily Forward, has been selected to make the race for city treasurer, and Arthur McDowell, secretary of the party committee, will be the candidate for city clerk.

Petitions will be circulated at once in an endeavor to get the signatures of from 5 to 8 per cent of the voters required by law for placing their names on the ballot for the April election. The vote of 1931, in which 1,148,111 ballots were cast, is the basic figure upon which such petitions are based, and the minimum requirement of 5 per cent means that not less than 57,470 signatures must be obtained. More will be sought to protect the petitions from technical objections by the election board, which likes to save money by cutting down the size of the ballot and overlooks no chance to keep the minor parties off if it can find an excuse for doing it.

Communist Candidates.

A week ago the communist party selected Karl Lockner, secretary of the county committee of the unemployment councils, as its candidate for mayor. Herbert Newton, leader of the Negro members of the party, is the candidate for city clerk and Sam Hammersmark, active in labor matters for many years, is the party candidate for city treasurer.

The usual mass conference of the party has been called to meet in Mirror hall, 1136 Northwestern avenue, Jan. 13, to open the campaign. Ward conferences will be held in other parts of the city from time to time.

Overtures from the communists to the socialists for a coalition of aldermanic candidates in some of the wards have been rejected by the socialists. One plank in the communist platform provides for aid to the Chinese in China.

Members of the prohibition party, after consideration, have decided to concentrate the party efforts on the elections in 1936 when the "dry" supporters expect to take a prominent part in both the national and local elections.

DAWSON LOSES IN CHICAGO RECOUNT

CHICAGO, (ANP) — After a battle extending over eight months, Alderman William L. Dawson of the second ward, was denied his claim that he was the rightful choice of the people of the ward as committeeman when County Judge Edmund Jarecki ruled that he had been beaten by William E. King.

After the election in April when 200 votes, Dawson contested King's King was named winner by nearly election and demanded a recount, the expense to be borne by himself. After several hearings before Judge Jarecki the recount was granted.

Last Monday the recount was begun. Dawson picked up 97 votes, but not enough to overcome King's lead. The vote for King was 7,276, and that for Dawson, 7, 179.

Mr. King has qualified as a close decision winner. In November he won a seat in the state senate by less than 1,000 votes.

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Cheers Greet Newton, Jackson, Doty, Communist Candidates for Congress from Chicago South Side

Call Conferences for Nominating Meets in Other Districts

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—The United Front Conference, which was held in the 1st Congressional District, placed in nomination workers who for many years have been outstanding leaders in the struggles of the workers in the South Side of Chicago. The 60 delegates representing 37 organizations unanimously accepted the proposed candidates and pledged to mobilize the large number of workers in that district for the support of their candidates.

Herbert Newton was nominated for Congressman to run against the millionaire De Priest, who has been a willing tool of the white ruling class in their attacks upon the Negro masses. In accepting the nomination Newton stated:

"I want to pledge to you delegates, and to the workers in my Congressional District, that I will carry on a relentless struggle against the hunger program of the Roosevelt administration, that I will carry the fight for the needs of the workers, for the rights of the Negro masses. I pledge to fight for the kind of unemployment insurance that will at least to some extent better the conditions of the workers, for jobs, for cash relief and against Negro discrimination."

The nomination of Newton met with a tremendous outburst of cheering, which lasted for many minutes.

Comrade Joe Jackson, another Negro fighter, has been nominated for Assembly from the Third Senatorial District. Comrade Jackson, in accepting the nomination stated: "I am a worker just like you fellow delegates, when I fight for you I fight for myself, one worker will not betray another."

Edward Doty, member of the American Consolidated, was nominated by Comrade Sharp. It took quite some time before the chairman could restore order as the delegates jumped to their feet and cheered. There were many speeches of endorsement and a motion to unanimously accept the nomination.

Doty, in accepting the nomination, stated:

"I am honored to be placed on the ticket of the Communist Party, since I feel that only militant, devoted workers can run on this ticket. I pledge to live up to the responsibilities. I pledge to lead the workers in struggle."

The nominations of the candidates were followed by the endorsement of the State ticket, including two congressmen at large and state treasurer and superintendent of public instructions. There were many loud cheers and applause when the names of the four candidates were mentioned. The state ticket was unanimously endorsed by the conference.

The discussion of the report made by Sharp, proved that the conference was well aware of the problems facing the workers in their district, and a program was adopted to meet these needs.

A large campaign committee was elected to organize the campaign. Some of the delegates, one from the Congregational Church, has expressed the sentiment of all the delegates when he said: "I represent my congregation, some three hundred strong, but I am going to see to it that every one of these three hundred workers becomes active in the campaign for the candidates."

The conference has already arranged for a number of open air meetings and has pledged to make a splendid showing in the coming tag-days, to carry on our elections.

* * *

Communist candidates for Congress will be nominated in three more congressional districts in Chicago next week-end. The second, sixth and seventh district nomination conventions will be held June 9 and 10.

The preparations for the campaign to put Communists in Congress and the state legislature are being conducted on the broadest possible basis. Every working class organization is invited to send delegates to the nominating convention in their district to help in the selecton of the workers' candidates.

The schedule of conferences is as follows:

June 9.—Sixth Congressional District Conference to be held at Liberty Hall, 1405 S. 49th Ave., Cicero, Ill.

June 10.—Second District Conference, to be held at 2 p.m., 6 W. 44th St.

June 10.—Seventh District Conference; to be held at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 North Ave., 10 a.m.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, June 6.—Two hundred and fifty calls to labor unions and other working class mass organizations will help rally Los Angeles workers to the Los Angeles county nominating convention of the Communist Party June 9 at the Cultural Center, 230 S. Spring St.

In each of the calls was enclosed a copy of the state platform of the Party, adopted at the state convention May 6.

Party and sympathetic speakers meanwhile will popularize the convention and the platform in talks before workers throughout the country.

Lou Shifrin, secretary of the provisional committee, signed the calls.

* * *

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.— I. O. Ford, formerly candidate for Mayor in Cleveland and once a Fisher Body worker, has been nominated by the Communist Party as its candidate for Governor in the State of Ohio.

Comrade Ford will open the campaign with a radio talk over station WJAY, Monday, June 11, at 7:45 p.m. The election Campaign Committee plans, if it raises the money, to put Ford on the radio for a series of thirteen consecutive talks. Ford on the Radio Clubs are being organized, and collection lists are out. If money comes in this will be a new feature in a Communist election campaign in Ohio.

Workers in Cleveland and outlying towns are organizing radio parties in halls and homes to hear Comrade Ford open the campaign Monday night.

A signature drive is starting which must bring in fifty thousand signatures.

Besides I. O. Ford, Yetta Land, well known Cleveland I. L. D. attorney, will run for Attorney General on the Communist ticket.

Los Angeles C. P. Calls Union, Organizations to Convention Sat.

HERBERT NEWTON

Gratitude

"De President says quiet-like, 'Sylvester, I'll investigate and you'll hear from me.'" Sylvester Harris did hear. The Columbus, Miss. Negro who thought he was telephoning President Roosevelt at the White House to save his mortgaged farm got prompt aid from the New Orleans Land Bank (TIME, March 12). Last week Sylvester Harris seized a chance to show his gratitude. 11-12-34

For six years Chicago's Black Belt has sent Republican Oscar De Priest to be the only Negro in the U. S. House of Representatives. In this year's Democratic primaries a white man, was, as usual, nominated to oppose him. The white man died. Democratic bosses shrewdly substituted a Negro lawyer, one Arthur W. Mitchell. Up from Mississippi to stump for Democrat Mitchell last week went grateful Sylvester Harris.

Stumping for Democratic candidates in Detroit last week was Negro Jack Johnson, onetime (1908–15) world's heavyweight champion. Cried he to the Universal Negro Improvement Association: "Franklin D. Roosevelt is champion now and wearing the belt. Abraham Lincoln was a good fighter in his prime, but he can't help us now. Always string along with the champion."

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN

Palmetto Leader 11-17-34

Maybe Solomon was right when he said that there is nothing new under the sun. But we have our doubts. Anyway, there is something new in these United States of America. The coming session of Congress will have as one of its members a Negro Democrat—Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago. Mr. Mitchell defeated Republican colored member—Oscar DePriest. So far as the race is concerned, there is no loss and but few give a tinker's dam about the fact that the elected member is a democrat. It seems, however, that some of he old hard boil, narrow-minded white Democrats are not too pleased over the fact that their party has such a member. Sensible Democrats will hardly give such jack asses much attention. They are out of step with the changing conditions and more enlightened thoughts of men bent on progress. Negroes, it seems, are showing themselves more intelligent and progressive than certain Democrats. Once upon a time, they regard the Democratic Party as just about the last thing this side of hades. But now, they have out grown that foolishness. Maybe too the old reactionary Democrats will learn that the Democratic Party is suppose to exist for the purpose of government for the best welfare of the citizens of this country. Mr. Mitchell is a man of intelligence and by no means will be the smallest minded person in Congress.

HUGE VOTE SWAMPS G.O.P.

Record Is Set

By A. N. FIELDS

The Democrats were visited by Santa Claus. From where we now stand it looks as if the Democratic party, in a tidal wave of votes, has engulfed the nation.

In a few surviving spots here and there, Republican candidates, very few in number, seem to have withstood the storm. From California to Maine the cry of "Go Forward with Roosevelt" was accepted and literally put into effect.

The most remarkable thing of all happened in the first Congressional district in the state of Illinois where the Republican candidate, Congressman Oscar DePriest, known in Republican political parlance as the Old Man of the Sea appears to have withstood the landslide and defeated his Democratic opponent, Arthur W. Mitchell, who went to the post Tuesday morning with the blessing of every political institution and influence from "Hinky Dink" in the first ward to Big Jim Farley in Washington.

Notwithstanding this tremendous power the white-haired shaggy lion of the first Congressional district seems to have saved the ship though her decks were sprayed by thousands of votes in opposition to him by members of his own party.

DePriest Overtakes Mitchell

For several hours during the night reports flitted here and there that Mitchell had won. In fact it was freely admitted that the support of the "Hink" was questionable as to whom it would go. The wise ones were saying that the little alderman from the first ward had for years been a friend of DePriest and was placed in a peculiar position because of their friendship. However, as the early morning dawned upon the various precincts news began to break that DePriest had not only overtaken his opponent who at first was ahead but had passed him, but only by a narrow margin.

Indications are that whoever wins on the face of the count, their certificate of election will be subject to a recount.

Another bitterly fought battle among the Race candidates centered in the third Senatorial district between Representative William E. King, Republican nominee, and Bryant A. Hammond, Democratic nominee for the state senate.

At first flash of the Democratic onslaught, it appeared that Hammond had been swept to victory, but at the close of the count the returns showed that King had put on a whirlwind finish, beating his opponent by at least 1,100 votes.

Representative King was given a rough road to travel. In fact it was a house divided against itself. Alderman William L. Dawson, his former pal and political companion, had deserted the ship in mid-ocean and openly supported Hammond for the senate.

Kidnap King's Brother

The bitterness in the third Senatorial fight evidenced itself early in the day with the kidnaping of the brother of Senator-elect King and holding him until the polls had closed. King's brother was one of the directors of the Senator-elect's campaign and a practicing physician.

The election of Harris B. Gaines from the first Senatorial district, Charles J. Jenkins and Warren B. Douglas was assured because they had no opposition. The situation was different in the fifth Senatorial district where Representative William J. Warfield was forced to a bitter battle to retain his seat in the House.

It appears from the records disclosed in the various heavily Race Republican districts that thousands of the brothers have bid farewell to the Republican party and wiped their weeping eyes.

The entire Democratic county ticket received an overwhelming vote throughout the entire Black belt. The endorsement of Judge Edmund Jarecki for county judge by the Cook county bar association, an institution of Race lawyers, had more effect than the endorsement of his opponent, Judge Samuel Heller, by the white bar association.

Atty. Haynes Loses

Not a single Republican candidate reached the goal on the ticket for county commissioner. Dr. Richard A. Williams, nominated by the Republican party, failed to score. The actual count is not yet available.

Attorney William E. Haynes, Republican candidate for Municipal Court judge, who was indorsed by the public press of both races and all civic bodies of the twelve Republican candidates running scored eighth place with 325,000.

Not one of the twelve Republican candidates for Municipal Court judge was elected.

A survey of the political survey indicates that the colored brother will no longer be guided in his political instructions by the argument that "Stick to the Republican party because Lincoln freed you."

From all indications not only in Illinois but all over the country black voters throughout the nation have taken President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at his word, that the New Deal is not to be circumscribed by races, colors and creeds.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 9, 1934

SILENT ON CHOICE OF NEGRO SOLON

Farley Declines Comment on Election of Colored Democrat

The News and Observer Bureau,
1232 National Press Building.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Postmaster General James A. Farley today declined to comment on the election of Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro Democrat, who was elected Tuesday to succeed Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican, as the representative from the first Illinois district.

Mr. Farley, who said he has as yet received no reaction from Southern Congressmen, and declined to predict whether other heavily populated Negro district such as the Harlem district in New York City, would insist upon nominating Negro Democrats.

However, there was a great deal of anonymous comment.

Emil Hurja, executive assistant to Mr. Farley in his capacity as national Democratic chairman, declared that Mitchell was warmly endorsed by Congressman John McDuffie, of Alabama, who represents the district of which Mitchell is a native.

Chagrin of southern Democrats, who do not relish the idea of sitting in a Democratic caucus with a Negro and who fear that the precedent will spread rapidly, is greatly tempered by relief over the political demise of DePriest, who was considered personally obnoxious.

From all reports Mitchell, who held a minor job in the bureau of internal revenue in the last year of the Wilson administration, is a retiring Negro and personally will be far more acceptable than was DePriest.

But DePriest sat on the other side of the aisle from southern Democrats. Mitchell will sit on the same side, but is expected to choose a back seat, instead of one in the front row, where DePriest was always to be found when in the House much of his education at an Alabama institution—Tuskegee. Mitchell is a democrat.

Mitchell was the beneficiary of whatever influence "Sylvester" could bring to bear in the campaign. If there are any who have forgotten who "Sylvester" is, we might remind them that he is the Mississippi negro who, faced with loss of his farm, spent his last $10 on a long distance telephone call to the White House and, identifying himself by that simple cognomen, advised President Roosevelt in person of the tenseness of the situation.

President Roosevelt spoke to the proper people and within a short time, a loan was forthcoming. "Sylvester," in his gratitude, bobbed up in Chicago a couple of weeks ago as a democratic campaigner.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
November 8, 1934

DePriest Defeated

Oscar DePriest, the Alabama negro, who went to Chicago and finally won a seat in congress on the republican ticket, has been defeated for reelection by another negro, Arthur W. Mitchell, who received

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Legislator

DR. A. H. SMITH

East St. Louis dentist, who, running on the Democratic ticket for the Illinois legislature, was swept into office by a wide margin last week. Dr. Smith ran in a district preponderantly white and defeated two white candidates for the office.

HORNS. Southern Democracy is going to be confronted with a delicate problem from its angle when Congress meets in January.

This column has no desire to raise the race issue but merely to report the facts. They concern the impending arrival on the Washington scene of Arthur W. Mitchell, the Negro Democrat from Chicago who defeated Republican Representative Oscar de Priest, also a Negro.

Higher-ups in Democratic National headquarters have boasted privately for months that they could pick up House seats in both Chicago and Harlem—if they chose to nominate a member of the colored race as their candidate. They invariably explained this wouldn't be done because of the Southern Democrats.

* * *

Harry Baker, a white man, was nominated by the Democrats to run against De Priest this last time. Baker died before election. There are 60,000 votes in this particular district. Cook County bosses, seeing Democracy in the ascendancy, decided these votes might come in handy in swinging Illinois elections. Mitchell was substituted for Baker.

A Texas congressional wag, back in the 1932 campaign, suggested a Republican slogan of "Debenture, De Priest and de tariff". Now De Priest is gone and Mitchell, born in Alabama, comes to Washington to sit in Democratic party caucuses and take his committee assignments as due.

De Priest raised a loud squawk last session because members of his race were barred from eating in the House of Representatives restaurant. Rep. Lindsay C. Warren, (D), of N. C., in charge of the restaurant as Chairman of the House Accounts Committee, paid this Republican complaint no mind. What Rep.-elect Mitchell may think about the situation is up to him. At least he can go to bat as a Democrat.

Wilmington, N. C. News
November 9, 1934

DEPRIEST IS OUT

OSCAR DEPRIEST, only negro in congress, has been eliminated, to give way to another of his race, a quondam office boy of the late BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, a man educated in a negro college in Alabama and in a large northern university. He is a democrat.

DEPRIEST possibly missed his greatest opportunity when he appointed himself a kind of self-created savior of his race, doubtless to the detriment of the affairs of his constituency, a fact that is reflected in his defeat. His successor can perform a far greater service by sticking to the more orthodox duties of his office.

Illinois.

Political-1934

Elections

THE DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE MISSED THEM!

Defender 11-10-34

WILLIAM E. KING
(State Senate)
Third District

WILLIAM A. WARFIELD
(State Legislature)
Fifth District

HARRIS B. GAINES
(State Legislature)
1st District

Democrats may come and Democrats may go but voters in Chicago's strong Republican district stuck to tradition and returned these Republicans to the State legislature. Gaines and Warfield won easily in their districts, defeating their Democratic opponents with votes to spare. The victory of King for the senate was remarkable in that he fought almost single-handed in a three-cornered battle to defeat Bryant Hammond, Democratic candidate, and certain Republican forces that were operating against him. He takes the place in the senate vacated by former Senator Adelbert H. Roberts.

Wins Easily

CHARLES J. JENKINS

Republican member of the State legislature who was returned to his seat in Tuesday's voting in spite of the fact that Democrats were winning all around him. Mr. Jenkins attributes his personal popularity to the fact that he has always been outspoken for his constituents, and at no time betrayed those who sent him to the assembly.

Douglas Is Winner for Legislature

Defender 11-10-34

Representative Warren B. Douglas may be fittingly referred to as the man of destiny. He came back into the Republican picture at a time when those who were once responsible for his advent in Republican politics are seemingly on their way out.

W. B. DOUGLAS

It will be recalled that Representative Douglas over 15 years ago was one of the founders of what was then known as the People's Movement, located at 3140 Indiana avenue. For several years he was a political protege of Congressman DePriest. They, however, later on went their different ways politically.

Representative Douglas shifted his allegiance to Senator Charles S. Deneen and was for years the Deneen leader on the South Side. He was appointed attorney for the Sanitary District and held that position until the Deneen faction went out of power.

In the last campaign for the state legislature, Mr. Douglas became a candidate for a seat in that body to which he had been duly elected and will be one of the few Republicans to hold such a position.

BROTHER OF CANDIDATE SNATCHED

One Slain, Two Others Reported Dead In Voting Affray

11-10-34

ONE IS ARRESTED

Harlem Detective, On Election Duty, Is Wounded

CHICAGO— Amid gunfire and violence which broke out at a polling place on the South Side of this city during Tuesday's voting, Dr. Joseph E. King, a colored campaigner, was kidnapped and his abductors escaped amid a barrage of bullets.

The snatch victim was electioneering for his brother, William E. King, Republican candidate for state senator.

Dr. King was standing in front of the polling place in a barber shop in the colored district when an automobile carrying three men drew up beside him.

The three thugs surrounded him, tossed him into their car, and started away.

Out of the barber shop came James Galloway, one of the King supporters, and a co-worker of Dr. King. He fired at the automobile.

Galloway was arrested and a search immediately started for Dr. King.

It was expected that Dr. King would be released after the polls closed.

ONE KILLED IN EFFORT TO KEEP NEGROES FROM POLLS

HOLLAND, Mo.—In an effort to keep colored men from visiting the election booth here Tuesday, gunmen shot and killed one white man, wounded two others, and beat several Negroes.

A report was received here, unverified, that two colored men also had been shot to death near the Arkansas line, but officers said they were inclined to discredit it.

Tuesday's violence was a recurrence of racial ill-feeling which has flared elsewhere in southwest Missouri in recent weeks.

Slaying is "Mistake"

Horace Farrow, 36, was slain and his father, John E. Farrow, 65, both white, was wounded as a car in which they were riding pulled away from the home of W. L. Myers, superintendent of the Holland Consolidated School. Authorities said the slaying was a case of "mistaken identity," since two colored men in the machine with the Farrows were not going to vote.

The explanation of authorities was that Farows, who are employed by J. W. Cox, white land owner near here, had hired Sampson Brown to drive them to Alamo, Tenn., on a business trip and that Edmond Drobie, school teacher, was making the trip with them. Drobie stopped at the white superintendent's home for some books he wanted to take with him.

Badly Wound Another

As the car got underway, an auto containing three white men pulled alongside and the three men opened fire on the Farrow machine.

An hour later, about 9:30 a. m. three men believed to be the same ones, fired into the automobile of Clarence Posey, a white Republican, who had taken several colored men to vote. Posey was wounded in the skull.

DETECTIVE KILLS MAN, IS SHOT BATTLING GANG

NEW YORK—Acting as a precautionary lookout for election disorders, Detective John E. Roberts, of 95 Hall St., Brooklyn, attached to the East 126th St. Station, walked into a shakedown plot late Tuesday and shot it out in a hallway before he fell with three bullets in his abdomen. Another man was killed.

Detective Roberts, one of New York's ace colored cops, went single-handed into 525 E 117th St. to make his arrests. Details of what occurred coul not be learned from him, for he was unconscious when hurried to the Hospital for Joint Diseases.

When Patrolman Henry Volk, white, his companion in a radio car, ran in with gun drawn, he found that Roberts had got his man. A stranger, known only as "Frank," was dead beside him. The detective, appointed by ex-Commissioner John P. O'Ryan, to whom he had written, recommending himself, was expected to die.

Patrolman Volk arrested Anthony Latolda, 20, of 234 E. 113th St., and Anthony Drunati, 22, of 536 E. 117th St., both white. At the East 126th St. Station, police said they admitted they were out to shake down a bookmaker who was operating without the knowledge of the cops.

The colored detective distinguished himself less than two months ago, after being raised in rank, by slaying Annibal Barris, notorious Puerto Rican playboy of lower Lenox Ave. He killed Barris at 112th St. and Lenox Ave. when the Puerto Rican drew a knife and lunged at him.

Six weeks before, he had written then Commissioner O'Ryan explaining that he "would like to be a detective" after a year as a patrolman. The commissioner confessed that "he sold himself to me" during an interview, and the promotion followed.

Outbreaks of various kinds flared up throughout the country as political rivalry and gangsterism took their toll. In several of these outbreaks, in addition to those already related, colored persons suffered injuries and embarrasment. None were known to have been badly hurt.

TRIBUNE IS FOR NEGRO CANDIDATE

11-6-34

Change in Editorial Policy Leaves Many Chicagoans Dazed

WAS RACE HATER

CHICAGO, (ANP)—Colored citizens on Chicago's Southside were all crossed up Thursday morning by the publication of what they considered an amazing editorial in The Chicago Tribune, one of the country's largest dailies.

No single institution in the city has been hated with quite the bitterness with which Negroes have come to regard The Tribune. To them it has always in recent years seemed to either oppose their aspirations for fair play, politically and otherwise, or to patronize them with a suspicious-looking sort of sophistry.

But Thursday morning, The Tribune kicked over the bucket, smiled at the colored citizen and even shook his hand, in the publication of the following editorial:

"Haynes For Municipal Judge"

"One of the candidates for judge of the Municipal court may be supposed to suffer a special but undeserved handicap. He is William H. Haynes, a colored man. Some white voters may not consider his qualifications because of his race. We think it additional reason for his election in view of his personal and professional qualifications. We have learned from men who have worked with Mr. Haynes and in whose judgment we have confidence that he is capable, honest, and an excellent lawyer. Mr. Loesch, under whom he served in the grand jury investigations and prosecutions of 1928, favors his election on the important grounds that he was 'the background of culture, education and experience as well as the mind which would make him an admirable judge.'

"We do not think that race or nationalist considerations ought to control the judgment of the voter in the selection of officials especially judicial officers. But the rule works both ways. There are practical reasons why in view of our large colored population a colored man otherwise qualified should have place in our judiciary. But there are considerations of the higher expediency which plead for it. Americans of colored race constitute a large part of our population. They are among the most loyal of our citizenry. For them America is home. Common sense as well as human feeling, as well as public policy, should keep open the door of opportunity to honorable effort and reasonable ambition."

To those who do not know how much The Tribune has been "some thing in the hair" of local colored citizens, it should be stated that the above editorial simply flabbergasted the Southside. The folks are still talking about it and trying to determine the reason for the apparent change of heart by The Tribune. Some of the conjectures are:

1. During the summer months a number of leading white citizens were entertained at the country home of one of our best known colored citizens. There these whites met colored leaders in business and the professions. Friendly but frank discussions of racial attitudes were held. One of the guests at these conferences was Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor of The Chicago Tribune. Mr. McCormick, speaking at the conference, seemed to be visibly impressed by what he saw and heard. He confssed he had done little thinking about the problems of the Negro, admitted that something ought to be done and also that he had a responsibility as the fellow citizen of the colored American and as the owner of a powerful agency of public opinion.

2. The Tribune is desperately opposed to Roosevelt and the New Deal. Negroes are traditional Republicans. The New Deal has been winning them over, even in the New Deal. The Negro Republican vote in Chicago is a decisive factor in local politics. The past policy of the Tribune was such that Negroes might vote against the Republican party, just because The Tribune is for it. A striking show of friendship by The Tribune might hold for the Republican party many black votes which would otherwise go to the Democrats.

3. It has been charged that Col. McCormick is ambitious for the Republican nomination for President of the United States in 1936. Negroes would violently oppose any representative of the old order from The Tribune. An olive branch, extended at this time, would be expected to at least divide sentiment among Negroes and, if followed up hold Negro delegates in line for Colonel McCormick.

4. The Tribune is against Haynes for judge because he is a colored man. This conjecture is based upon reverse reasoning, thus: Haynes is a Republican candidate for judge. There is nothing about his name to suggest his color. The Tribune, by conspicuous publication of information about Haynes, can carry the information that he is a Negro to many white voters who, not knowing, might otherwise vote for him. Thus Haynes' defeat is assured. Although this is cynic's conjecture, those who hold it, declare The Tribune meant Haynes no good a few months ago when it published a very ugly black picture of him that had been snapped in a crowd.

Everybody hopes, however, that The Tribune will follow up this gesture of friendship with a word to the public about jobs for Negroes and other opportunities. They noticed that The Tribune has said nothing about the recent lynching in Florida, nor the necessity for Federal anti-lynchng legislation. Neither has it seen fit to expose the issue of segregation in the school system, at it has been sought by an un-American group in Morgan Park, one of the city's suburbs.

Political - 1934

Illinois.

Elections.

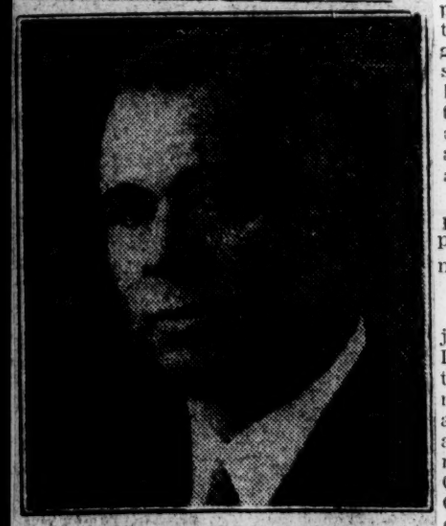
Enters Race

Chicago Defender

WARREN B. DOUGLAS

Former representative from the Third legislative district in Illinois, which includes one-half of the Second ward, has announced his determination to regain his seat in the lower house at Springfield. He is a Republican.

Seeks Seat in Congress



ARTHUR W. MITCHELL,

National president of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity who is a candidate on the Democratic ticket from the first congressional district of Illinois for representative in Congress.

Mr. Mitchell is well known in Washington and was recently paid a tribute by Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago. He will oppose Oscar DePriest, Republican, in the Democratic primaries on April 10.

King, Fighting Alone, Beats De Priest and Dawson Party; Roberts Loses Senate Job

Defender 4-14-34

The Chicago Defender

By A. N. FIELDS

Some one has said, "He who rides a tiger cannot dismount." Tuesday's election means reorganization of Republican politics in the Second ward and First congressional district and needs no ghost from the grave to tell that "the fish has done swallowed Jonah," and from all indications Congressman Oscar DePriest put his money on the wrong horse. Many things entered into the final results of this election.

William E. King and William L. Dawson had taken, with the aid of the congressman, the Second ward from former Alderman Louis B. Anderson. They made certain promises to the people. Conditions over which they had no control made it impossible to make these promises good, notwithstanding that Bill Dawson, with the help of the organization, was able to win the aldermanship.

Dr. R. A. Williams

But the wrong party was in power, which made the picking quite poor for the new alderman.

War Is Declared

When there is no food for the subjects the king must start a war, so Dawson started the war by deciding to take over the Second ward committeemanship and annex it to the aldermanship. In this decision he was able to bring into his camp Congressman De Priest, Harris B. Gaines, Charles J. Jenkins and Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons. With them went of course their followers into the fray. Both sides issued statements early in December justifying their position. King took his case to the people; Dawson did likewise. While it was generally conceded that the congressman was with Dawson, yet De Priest endeavored to show some signs of neutrality in the campaign. However, just two weeks before the election, De Priest charged that some

Wm. E. King Victor; Beats De Priest-Dawson Hook-up

(Photos on Page 3)

Continued from Page 1

one insulted him while attending a King meeting.

This brought the shaggy lion out in the full. He issued a statement in which charges of treachery to the party was hurled at King. But King refused to fight the congressman and would not allow his followers to fight, and at every meeting in which he spoke he declared himself for De Priest for congress.

King Quotes Bible

Even De Priest's family was divided on the question, some for King and some for Dawson. As the battle got in high, it was De Priest, Simmons, Gaines, Jenkins, Dawson and Senator Roberts against William E. King. King, being a good Baptist, said won both the committeemanship and the senate nomination, defeating Senator Adelbert Roberts, who had served 10 years in that body.

In the county Dr. Richard A. Williams was nominated for county commissioner. In the city Attorney William H. Hayes was nominated for municipal court judge, running ahead of one of the sitting judges. In the First legislative district, Harris B. Gaines was renominated, and in the Third, Charles J. Jenkins. In the Fifth, William J. Warfield was renominated. Congressman De Priest was renominated for his seat in congress over Chandler Owen by a vote of more than 10,000 to 294. George T. Kersey also won the Republican nomination in the Third district for state representative.

In Democratic circles, Committeeman Edward M. Sneed beat Herman Moore nearly three to one in the Third ward, and in the Second ward Joseph Tittinger beat Ollie J. Dinwiddie for the committeemanship. Bryant A. Hammond won the nomination for state senator on the Democratic ticket in the Third senatorial district.

Seeks Harmony

William E. King, the re-elected committeeman, issued the following statement: "I desire to take this opportunity to thank The Chicago Defender for its broad policies of permitting each candidate to present his case to the people, and through the same medium I want to thank the people for giving me a fair hearing and a just decision in re-electing me ward committeeman, and in nominating me for state senator.

"I shall endeavor in the future as in the past to serve according to the right as it has been given me to see the right. I here and now invite all Republicans to return to the regular Republican organization without regard to faction. I hold no bittrness against anyone. The Republican party is large enough for all Republicans.

"I shall at once turn my attention to the solidifying of the party with the view in mind of doing my part to bring about a successful election in November. It would appear that I have won in a fair fight, neither giving nor taking, that all of those who opposed me should be willing to say: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant'."

Stocker Withdraws Contest as Recount in Belleville Gives Winner Decided Edge

With the Belleville and county recount decidedly in favor of his opponent, A. J. "Tony" Stocker early Thursday withdrew his suit in circuit court contesting the primary election returns for the Republican nomination for state representative from this district.

Stcker conceded victory to Calvin D. Johnson, Belleville supervisor, who becomes the official running mate of Representative R. H. Huschle. They will be opposed on the Democratic side by Representative Frank Holten, Sr. and Dr. A. H. Smith, Negro dentist.

Gains 90 Votes

Stocker and his attorney, Bart Schmitt, decided early Thursday morning to concede victory to Johnson after the recount in six Belleville precincts and two from the county Johnson gained 90 votes in those precincts and overcame the 47½ lead established by Stocker in the retabulation here.

Stocker lost the Republican nomination in the first official count by 25½ votes. His support came chiefly from East St. Louis. Johnson carried Belleville and the outer county by large majorities.

The recount started in the board of election commissioners' office here Monday with City Judge L. Potter Harris of Du Quoin presiding. The retabulation was completed here Tuesday morning and the clerks moved to Belleville in the afternoon. Six precincts in Belleville, one in New Athens and one in Freeburg were recounted. Johnson's gain, Stocker decided, was too great to warrant retabulation of the ballots in the remaining 83 polling places in the county.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
JOURNAL

MAY 31 1934

Johnson Wins Election Suit

FORCEFUL COLORED SOLON IS AGAIN CHOICE OF G. O. P. IN FIRST ILLINIOS DISTRICT. DEFEATS CHANDLER OWEN

Hon. Harry Baker, White, Will Be The Democratic Nominee. Edgar G. Brown, Colored Democrat, Loses

CHICAGO, ILL.—(Special Wire to The Nashville Globe) —Oscar DePriest was again nominated for Congress from the First District in Illinois in the Primary held Tuesday, April 10th. The other candidates to win out in the very warmly contested Republican Primary were William E. King, committeeman from the Second Ward, who was also nominated for State Senator; William E. Haynes an attorney, formerly of Nashville, was nominated for judge of the Munnicipal Court, while Charles Jenkins and Harris B. Gaines were re-nominated to the State Legislature; Dr. R. A. Williams was nominated as County Commissioner. Congressman DePriest was nominated for Committeeman for the Third Ward.

The race was very close between George Kersey and Warren Douglass for State Representatives. Up to Wednesday night the result between these two had not been determined, and it was rumored that it might take the official count of the ballot to decide the winner. The greatest upset in the whole campaign was the defeat of Adelbert Roberts, the present encumbent to the State Senate and the lone race representative down at Springfield in the upper house.

Congressman DePriest's victory was conceded almost in the beginning, notwithstanding a great line-up and much campaign literature by his opponents had been circulated, but he rode the tide of opposition and was not only renamed as Congressman but he remains as Congressman from the Third Ward. The bitterest contest was between William King and William Dawson in the Second Ward. With the elimination of all the contestants the Republicans are planning to go to the polls in November to battle with their Democratic opponents who have put up a determined efforts to wrest the control not only of the First Congressional District but of the Second and Third Wards from the Republicans.

For state senator--H. Grady Vien, 12,457; Louis J. Menges, 14,985; Joseph M. Kaufman, 2,999; Albert Glenn Middleton, 1,721.

For representative—Frank Holten, 19,041; Grover C. Borders, 10,065; John B. Altrogge, 5,320; George F. Kelling, 11,248; Wendell Gray, 8,622; William H. Becker, 6,722; Peter H. Joergensen, 8,755; Roy Torloting, 4,381; Samuel Taylor, 4,499; Dr. A. H. Smith, 11,297; Richard Webb, 2,023; Frank X. Ziegelmeier, 1,417; Benjamin Emge, 8,983.

FORMER NASHVILLE MAN IS REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR HIGH JUDICIAL POST IN THE 'WINDY CITY'

Brilliant Lawyer is Son of the Late Rev. Wm. Haynes, Former Pastor of Sylvan Street Baptist Church

CHICAGO, ILL.—(Special)—William Haynes, Jr., Attorney-at-law, was nominated for judgeship on the municipal bench in the Republican Primary here last Tuesday. The brilliant young attorney has served in many capacities, and has demonstrated his ability as an attorney and jurist of no mean ability. He has resided in Chicago where he finished his legal profession and where he was admitted to the bar to practice not only in the state of Illinois but before the U. S. Supreme Court.

He received his literary education in the public schools of Nashville, the county schools of Rutherfuord and Davidson counties and Roger Williams University. He came north to finish his legal profession, graduating with honors from the universities in this state.

Two years ago he made the race for the nomination in order to get himself squarely before the people. He is an over-seas world war veteran, a member of the American Legion, a former assistant city attorney and a former assistant state attorney general. He swept over all of his opponents, and his nomination was veritably a landslide.

He is the son of the late Rev. Wm. Haynes of Nashville, who was a pioneer preacher, and who at the time of his death was an official in his convention among the Baptists.

It appears from the returns that practically every successful nomination in this hotly-contested primary was a native Southerner, from the states of Tennessee, Texas, Alabama and other southern sections. Riding into the nomination successfully was Dr. R. A. Willams, Commissioner of Cook County. If the Republican ticket triumphs this November these candidates will ride into office on the Party Ticket.

CHAS. JENKINS
Re-nominated for State Legislator of Illinois.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
JOURNAL

APR 12 1934

Negro Dentist Is Winner by Narrow Margin

Eugene Hayes Victor in Another Close Race; Dreman Noses Out Schmitt.

PRINDABLE LEADER

Complete returns from the city's 172 precincts Thursday gave Dr. A. H. Smith, Negro dentist, victory by 49 votes over George Kelling, young Belleville attorney, in the Democratic party's spirited contest for nominations for Legislature. Dr. Smith, according to unofficial returns as tabulated by the county clerk's office, polled 11,297 and Kelling 11,248.

The Negro dentist, as a result, will be the running mate of the veteran legislator Frank Holten, who led the field of 13 with a vote of 19,041. They will pair off against R. H. "Rudy" Huschle and A. J. "Tony" Stocker, Republican nominees, in the November general election.

A canvass of the Kelling-Smith vote was being made at the board of election commissioners' office and in the county clerk's office at Belleville Thursday. Kelling was reported to have gained a few votes here. In Belleville it was announced the canvassers had found an error in the count in precinct 3, ward 4, where the judges neglected to give a candidate three votes when he was the only one voted for.

Gets Negro Support

Dr. Smith was given great support in the Negro precincts here, polling as high as 400 and 500 in many of them. This support Kelling was unable to overcome in the county, his stronghold.

In another close race on the Democratic side Eugene Hayes, city license inspector and an independent, defeated D. Leroy Morgan, incumbent, for the board of review nomination. Hayes polled 6,748 and Morgan, 6,638, a majority of 110. Hayes showed unexpected strength in the outer county.

Another Hot One

On the Republican side Bart E. Schmitt, East St. Louis, and C. C. Dreman, Belleville, waged a battle to the last precinct for the county judge nomination. Dreman emerged the victor with a majojrity of 114 votes. He polled 3,379 and Schmitt 3,235.

Deputy Sheriff Henry Siekmann's majority over Robert W. Tiernan for the Democratic nomination for sheriff Thursday was set at 3,207. Siekmann, an administration candidate, polled 17,539 and Tiernan, a New Deal candidate, 14,332. Siekmann's principal support came from the county. Tiernan carried the city by a majority of 1,823.

Vien Whipped

In the Democratic contest for the state senator nomination Louis J. Menges emerged with a margin of 2,528, defeating H. Grady Vien, the administration's choice. Menges was given 14,985 votes and Vien 12,457.

Three so-called New Deal Democratic candidates were successful in the election, Hayes for the board of review, Menges for state senator and Paul H. Ries, assistant state's attorney, for probate judge. Ries out-ran George F. Wombacher of Mascoutah and Carl W. Feickert of Belleville. Feickert was credited with having the administration support.

Prindable Lead Field

D. A. "Doc" Prindable, candidate for renomination as county clerk, led the Democratic field with a vote of 20,322. Next was Bruce A. Campbell, recognized boss of the administration forces, whose vote for candidate for the sheriff nomination was second with 5,498. Greene-Construction—Leo B. Walsh, 8,722; John A. Wieland, 16,300.

For state central committeeman—Bruce A. Campbell, 20,015; Jerry Roberts, 1,322; Martin A. Brennan, 3,715; Chester E. Kane, 11,480.

For county judge — Joseph E. Michael L. Igoe, 12,587; Walter Fleming, 19,221; Robert V. Gustin, 11,515.

For congressman — Edwin M. Schaefer, 18,116; E. E. Campbell 11,578; T. A. O'Connor, 2,863.

For state central committeeman—James Squires, 1,699; Michael L. Igoe, 2,215.

The Vote

On the Republican side Huschle topped the list with a vote of 6,604. The vote for Democratic candidates follows: George V. Gruenewald, successful.

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The Vote

On the Republican side Huschle F. Robertson, 3,715; Chester E topped the list with a vote of 6,604. The vote for Democratic candi- Squires, 1,322; Martin A. Brennan For county judge — Joseph E. George V. Gruenewald, successful-dates follows: 1,699; Michael L. Igoe, 12,587; Walter Nesbit, 18,907. Fleming, 19,221; Robert V. Gustin, 11,515.

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Political - 1934
Elections.

Illinois.

DePriest Carries His District For Himself But Proteges Lose

Chicago, — (ANP) —On the ashes of the political fires which raged in the First District of Illinois until the primary election last Tuesday there stood Wednesday morning a donkey.

The animal which brayed, serving notice that it intends to do some kicking on its own accord before the elections in November was the symbol of the Democratic party.

The First congressional district is represented in Washington by Oscar De Priest.

Nearly complete returns from Tuesday's primary gave Mr. DePriest, the Republican winner, and his republican opponents for the nomination a combined vote of 15,811.

Returns tabulated for Harry Baker, white, the Democratic winner, and his opponents in the Democratic primary, combined equaled 17, 654 votes.

King beat the veteran Adelbert H. Roberts for his seat in the state senate. By winning both places he emerged as the next powerful figure in Republican party politics to Mr. DePriest.

Mr. King is now boss of the ward which gives Mr. De Priest 80 percent of his votes.

17,654 votes.

If the Democratic votes stay put in November, the 2,000 extra votes the Democratic party received Tuesday represent the obstacle between Mr. DePriest and re-election.

Mr. DePriest's re-election, despite his record in Washington, also depends upon several other factors. In the primary just closed, his organization in the largest ward was split open by a factional fight between Alderman William L. Dawson of the Second ward and State Representative William E. King. Mr. Dawson sought Mr. King's position as committeeman from the Second ward.

Mr. DePriest elected to side with Mr. Dawson, but Mr. King won When the split occured in January the rank and file of the organization stuck by King. As long as Mr. DePriest played a hands-off policy and let the two men fight each other, King's followers made their fight on Dawson and supported DePriest.

But when Mr. DePriest returned from Washington to throw his support to Dawson and to denounce King, the latter's followers soured on DePriest. DePriest's tactics in the final days of the campaign caused eruptions in the King camp.

King nto only whipped Dawson for the committee post, but he beat the veteran Adelbert H. Roberts for his seat in the state senate. By winning both places he emerged as the next most powerful figure in Republican party politics to Mr. DePriest.

Mr. King is now the boss of the ward which gives Mr. DePriest 80 per cent of his votes.

The question is: Will he support Mr. DePriest in November or will there be party sabotage? Those who profess to know King best insist that despite Mr. DePriest's recent treatment of him, he will throw all his power behind the congressman to win for the Republican party in November.

Primary and election returns for 1932 and primary returns for 1934 are as follows:

1932 Primary Election	
DePriest	13,713
Anderson	4,185
1932 General Election	
DePriest (rep)	33,672
Baker (dem)	26,959
Newton	843
1934 Primary Election	
DePriest	14,751
Owen	1,060

DEPRIEST POLLS 14,751 VOTES IN PRIMARIES

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Primary figures in the First District of Illinois show that Oscar DePriest (Rep.) won the nomination to Congress over Chandled Owens his Republican opponent by 14,751 to 1,060.

Harry Baker, white, the Democratic winner, and his opponents in the Democratic primary, polled

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
REGISTER
APR 5

DAVIS SLAMS GREENING FOR JOB REFUSAL

Colored Attorney Unable to Get Position as Assistant Prosecutor

Clarence B. Davis, colored attorney told an audience in the circuit court room last night that he is opposing Ernest A. Dye, republican candidate for sheriff, because State's Attorney Alfred H. Greening, one of Dye's supporters, had refused to appoint him (Davis) as an assistant state's attorney.

He asserted that Greening, before the election in 1932, had promised him the appointment.

Davis declared that he was the first ever to suggest that Greening become a candidate for state's attorney, the first to spend money on the Greening campaign and the first to arrange a meeting in behalf of Greening's candidacy.

Suggests Lie Detector

From election night on, he said Greening avoided him. He offered to let experts determine by a lie detector whether he or Greening is telling the truth.

Davis and Dr. J. I. Ford, another speaker on the same program said that they are against any candidates whom Greening, Fred W. Wanless, and Circuit Clerk Edgar L. Crane are for.

Referring to Greening's party regularity, Davis said that Greening, as a "bull moose" candidate for county judge in Logan county in 1914, caused the defeat of the republican nominee.

Voters Walk Out

A majority of the colored voters walked out of the meeting soon fater it had started. Davis declared that they were "policy writers," solicitors for a gambling wheel device.

Davis said that the sheriff has 21 appointments and that Frank Schoettker, republican new deal candidate, has promised to give some of the jobs to Negroes. He predicted that 25 percent of the Negro vote will go into the democratic primary because certain democratic officials have given jobs to Negroes.

He also declared that Assistant City Attorney Jack Weiner had been given legal business which should have been given to him (Davis).

Dr. Ford said that there are 4,700 colored voters in Springfield and that Dye cannot be elected without their support.

"If any Negro is foolish enough to support Dye, I don't want him ever to speak to me again," Dr. Ford said. "If Abraham Lincoln, whom Greening talks about so much, knew what he is doing to the Neogres he would turn over in his grave."

Charges Politics

Dr. Ford charged that a recent indictment of his nephew was a political move by Greening.

Frank Buedel made a brief talk in behalf of the new deal ticket. S. R. Wheatley was chairman.

Candidates who spoke were Charles N. Neal, for congressman; Frank M. Ramey, for congressman, and Edward W. Lartz, for sheriff.

Lartz declared that he is the most qualified man running for sheriff, that he is free from political factionalism and bosses. He said that he holds no ill will toward either Dye or Schoettker.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE
APR 2 1934

WM. H. HAYNES, COLORED, ON G.O.P. JUDICIAL TICKET

William H. Haynes, colored, is a candidate on the regular Republican slate for nomination at the April 10 primaries to the Municipal court bench. The Chicago Bar association said of him that he is a man of integrity, education, satisfactory experience and reputation, and that he is qualified.

WILLIAM H. HAYNES.

Haynes is in the private practice of law, but has had experience in the law enforcing offices of the county and the state. He was an assistant state's attorney under Robert E Crowe in 1925-'26, and under John A Swanson in 1929. From May to December, 1928, he was a special assistant attorney general under Frank J. Loesch when the latter was handling the investigation of the Granady murder in the 20th ward.

Haynes was born in Nashville, Tenn., 39 years ago. For three years he was professor of economics and sociology at Morehouse college. Later he studied law at the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of J. D. in 1921. He lives at 638 East 50th street.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS
APR 11 1934

CHURCH DEFEATS SIMPSON JR. IN CONGRESS RACE

Republican Scrap Enlivened by Action of Secretary Ickes.

Ralph E. Church has defeated James Simpson Jr. for the republican nomination for congressman in the 10th district, virtually complete returns showed today. Simpson was elected to his first term in 1931 against Church, who ran as an independent, and against Charles H. Weber, democratic nominee.

With only 27 out of the 459 precincts missing in the district, the vote stood:

Church, 24,633; Simpson, 21,307.

The scrap between Church and Congressman Simpson for the nomination was the highlight of the congressional battles. The hot campaign waged by the two became even more heated in the closing days when Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, took a hand in the fight by writing a letter opposing Simpson.

With only ninety of the 459 precincts in the district missing, Simpson was trailing Church by some 2,200 votes. Friends of the congressman expressed grave doubts that he could overcome this lead.

Claims Margin of 4,200.

Church issued a statement predicting that the final returns will show him to have been nominated by 4,200 votes. Republican nomination in this district, which extends from Rogers Park to the Wisconsin state line, has always been considered tantamount to election.

Simpson Concedes Defeat.

Congressman Simpson conceded Church's election this afternoon in the following statement:

"I concede victory to Mr. Church. While I don't pretend to like the type of campaign carried on against me, the people have made their choice, and I urge all of my friends and supporters to vote for and work for Mr. Church in the autumn because the republican party is fighting the fight for Americanism."

In the contests for congressman at large, C. Wayland Brooks, a war veteran and for several years an assistant state's attorney, far outdistanced the field for one of the two republican nominations. Milton E. Jones obtained the other.

In the democratic column Michael L. Igoe and Martin A. Brennan, the regular party nominees, had virtually no difficulty. They led their closest rival for the nomination for congressman at large by more than 200,000 votes. Igoe, a veteran campaigner and for many years minority leader in the state legislature, made a considerable better showing than his running mate.

Igoe's victory meant defeat for Walter Nesbit, Belleville, one of the two congressmen at large, Brennan being the other. The defeat of Nesbit and Simpson marked the only two upsets for sitting congressmen.

Rainey Triumphs Easily.

Speaker Henry T. Rainey was nearly a five-to-one winner over James M. Kirby in the 20th district for renomination as congressman.

Oscar DePriest, only Negro congressman at the capitol, was renominated, as was also Patrick H. Moynihan of the South Chicago district. Fred A. Britten, one of the veterans in congress, was again selected by the republicans in the 9th district, the near north side, and will battle James McAndrews for the seat next Noember.

List of Apparent Winners.

The apparent nominees for congress throughout the state, on the basis of incomplete returns, follow:

Dist	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
1—	Harry Baker	*Oscar DePriest
2—	R. S. McKeough	*P. H. Moynihan
3—	*Edw. A. Kelley.	Frank M. Fulton.
4—	*Harry P. Beam	F. G. Zelezinski.
5—	*A. M. Sabath	John A. Stanek.
6—	*Thos. J. O'Brien	Arnold L. Lund.
7—	*L. W. Schuetz	R. J. Peacock
8—	*L. Kocialkowski	Edw. R. Pitzatowski
9—	Jas. McAndrews	*Fred A. Britten.
10—	D. B. Maloney	Ralph E. Church
11—	Jas. A. Howell	Chauncey W. Reed
12—	B. J. Knight.	*John T. Buckbee.
13—	O. H. Wright.	*Leo E. Allen
14—	*C. Thompson	John C. Allen
15—	*J. Leroy Adair	B. M. Chiperfield.
16—	R. L. Russell	*Everett M. Dirksen
17—	*Frank Gillespie	L. C. Arends
18—	*James A. Meeks	O. K. Yeager
19—	*D. C. Dobbins	Chas. H. Fletcher
20—	*Henry T. Rainey	Warren E. Wright
21—	Harry H. Mason	Frank M. Ramey
22—	*E. M. Schaefer	Jesse R. Brown.
23—	*W. W. Arnold	Ben O. Sumner
24—	*C. V. Parsons	Jas. V. Heidinger
25—	*Kent E. Keller	Harry Wilson.

*Incumbent.

Death of DePriest's Rival Enlivens Congress Battle

CHICAGO — With the death of Harry Baker, white Democratic nominee for Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District of Illinois, at Billings Hospital here last Tuesday, the prospects for the return of Oscar DePriest to Congress, as that district's representative, became somewhat more in question.

While Mr. Baker's competition to Congressman DePriest had become more and more serious each year since 1928, the Democratic opponent's death does not relieve the situation, due to the probability that Arthur Mitchell, Baker's closest competitor in the Democratic primary, will be placed in the race for the fall election.

The increasing force of Democratic competition is evidenced by the following general election returns:

1930	
DePriest	23,805
1932	
DePriest	33,672
Baker	26,959

The fact that the total Democratic vote for first district candidates in the April primary was 17,654 as compared wih a Republican total of 15,811 further illustrates the increasing Democratic strength.

Arthur Mitchell, local attorney, ran second to Baker in the primary polling 5,938 votes to his white opponent's 8,969, and the opinion is being expressed in Democratic circles that Mitchell, aside from holding the votes of the colored Democrats, should be able to keep the white Democrats in the fold against DePriest.

SAYS DEMOCRATS SENT MITCHELL IN TO BEAT HIM

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—If, as reported in these columns last week, the local Democrats have entered into a deal with Congressman Oscar DePriest to sell his opponent, Arthur Mitchell, "down the river" in November, there is nothing about the activity of either opponent to indicate that such a report is true.

The precinct captains and organization straw bosses who pull you into doorways and whisper "inside" information to you were scattering the story at that time that Mr. Mitchell would be sacrificed and that in turn Mr. DePriest would give only lukewarm support to the Republican candidate for the state senate, thereby indirectly aiding the Democratic aspirant, Bryant Hammond.

Has "H——l of A Fight"

DePriest's actions at this time, howeevr, seem to have a louder and more genuine ring than the words of the wiseacre dopesters. The congressman has his sleeves rolled up and is fighting like the very devil, for King and against Mitchell. In private conversations with friends, he has admitted in his brusque manner that he has "a h——l of a fight" on his hands. His public speeches contain the same acknowledgment.

Citizens of the district were called to Congressional Hall Tuesday night to be organized under the leadership of former Judge Albert B. George into a DePriest-for-Congress Club. The congressman told several hundred at that time:

"'Sent to Beat Me . . .'"

"This man was sent out here from Washington to beat me. There are Democrats at Washington who want to get rid of me and they are using this former Republican as their tool."

Mr. Mitchell, prior to 1928 a lawyer in Washington, was employed at the Republican National Committee headquarters in Chicago, during the first campaign to elect Herbert Hoover.

DePriest asserted that he was highly-paid for his services and that he became disgruntled later when he did not get the job he wanted.

"The greatest compliment that can be paid me is to say that I have the southern Democrats against me," asserted DePriest. "My opponent is backed by a southern Democrat, McDuffie of Alabama."

Harten Is Speaker

Mitchell was drubbed mercilessly by a score of speakers, chief of whom was the Rev. Thomas E. Harten, militant Baptist preacher of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harten announced that he was a Democrat and cited the record of his work in New York to prove it, but he proudly exhibited two "De-Priest-for-Congress" buttons in his coat lapel and stated his determination to wear them throughout the campaign. He praised DePriest for his courage and resourcefulness and asserted that DePriest should have had no opponent, that the Democrats and Republicans of the district should have made him a Fusion candidate.

Although William E. King, Republican candidate for the state senate was not present, Mr. DePriest declared that he was for him 100 per cent. Referring to the bitter fight between them in the primary, he commented:

DePriest for King

"That was the primary. The people spoke. I obey the voice of the people. I'm for Billy King. I couldn't be for anybody else. There is always the danger of the state legislature changing the boundaries of the congressional districts. There are men in the legislature now who would like to see the First district boundaries changed so that a Negro could not be sent to Congress.

"We need to keep experienced men in the legislature who are competent to guard against and fight such a change. I want to see a man with some experience in the legislature elected."

Bryant Hammond, Mr. King's Democratic opponent, has had no actual service as a legislator.

Raise Only One Issue

Outside the fact that Congressman McDuffie of Alabama has blessed Mr. Mitchell, the DePriest forces seem to find little else to raise as an issue against him. Some speakers tried to make a point of the fact that the people did not choose Mr. Mitchell, that he was selected by the Democratic county central committee after the successful candidate in the primary had died. But the point seemed to lack emphasis, due to the fact that Mr. DePriest was originally chosen in the same way after the death of the late Martin B. Madden. Orators who could find no vulnerable point in respect to Mitchell's character and ability, concentrated their attack on his newness in the city.

"Nobody knows him," they declared, with gestures.

Seniority Rights

In Mr. DePriest's favor the chief point stressed, after reference to his courage and industry, was the fact that his six years in Congress have given him certain seniority rights which a newcomer would not have.

Second ward Democrats also met Tuesday night, but Mr. Mitchell, having just arrived in the city, was not able to speak. Questioned Friday, he seemd to resent the suggestion that he would not receive the honest backing of his party organization.

Political-1934

Elections

Illinois,

Davis Gives Close-Up Of Congressman-Elect

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

CHICAGO—An Alabama boy who came by way of Washington to make good in the nation's second city, then returned to the capital as representative of the "richest square mile on earth"—that's Arthur W. Mitchell, ex-college president, lawyer and now the first democrat of color ever to be elected to the U. S. Congress. As you know by now, he defeated hoary-headed Oscar DePriest by more than 3,000 votes in the Nov. 6 elections.

Mitchell, who has law offices on the third floor of the South Center building at 47th and South Park-way is the same after election as before. Messages of congratulation still pour into his suite by wire, telephone, letter and person. But for his own protection, the city provided him with a plain clothes guard.

Dislikes Formality

"First of all," he said as I interviewed him, "I want it understood that I detest formality. It will not be necessary for the public to go through any red tape to see me. I plan to be as easy to reach and talk with now as I have ever been."

He sat in his small ante-room behind a desk half filed with legal matter. He is of light brown, pleasant faced and voiced, wth hair almost totally gray. Smaller in stature and without the striking appearance of DePriest, Mitchell nevertheless has a quiet distinction and his words carry strong conviction when he speaks.

"The campaign will go into history as one of the cleanest ever waged in Chicago," he stated. "We let the record of the opposition speak for itself. The voters listened. We won."

Likes Football, Motoring

When Mitchell speaks of himself—the man and not the politician—he is somewhat reticent. It took a little time to learn that he likes football—played at both Tuskegee and Talladega—and hasn't missed a Howard-Lincoln "classic" in 15 years.

He gets some of his biggest enjoyment out of motoring alone thru the country. Fishing interests him not at all. He cares somewhat for baseball but doesn't have time to attend games. For exercise, he plays a lot of golf. But for him nothing surpasses a good car and an open road.

White Friends in Dixie

That he has staunch white friends in Dixie was admitted by Mitchell, who was born on a Randolph Co. Alabama farm December 22, 1886. Propaganda was circulated during the campaign charging the winner receiving the financial backing of certain white politicians in Mississippi who wanted to see DePriest put out of congress at any cost.

"It is my belief that a man ought to have as many friends as he can make and retain," declared Mitchell. "I have no apology to make for my white friends in the South, whether in Birmingham or elsewhere. I plan to continue the cultivation of such friendly relations for the best interests of both races without sacrificing one particle of principle or character'.'

The election showed, he pointed out, that the first Illinois congressional district was behind Roosevelt and the New Deal, as well as deaf to the campaign of bitterness waged by some Northern Negro leaders against Southern white people. Their attempt to "bulldoze" their neighbors failed, Mitchell pointed out.

Knew Washington

Congress-Elect Mitchell, on speaking terms with President Roosevelt and known to have powerful connections elsewhere in Washington, was also acquainted with Booker T. Washington. At the age of 14 he left home and walked 66 miles to Tuskegee. He was at one time office boy for the educator and from him obtained a foundation for much of his present philosophy. After Tuskegee he taught in Alabama and Georgia and later studied at Talladega, Harvard and Columbia universities.

After finishing college he founded the Armstrong Agricultural college in Alabama, serving as president for 10 years during which he drew little salary. Later he studied law and lived in Washington.

Chicago In 1928

It is remarkable coincidence that Mitchell came to Chicago in 1928, the year DePriest was elected to congress for the first time. DePriest stepped in then to fill the shoes of the late Congressman Madden, white, who died between the spring primary and the election. The death of Baker, white democratic opponent of DePriest since 1928, gave Mitchell his chance this year.

The new congressman has been national president of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity since 1926, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows Phythian, Elk and Masonic lodges.

Aim in Congress

At Washington he will support Roosevelt's program and look after the interests of his district. He plans to work for an anti-lynching law, the cessation of color discrimination in public employment, and the passage of a bill giving American born and naturalized citizens the preference in all forms of employment.

Mitchell, reputed to own Washington real estate valued at over $100,000, plans to be in the capitol to attend this year's Howard-Lincoln game.

CHICAGO, ILL
TRIBUNE

OCT 27 1934

NATION WATCHES CONGRESS RACES IN COOK COUNTY

Democrats Center Fight on Britten, De Priest.

BY ARTHUR EVANS.

With the general issue of whether congress shall be a "rubber stamp" for the Brain Trust experiments, Cook county's congressional contests have engendered some of the most intense battles in years.

They have evoked a national interest, for in Chicago are running for reelection Congressman Fred A. Britten, one of the four Republican deans of the house with 22 years of service, Congressman Oscar De Priest, Republican, the sole Negro member of congress, and Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, whose 14 terms make him the oldest member of the house in point of service.

Battle Britten and De Priest.

Most furious of the struggles are those in the Britten district, the 9th, on the near north side, and the De Priest district, the 1st, on the south side.

In the ten districts in Cook county the Republicans now have four seats, the Democrats six. Besides striving to hold what they have, the Republicans are seeking to upset three Democratic congressmen, Edward A. Kelly [3d], Thomas J. O'Brien [6th], and Leonard W. Schuetz [7th].

The Democrats, while working to keep what they have, are concentrating on an effort to capture seats held by three Republicans: Congressmen Britten, De Priest, and Patrick H. Moynihan of the South Chicago district, the 2d. In the last 30 years and more the De Priest and Moynihan districts never have elected a Democrat to congress, while the Britten district in that period has elected a Democrat only once, in 1910.

No upsets are considered remotely probable in the other four districts, now held by three Democrats and one Republican.

Charges Link Underworld.

The Ninth, where the Gold Coast and the lodging house areas "south of the avenoo" meet, is the seat of a furious struggle in which national issues are mixed with charges that Democrats are using shakedowns of the underworld and the relief rolls as political instruments.

Congressman Britten is opposed by James McAndrews, secretary of the state liquor commission, who served six terms in congress from west side districts. Britten beat McAndrews two years ago despite the Roosevelt landslide by 3,657 votes.

Republican speakers in the district are shouting that pressure is being put on recipients of relief to vote Democratic on threats that otherwise they may be struck from the rolls, that saloons and dives are being farmed for Democratic campaign funds, that Republican workers are being threatened by toughs.

42d Ward Storm Center.

The 42d ward, north of the river, is the storm center and the Republican bombardment is concentrated upon William J. Connors, Democratic ward committeeman and candidate for state senator.

The Democratic county organization for weeks has indicated its chief aim in the congressional battle is to take Britten, and has declared that this time the Democrat workers in the district are working for the Democratic nominee.

Congressman Britten, hitting right and left, has been declaring he is being fought by gambling, vice, racketeering, night life, license peddling, and patronage groups in the district. His supporters are relying on the vote in the Republican wards to the north and on the residential vote.

Negro Democrat Faces De Priest.

Oscar De Priest is in a stiff battle in the First. One issue is how far the distribution of doles by the New Deal may influence the Negro vote, in this ancient Republican stronghold. In Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, De Priest meets his first Negro opponent in a congressional election.

Mitchell was placed on the ticket after the death of Harry Baker, the white man who won in the Democratic primaries. Baker had been beaten by De Priest in three other elections, and was kept in the field by Michael Kenna, "boss" of the First ward. Mitchell attended Tuskegee institute and Harvard and Columbia universities. This time, the Democratic managers declare Mike Kenna has promised to send Mitchell out of the First ward with a big vote. On this they rest claims of the district, while the Republicans forecast that De Priest will win, although with a reduced plurality.

Confident Over Moynihan.

Republicans hold that Congressman Moynihan will retain his seat in the Second district, the Hyde Park Republican stronghold which never has elected a Democrat to congress since the present districts were formed more than 30 years ago. The Democrats are relying on the effect of the federal doles, especially in the mill areas of South Chicago. In the primaries this year the Democrats polled 9,000 more votes than the Republicans. On this they are banking. Raymond S. McKeough is the Democratic candidate.

Two years ago, despite the Roosevelt landslide, Moynihan won by 11,000. The struggle in this district is intense, and involved in it are charges from Republicans that the "Democratic Tammany" is using federal doles and all resources of possible patronage in the campaign. Moynihan has brought to the front as issues experimentalism of the New Deal in drilling industry in the goose step.

Winner in Landslide.

In the Third district [Englewood], Frank M. Fulton, Republican, is seeking to unseat Congressman Edward A. Kelly, Democrat. This is normally a Republican district. Kelly won in 1930 in the Democratic landslide that elected Senator James Hamilton Lewis, and in 1932 in the Roosevelt landslide [by 24,811]. The Republicans say it depends upon how far the doles enter into politics; while the Democrats place the district in their column. In the primaries this year the Democrats cast 20,000 more votes than the Republicans.

On the west side, the 6th district

finds Congressman Thomas J. O'Brien, Democrat, being given a harder fight than usual by Arnold L. Lund, Republican.

Hurls "Rubber Stamp" Charge.

Lund, a Berwyn lawyer, is accusing O'Brien of being a "rubber stamp." In response, O'Brien's friends point out O'Brien voted against at least three brain trust measures, including the national economy act, which repealed many benefits for world and Spanish war veterans.

The 6th is normally a Democratic district. Since 1910, it has elected Democrats to congress in ten elections and Republicans in only two, these being in the 1920 and 1924 Republican landslide years. O'Brien won in 1932 by a plurality of 68,550, and with all this background the Democrats regard it in the bag.

Seventh District Changeable.

The Seventh district is the largest in the United States, with a population of 889,349 [1930]. Here Congressman Leonard W. Schuetz, Democrat, is opposed by Raymond Peacock, Republican, a publisher. It was a Republican district, then a Democratic, then Republican.

Since 1916 it has elected Republican congressmen seven times and Mr. Schuetz twice, in 1930 and 1932. He won in the Roosevelt landslide two years ago by 55,645. In the April primaries this year the Democrats polled 28,000 more votes than the Republicans and they hold this will tell the story on Nov. 6.

Denounces the New Deal.

Peacock is denouncing the radicalism and regimentation of the New Deal, while the Democrats are sticking to their slogan, "Roosevelt."

In the other four districts, the battling is not so hot. Congressmen Henry P. Beam [4th], A. J. Sabath [5th], Leo Kocialkowski [8th] are Democrats in strong Democratic districts, while in the Tenth, which includes the north shore suburbs and Lake county, the Democrats see little chance of overturning the usual Republican trend. Ralph E. Church, Republican, is opposed by David B. Maloney, Democrat.

THEIR WORRY, NOT OURS

The predicament in which southern members of Congress find themselves, now that a Negro Democrat has been elected to that body, reminds us that "God moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform." They could retain their traditional attitude toward Negroes so long as the Negro member of Congress was Oscar DePriest, a Republican. But how can they continue to extol the Democratic party as the one defense the white race has when into its ranks comes a Negro who was elected to office as a Democratic nominee the same as they.

Formerly these southern Democrats had recourse to party caucus. Since they dominated it, they made northern Democrats do their bidding. But today the Democratic party is everywhere and it happens that the bulk of it is in northern states where for many years there has been more or less accord and cooperation of the races within the party.

Southerners cannot expect to persuade Democrats elected in part by Negro votes in northern and border states, to throw away that support to prevent "Negro domination" which everyone knows is a pure figment of southern demagogues' imagination.

Neither will southern members of Congress find it easy to subject Mr. Mitchell, Democrat, to the harassments which they put upon a Republican. They are up against a decision either to be good Democrats or southerners of the type made notorious by Negro baiters like Vardaman and Blease.

We will hazard a guess that they will decide to be good Democrats. Our reason for that optimism is a feeling which everyone, black and white alike, knows exists in the South. The experience of a Negro school teacher doing summer work in Minnesota illustrates it. He was sightseeing at one of the natural wonders of that region. A white man approached him with hand extended and pleasure written all over his face.

The stranger spoke up: He was Mr. So-and-So from North Carolina. Would the teacher be so kind as to converse with him? He had been up from the South all summer and felt downright lonesome because he had not seen any colored people. The end of the story is that the white North Carolinian deserted his white friends and the two men spent a pleasant afternoon together. Congressman Mitchell of Illinois, Democrat, is another wedge thrust in to open the door of Negroes' opportunity.

ALABAMA'S LOSS

Southern States seem to have a singular gift for driving away some of their most distinguished sons.

Every Northern, Eastern and Western community has several men and women of note who left Dixie because of its backwardness and its barbarism.

There is Arthur W. Mitchell, the new Democratic Congressman from Illinois, who will sit close to the representatives of the Southern people in the next Congress, whether they like it or not.

Mr. Mitchell comes from Alabama, where, in spite of the fact that there are a million Negroes, there are only a handful who dare go to the polls, register and vote for fear of being lynched or run out of the State.

Mr. Mitchell left Alabama and went to Chicago. That was Alabama's loss and Chicago's gain. There are thousands of other intelligent, upstanding colored men and women who, given fair treatment and opportunity, would have remained in the South and helped to bring that section out of savagery.

The South, the enlightened South, is realizing this fact more and more. The time will come when Alabama will be sending Negro Democrats to Congress.

Political — 1934

Elections

Indiana.

VOTERS FAVOR PRITCHARD IN MAYOR RACE

Good government, with an equal chance for every citizen to enjoy the blessings and privileges of citizenship, is the promise by Walter Pritchard and his fellow Republican candidates running for office which has attracted the support of colored leaders and laymen in the fight to be waged at the polls next Tuesday. The latter group are urging colored people to vote the straight Republican ticket.

11-3-34

Former Judge Pritchard has proved a popular candidate among all classes of the city's population and especially the colored people. Every appearance of Mr. Pritchard in colored districts has brought applauding throngs of support eager for a change in the city and county governments.

His candidacy has been endorsed by ministerial alliances, women's clubs and individual citizens who, not caring for the ordinary and customary methods resorted to secure a following, have worked quietly for his election. Thousands of colored citizens, dissatisfied with the handling of poor relief, forseeing a crushing burden of taxes that will have to be paid in the coming years and resentful of the administrative policies that have restricted opportunities for employment to the lowest level by keeping out large employers of labor, are certain to register a vote protesting perpetuation of present conditions.

Republican leaders assert Mr. Pritchard, as leader of the city ticket, will poll a big majority of the colored vote. Two points in his proposed program for betterment of conditions among colored people as well as whites has been loudly applauded by colored audiences.

"You folks know that in the matter of poor relief and PWA jobs, you have not been treated fairly, because of your color. You have been forced to take the worst of everything in those miserable baskets sent you, and on the White River project, where 1200 colored workmen were employed to 200 whites only one drew pay as a foreman, "Mr. Pritchard told numerous audiences to the accompaniment of prolonged applause.

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Today, friends of Mr. Richardson says he will go to the polls next Tuesday a big favorite with practically ninety per cent of the colored people solidly behind him. He should lead the ticket, they assert.

This remarkable drift of popular sentiment in Richardson's favor has resulted from the brilliant record and fine impression he made during his present term as state legislator.

Through his indefatigable efforts, the Indiana law making body enacted the first anti-labor discrimination bill to be passed by any state legislature in the country. It has served as a model for similar bills in other states. Another measure framed and urged by Richardson was passed making possible the establishment of colored unit of the Indiana militia, and Anti-Lynch law. Richardson co-sponsored and ably assisted in the enactment of scores of other measures that have porved beneficial to the people of the state. Among these were the Old Age Pension law, and the law repealing the Wright Bone dry measure.

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Workers Hunt Politician; American Finds Him In 'Chi' Hotel'

When the smoke of the campaign had cleared away and a check up was made to determine the number of republican casualties, most conspicuously absent was ex-alderman, cornerstone politician, and defeated candidate for councilman for the fourth district William L. (Bill) Burrus.

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But among the republican workers, our reporter heard rumblings that the workers had not received their pay. To make sure that everything was quiet on the Republican front, our Chicago reporter made a cursory survey of the hospitals in Chicago to see if the ill fated councilmatic candidate was in as urgent need for an 'operation' as his cohorts reported him to be.

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BATTLE RACES FOR CONTROL IN NEGRO SECTIONS

(By Staff Correspondent)

Outcome of the current struggle of opposing political parties to elect their candidates for office Nov. 6 is still doubtful in the opinion of observers. As a consequence, it is considered a certainty that, as previously pointed out in this column, the last thirty days of campaigning will unfold the hottest scramble for colored votes for many a year.

10-31-34

The G.O.P. is waging its battle on a united front. Party factionalism has been completely smothered in the enthusiasm for candidates, workers and followers fired by the hope of a return to power. Thirty day polls are being taken throughout the state to determine "where we stand". Final registration returns indicate, on the basis of record breaking totals, the greatest interest of the average citizens in the approaching elections. A break in the weather will cinch the state's return to a republican status, it is claimed.

Demos Less Enthusiastic

Among the democrats there seems to be less of the verve and enthusiasm displayed by their opponents. This is said to be particularly true among the colored members of the party. Everywhere party chieftains are exhibiting concern over the fact that, despite the achievement records of the federal state and county branches of the party, their program among the colored people hasn't clicked.

Two resources relied upon as practical political expedients of great utility value are expenditures of vast sums of money to swing elections and a vicious form of propaganda built on fear, gossip inuendo, intimidation, confidential "whispers" and "Black dispatch."

Colored citizens everywhere are being exposed to a more than unusual share of dangerous propaganda in the scramble for their votes. He is being told that under the present state administration he is paying 45 per cent of his income as gross income tax. He has been told by one party that taxes have been reduced while opposing spokesmen insist that the figures offered merely disclose expert juggling in a way to make them support the claim. The grotesgue K K K is to be used in some way in influence both white and colored voters. Racial and religious issues are providing further political fodder. Negroes are being told not to vote for Catholics White voters are being told to "cut" colored candidates. Labor remains ceasely on guard less someone opposed to the aims of organized labor slip into office.

Anybody's Race

To date it's an old fashioned horse race in which either side may win. To the victor will go the spoils of pat[illegible] and the burden of leadership i[illegible] the fight of the American people to return themselves to an era of prosperity.

To the thousands of colored people of the state, it is yet to be pointed out how they are to share equitably in the blessings of prosperity; how they are to escape the ravages of want and hunger; how they are to enjoy the fullest opportunities to earn adequate incomes to support his family; in other words they are yet to be convinced [illegible] their support of political parties will aid in eradication of the curse of prejudice and discrimination that blocks their path to progress.

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BATTLE RACES FOR CONTROL IN NEGRO SECTIONS

(By Staff Correspondent)

Outcome of the current struggle of opposing political parties to elect their candidates for office Nov. 6 is still doubtful in the opinion of observers. As a consequence, it is considered a certainty that, as previously pointed out in this column, the last thirty days of campaigning will unfold the hottest scramble for colored votes for many a year.

The G.O.P. is waging its battle on a united front. Party factionalism has been completely smothered by the enthusiasm of candidates, workers and followers fired by the hope of a return to power. Thirty day polls are being taken throughout the state to determine "where we stand". Final registration returns indicate, on the basis of record breaking totals, the greatest interest of the average citizens in the approaching elections. A break in the weather will cinch the state's return to a republican status, it is claimed.

Demos Less Enthusiastic

Among the democrats there seems to be less of the verve and enthusiasm displayed by their opponents. This is said to be particularly true among the colored members of the party. Everywhere party chieftains are exhibiting concern over the fact that, despite the achievement records of the federal state and county branches of the party, their program among the colored people hasn't clicked.

Two resources relied upon as practical political expedients of great utility value are expenditures of vast sums of money to swing elections and a vicious form of propaganda built on fear, gossip inuendo, intimidation, confidential "whispers" and "Black dispatch."

Colored citizens everywhere are being exposed to a more than unusual share of dangerous propaganda in the scramble for their votes. He is being told that under the present state administration he is paying 45 per cent of his income as gross income tax. He has been told by one party that taxes have been reduced while opposing spokesmen insist that the figures offered merely disclose expert juggling in a way to make them support the claim. The grotesgue K K K is to be used in some way in influence both white and colored voters. Racial and religious issues are providing further political fodder. Negroes are being told not to vote for Catholics White voters are being told to "cut" colored candidates. Labor remains ceasely on guard less someone opposed to the aims of organized labor slip into office.

Anybody's Race

To date it's an old fashioned horse race in which either side may win. To the victor will go the spoils of pat[illegible] and the burden of leadership i[illegible] the fight of the American people to return themselves to an era of prosperity.

To the thousands of colored people of this state, it is yet to be pointed out how they are to share equitably in the blessings of prosperity; how they are to escape the ravages of want and hunger; how they are to enjoy the fullest opportunities to earn adequate incomes to support his family; in other words they are yet to be convinced that their support of political parties will aid in eradication of the curse of prejudice and discrimination that blocks their path to progress.

SIGNAL RACE TRIUMPH

Bitterly controverted political issues growing out of policies created by the economic crisis were settled at least for the time being—by a verdict of a majority of the electorate on election day.

One member of our group elected to the Indianapolis city council and two others were re-elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket.

This resultant circumstance is as encoeraging as it is timely that more and more competent and efficient Negroes should be lifted into responsible public offices in the service of all the people.

Such results indicate clearly to what extent our people are obtaining their rightful share of recognition in the governmental affairs of their municipality and state.

Of particular significance is the confidence manifested by their constitutents in Dr. Theodore Cable, Attorney Henry J. Richardson, Jr., and Dr. Robert V. Stanton of East Chicago.

Richardson's and Stanton's recall to seats in the general assembly is fine commentary on the fairness of mind with which the voters of Marion and Lake counties made use of their ballots in the elections.

The same can be said of the citizens of our own municipality that effectuated the success of Cable's councilmanic candidacy.

These three successful race men are undoubtedly cognizant of the nature of the tasks soon to devolve upon them as servants of the people.

They are not unmindful of the great responsibilities they have assumed in their quest for an opportunity to participate managerially in the governmental affairs.

And now that they have succeeded in obtaining this mandate of a co-operatively responsive electorate, it is to be hoped that Cable, Richardson and Stanton will be as constructive as they should be fairlesly, agressive in their service to all the people.

This newspaper extends to these race aspirants its hearty congratulation upon the occasion of their great success, for, measured in terms of political progress, the victories of Stanton, Cable and Richardson are a signal race triumph.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
TIMES

NOV 26 1934

Mayor-Elect Kern Very Unhappy—Job Hunters Give Him Little Peace

Besieged by Applicants and Belligerent Party Factions, Judge Kern Is Forced to Flee From Home and Go Into Hiding in Club.

BY DICK MILLER
Times Staff Writer

Mayor-elect John W. Kern today returned to superior court, room one, erected a "No Political Discussion" sign and relaxed as he realized he could enforce it.

For the first time since election, excepting for a brief vacation in Virginia and a trip to Chicago for a meeting with United States mayors, Judge Kern found himself absorbed in a busy civil calendar.

The Mayor-elect has found Indianapolis a very unpleasant place since election, though he hardly could or would admit so for publication.

Used to the comparative quiet of superior court before the excitement of the campaign, Judge Kern, since the minute the first reporting precincts indicated his election, has been in what politicians say is the toughest spot in which any mayor-elect ever has found himself.

Besieged by applicants for jobs and by their political sponsors, he has been forced to flee his home in despair and to go into hiding in a local club, there to figure out a workable cabinet and to talk continuously with an apparently endless stream of visitors on one subject—jobs.

Veteran politicians fail to recall when any candidate made the race for mayor under exactly the same conditions as did Judge Kern.

Last spring, members of the Democratic party split up into several factions, each with its own candidate for mayor. Party leaders began looking for a man who could smooth those factional disturbances and bring about success in the election.

John W. Kern was chosen. The figures of the election proved that he smoothed the differences—but that was before the election.

Rival Factions Battle

No sooner had the accurate count of the votes been announced by the canvassing board than each faction began claiming full credit for the party's success. If there has been one person apprised of their claims, that person had been Mayor-elect Kern.

The statehouse organization, the Marion county regular organization, the Otto Ray-for-Sheriff clubs, the Baker-Gossart-Ralston courthouse insurgent group, the Negro leaders and more—all claimed credit.

While there is no way of verifying this from the mayor-elect, those who should know say that just about the time he decides on a likely appointment for some important post he immediately finds the unfriendly groups viciously opposed to the selection.

Take, for instance, the police chief post.

Naturally, the present city hall faction, from Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan on down, speaks with the highest praise for the present chief, Michael F. Morrissey.

Clauer Boosts Morrissey

It is said, also, that William Clauer, former city chairman, present county treasurer and beer importer, feels Chief Morrissey should be retained. Business men are said to concur and Mr. Clauer is reported to have rallied the McNutt-Greenlee-McHale statehouse group behind him.

Joel Baker, former city purchasing agent and now probation officer and political adviser for Criminal Judge Frank P. Baker, is known to be opposed, strenuously, to Chief Morrissey's reappointment. Joel Baker is a close friend of former Chief Claude M. Worley now serving a federal sentence at Leavenworth for income tax evasion.

The judge's little henchman, who managed his campaign so that Judge Baker led the ticket when the votes were counted, is said to have sold many other county officeholders with the idea that this accomplishment is a sure sign he is leading the faction which will have future control.

R. Earl Peters, former Democratic state chairman; Sheriff Charles (Buck) Sumner, Sheriff-elect Ray, Prosecutor-elect Herbert Spencer and Recorder Ira Haymaker are among the men he boasts are on his bandwagon now.

Boetcher May Get Post

While Joel Baker is known to oppose Chief Morrissey, he is said to be satisfied at this time to confine his work to the courthouse.

He merely is trying to get advice to Judge Kern that no police chief should have as much power to function without interference as Chief Morrissey has had under the Sullivan regime.

Otto Ray also is known to oppose Chief Morrissey's reappointment.

Walter Boetcher, county chairman and present works board president, frequently is spoken of as the likely city controller under Judge Kern.

Those who realize the battle that faces Mr. Boetcher in holding control of the party organization say he will waive the additional salary, however, and stay where he is on the works board because it affords him a closer contact with the public and also with what is going on about town.

In this event, it is said, Judge Kern might ask the present controller Evans Woollen Jr., to remain, while others talk of Albert Losche, present purchasing agent, as new controller.

New Fire Chief Hinted

It is agreed on all fronts that there will probably be a new fire chief. Most frequently mentioned for this post is Fred Kennedy, present assistant chief.

Before the election, it seemed certain that Robert Kirby, close friend of Judge Kern, would be his new secretary. Mr. Kirby was around the city hall for a while last fall, but last-minute information is that Joseph Tynan, Home Owners Loan Corporation employe, who drove Mayor-elect Kern about the city on his campaign speaking tours, has been sitting in on many of the meetings with prospective jobseekers.

Sheriff Sumner, who sponsored the gigantic barbecue in the Negro district just before election, and who whole-heartedly supported Judge Kern even to the extent of withdrawing from the primary race last spring, has been mentioned for the police chief's job; but this is an error, he states.

Sheriff Interested

The sheriff admits he is most interested in seeing that some of his chief aids during his present regime get located in some city posts. To this end, Ralph Hitch chief deputy sheriff, has been mentioned prominently as safety board secretary and also as city hospital business manager.

Dr. Frank Dowd, police surgeon and husband of Councilman-elect Annette Dowd, declares that because of the post that his wife holds, it would be impossible for him to take the city hospital superintendency if it were offered to him. He states he has been mentioned for the hospital post by persons seeking to embarrass him, and not by friends.

Political- 1934

Elections.

Indiana.

November 6

Gary American

With the November 6 election only a few days off the Democratic party seems assured of having the largest total of Negro votes ever amassed in the history of Lake County. In an election which is predicted will be close, the support of the colored citizen assumes an extraordinary importance.

10-26-34

Several reasons have been given for the new interest of Negroes in the Democratic party. First among these however is the support of the New Deal under President Roosevelt and the race's realization of the benefits obtained. For the first time the working man has had a friend in the White House, and this friend has distributed jobs through the CWA, PWA, CCC; has increased wages through the NRA, and has fed and housed the hungry through the ERA. There are few Negroes who have not benefited directly or indirectly through one of these agencies. Support of the candidates representing a party inimical to this progress means open repudiation of these benefits and is in the same category as biting the hand that does the feeding or Killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

The second big reason for defection from the Republicans is the Ku Klux Klan affiliation of Senator Arthur Robinson. Every Negro knows the Klan, although faded now to virtual non-existance, is an organization with the aim of hindering the Negro vote for Robinson and a party which still keeps Robinson its standard bearer is merely giving this same Klan political representation and is support by ourselves for a known enemy.

Because of these and other reasons, it seems unlikely that the Republican party will have more than a small fraction of the Negro vote it boasted in former years.

Indiana

Political — 1934 Elections.

Coming Political Scrimmage

The people of Indianapolis, Marion county and the state at large are looking forward to the coming elections in a spirit of justified concern.

Recorder

Substantial proof of this is revealed in the fact that already the major political parties are mustering their forces for the campaign; preparing to effect their respective state organizations in May.

There looms in the political horizon a bitter battle with a United States Senator as the bone of contention.

1-27-34

Republicans and Democrats are laying party plans now for the purpose of capturing the coveted prize.

The people can be depended upon to say just who their next Senator should be, and of what political faith.

Of course, this all important phase of Indiana's 1934 election will be duly attended to next November.

Indianapolis

In the meantime Republican factions are expected to come to grips over the question whether or not the leadership of former Senator James E. Watson in Hoosier G.O.P. politics should be consigned to the persona non grata category.

Young Republicans are assertedly on record as having condemned alleged political tactics of George (Boss) Coffin and repudiated Walter Pritchard for the mayoralty nomination.

In the Democratic party there are unmistakable signs that Governor Paul V. McNutt hold on the State Democratic Committee will receive not a few shocking jolts.

It is definitely known that much of the Governor's trouble is being formentedly by anti-McNutt forces, a circumstance for which the state chief is allegedly personally and directly responsible.

And as if to make matters worse, the governor's home district is threatening seriously to drift away from the folds of its native son into that of another.

It is all the usual beginning of a campaign of mud slinging, fault-finding peculiar to all professional politicians preliminary to the final test and the survival of the fittest.

Citizens will study well the drift of developments in connection with the coming Democratic-Republican scrimmage; prepare to see to it the best aspirants win.

Leading Candidates for Major Offices Dicker With Negro Leaders for Negro Votes

(By Staff Correspondent

Who are the big Negro political leaders in the state of Indiana this year, and who will they lead?

Recorder

Is the Negro still republican in the main or has he joined the rank and file of democratic cohorts headed by Franklin Roosevelt and Paul McNutt?

2-3-34

Answers to these questions are anxiously awaited by a few of the Negro voters, many of the various candidates for office, and practically all of that group known as Negro leaders.

Indianapolis Indiana

First call for candidates has evoked no warm waves of party support from Mr. Colored Voter. He is giving every indication of a man content to bide his time. Which way he will be blown by the winds of the gathering political storm, is too tough a "nut" for most dopsters to crack. Many Negro leaders admit they entertian considerable misgivings as to what colored voters will do in the coming struggle Wiseacres are engrossed in a study of the last election returns, in a hope that there they will find the correct answer.

Many names have been mentioned as influential leaders among Negroes, politically. Foremost are those of F. B Ransom, manager of the Mme. C. J. Walker company; Henry Fleming, who was in charge of the Negro division of the democratic party in Indiana during the 1932 presidential campaign; Rev. Robert E. Skelton, probate officer of the Marion criminal court; Welton J. Rice, Crawfordsville, investigator for the State Industrial department, Henry J. Richardson, and Dr. R. L. Stanton, state representatives and Wilbur J. Hardaway, Gary.

On the republican side are, Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, Frank Beckwith, Cornelius Richardson, Wayne county prosecutor, R. B. Bailey, former assistant attorney general of Indiana, Rudolph O'Hara, Evansville attorney.

Senatorial candidates have already sent out "feelers" to determine who is who in the Negro political blue book. Readers will be told next week in another article what the candidates will find out.

Indiana Legislator Seeks Re-election

Defender 4-7-34 Chicago, Ill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.; April 6. — Henry J. Richardson Jr., prominent attorney here, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination and re-election as state representative from Marion county. Richardson is seeking his second nomination to this office, having been elected to the place in 1932 and now completing the last year of his present term.

Attorney Richardson achieved national prominence in 1933 by passing the Richardson labor bill in the Indiana legislature, which was a bill to prohibit the discrimination on public jobs, financed from city, county or state funds. The discrimination measure was said to be the first law of its kind ever passed in America to protect the Race laborer.

The legislator said: "I am seeking the Democratic nomination for re-election on my past record in the house. If nominated and re-elected, I propose to support all measures that will be of benefit to the working man."

Attorney Richardson is assistant national attorney for the Elks, state officer of the N. A. A. C. P., member of the National Bar association, member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the joint interracial committee and is sponsor and member of many Democratic clubs throughout the county.

He is also vice president of the Colored Voters League of America, with offices in Washington, D. C., and director of Civil Liberties league. He has the respect of the bar, the judicial bench and all the citizens of Marion county.

H. J. RICHARDSON JR.

E. L. JOHNSON IS CANDIDATE FOR CITY COUNCIL

Recorder 4-7-34

E. L. Johnson, for many years a resident of this city and one of the leading members of its bar, has announced his candidacy for the nomination at the Democratic primaries May 8 as city councilman from the sixth district.

Indianapolis Indiana

In announcing his candidacy, Mr Johnson says he endorses the administration of Mayor Sullivan and promises "if nominated and elected I will discharge the duties of that important office to the best interest of all of the people of the city."

Mr. Johnson was born at Tuskegee, Alabama, the town of the school brought into existence by Booker T. Washington. He was graduated from the Tuskegee Institute and Howard university. For several years he practiced law in Washington, D. C., moving to Indianapolis in 1917 at which time he was admitted to the bar here.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Elks lodges; the Y. M. C. A., and the Second Baptist church. He is married and has two children.

Mr. Johnson maintains a suite of offices at 152½ East Court street and employs a stenographer and clerk.

A tribute recently paid to the councilmanic candidate says "Among the lawyers of this city measuring up well with the requirements is E. L. Johnson. He is a most fitting type of man for entering the courts in behalf of clients. He commands respect at all times and is considered as possessing notable ability as a lawyer. He is a courageous and fearless advocate of right and fair play. He is an exemplary father and husband. He has ever maintained and evinced an absorbing interest in the woof and welfare of his race and the city generally.

"Those who know him have learned to respect and rely upon his wisdom and judgment.

"In these days when so much of hope, fortitude, and unshakeable faith in the wisdom of our institutions are needed, it would be an act of supreme wisdom for the citizens of Indianapolis to elect Mr. Johnson to the city council. His fine personality and sterling, rugged character will have the balancing influence needed. His services are indispensable to the city at this time.

R. L. BAILEY IS CANDIDATE FOR CITY COUNCIL

Recorder 4-14-34

Indianapolis Indiana

Robert L. Bailey, former Assistant Attorney General of Indiana, announced this week that he is candidate for city councilman on the Republican ticket.

According to Mr. Bailey, he believes that the affairs of the city should be economically and efficiently managed, that its public institutions should be so fairly operated that all citizens will be equitably treated, and that the opportunities for training and service should be equally open to all.

Mr. Bailey is a member of the National Memorial Commission created by congress for the purpose of erecting a National Memorial building in Washington in honor of colored soldiers and sailors.

He is a director and chairman of the Legal Redress Committee for the National N.A.A.C.P., and a mem

er of local, state and national associations. On numerous occasions he has served as Special Judge of the Marion Circuit Court.

Mr. Bailey was a recent delegate to the Indiana State Constitution convention.

He is a member and former trustee of Bethel A.M.E. church.

He is married and has two children.

J. ED. BURK OFFERS NEGROES PLACE ON BOARD

A board of counsel composed of nine community and business leaders will be organized in the event that J. Ed. Burk, independent Republican, is the next mayor of Indianapolis. In his campaign pledges he states that a Negro will have a prominent part on the counsel. This Negro will represent the entire Negro population of the city.

In his 45 years of residence in Indianapolis Mr. Burk declares that he has always been very fair to the Negro. As a member of the Indianapolis Federation of Community Civic Clubs he states that it is a matter of record that he has always opposed all forms of segregation.

According to Mr. Burk there should be Negro physicians and nurses at the City hospital for the purpose of administering to colored patients. If nominated and elected he swears that he will do all that is within his power to accomplish his purpose.

DR. "TED" CABLE SEEKS SEAT IN CITY COUNCIL

Friends of Dr. Theodore Cable, candidate from the sixth district for the city Council, declare that he is dedicating his energies to bring about a fuller appreciation of the value of child welfare and hygiene, and to the improvement of the salary basis of persons in public safety, law enforcement and fire protection service.

Dr. Cable has lived in Indianapolis for 40 years. He attended the local schools and later graduated from Harvard university, where he won national fame in track and field athletics.

Professionally, Dr. Cable is a dentist. In 1919 he graduated from the school of dentistry at the University of Indiana. Prior to his work at the university he taught three years in the public schools here.

His non-professional interests include sports, music, child welfare and aviation. He is an active member of the Y.M.C.A. and Bethel A. M. E. church.

Announces Candidacy as Republican

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 13.—Robert L. Bailey, lawyer, with offices at 46 N. Pennsylvania St. for the last 20 years, and residing at 1802 Boulevard Pl., has filed his declaration for city councilman on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Bailey is former assistant attorney general of the state of Indiana, was elected delegate to the recent constitutional convention and is a member of the national memorial commission, created by act of congress for the purpose of supervising of plans for the erection of a national memorial building in Washington, D. C.

He has been active in civic and interracial affairs for many years. At present Attorney Bailey is a member of the interracial committee of the Council of Social Agencies and a member of the interracial committee of the Church federation. He is a director and chairman of the legal redress committee for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is a former trustee of Bethel A. M. E. church and a member thereof.

He is a college graduate and a graduate of the Indiana Law school, having won the senior law school prize at the time of his graduation. He is a member of the Indianapolis Bar association, the Indiana State Bar association and the National Bar association. He has served on numerous occasions as special judge of the Marion circuit court. He served as associate member of legal advisory board No. 5, World's war. He is married and has two children.

Mr. Bailey believes that the affairs of the city of Indianapolis should be economically and efficiently managed, that its public institutions should be so operated and administered that all citizens of the city will be fairly and equitably treated, ministered unto and served, and that the opportunities for training and service should be equally open to all.

—Chas. F. Bretzman Photo.

ATTY. ROBERT L. BAILEY

17 NEGROES FILE FOR INDIANAPOLIS OFFICES

Both Republicans and Democrats of Color Seek Choice Plums

Indianapolis, April (ANP) — Among the record breaking number of candidates who swept across the deadline Monday Saturday to open battle for political office in this county, were seventeen Negroes who are thought to have smashed precedent in such a large number of colored aspirants. Democrats for the seat in the city council are Dr. Theodore Cable, Elijah L. Johnson, attorney, and Arthur Swanagan; Republicans: Shirley H. Winfrey, Mack Bradley, Robert L. Bailey Walter Dorsey, Fred L. Keiling and Frank R. Beckwith. Other officers aspired to list county commissioner, state assembly, justice of the peace and constable.

Means Making Good Race for Council Seat

Andrew Means, a Republican Candidate for Councilman of the 5th District subject to the Republican Primaries May 8th, is a man worthy of your support.

Mr. Means received his education at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. He served as Non-Commissioned officer during the World War. Upon releasement from the Army, Mr Means and his wife came to Gary where he established himself as a contractor of note. He [illegible] of Gary for the past 14 years and a taxpayer for over 10 years.

During Mr. Means residence in Gary he has proven himself a loyal American citizen by being a taxpayer and by manifesting a decided interest in Church political, community and the civic affairs of the citizens.

Through the strenous and persistent efforts of Mr. Means several hundred Negroes were employed by the C. W. A. as skilled and unskilled laborers. He again took the initiative for the Negro through the organization of the Citizen's Home Association of which he is President. Through Mr. Mean's efficient leadership and guidance a large number of Negro Home Owners received Government loans to cover delinquent paymnts on their property. The Citizen's Home Association with Mr. Means as President obtained a position for a Negro as Government Appraiser of property in Lake County.

Mr. Means came to the front again when he headed the committee in a fight against the segregation of the C.W.A. workers.

This same committee also succeeded in obtaining a spacious sixroom addition with a modern basement to the Lake County Children's Home which will probably meet the needs of the Community. The Commissioners, on the other hand, had offered and planned a inadequate small 4 room addition without a basement which could not have met the immediate needs of the community.

A man with such fetes of accomplishments as these deserve your support.

Go to the polls on Tuesday May 8th, and vote for number 205, Andrew Means, Republican Candidate for Councilman from the 5th district; a man fearless, efficient, energetic and capable.

Mr. Means is a World War veteran and a member of Calumet post No. 99 of this city.

3 Win Nominations in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. — Three colored candidates were successful in the joint county and city primary election held here last Tuesday.

Democrats nominated Henry J. Richardson, Jr., now a member of the state legislature, to run for re-election to that office, and Dr. Theodore Cable for city councilman. Robert L. Brokenburr won the Republican nomination for state representative for the second time.

Mr. Richardson is author of Indiana's anti-discrimination labor law which prohibits discrimination by contractors employed on public-financed projects of workers, on account of color or creed.

Graves Re-elected Justice Over Two White Opponents

MICHIGAN CITY, Nicholas E. Graves (D) candidate for Justice of the Peace was re-elected over his two white opponents. After the death of Allen J. Snock, who held the office for Twenty years, Graves received the appointment. He was born in Texarkana, Texas and graduated from the public schools in Texarkana. He did college work at Wiley and Prairie View State College.

He was the first and only Negro admitted to the LaPorte County Bar Association and is also a member of the Michigan City Bar and State Bar Association.

Indiana

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Elections.

RICHARDSON, CABLE, BROKENBURR WIN PRIMARY FIGHTS

Recorder 5-12-34

Democrats of Marion county and Indianapolis gave substantial endorsement to two colored candidates at the county and city primary elections held jointly Tuesday as final returns showed Henry J. Richardson and Dr. Theodore Cable had received their party's nominations from State Representative and member of the city council respectively.

While actual figures are still to be received present returns reveal that both men were among the leaders in their respective divisions.

On the face of returns received from tabulators of the Republican ballots, republicans have failed to nominate a single Colored candidate, for any office though nine were making the race. As the slowly mounting returns trickled through the Colored sections reports that no Colored candidate would be nominated by the republicans famed disappointment of many old-line, "Abraham Lincoln", republicans to the white heat of resentment and fury. Others of less ancient conversion to Republican principles were none the less out spoken in criticism of their party's action. Charges of a Republican Double cross were frequently heard.

Recent failure of the Republicans to nominate Frank Beckwith was the focal point for a large share of the criticism. The vicious system of "cutting and knifing", was seen as the principal reason. Beckwith had been led to believe that he would be given the endorsement of the Denny faction at the time he announced his candidacy for City councilman from the Third district. Less than a week before primary election that endorsement was secured for another Colored candidate by one of the Colored Republican leaders. Friends of Beckwith then sought to secure the endorsement of the Pritchard group for their candidate. Little or no headway was made. The group representing another faction among the republicans and headed by Louis Markun, secured the consent of Beckwith to slate him. This they did in the Colored precincts, it completely disappearing when the white sections were reached.

The Effect Of Slates

Collection of slates and recommendations of different organizations to voters made by representatives of the Indianapolis Recorder support the claims that what happened to Beckwith happened with a more or less degree to the other candidates. All sections of the city were in the territory covered by the Recorder's representative; statements here therefore can be predicated upon a fair cross section of the city's voting population.

Robert L. Brokenburr, for the third time a candidate on the Republican ticket for State representative suffered several "cuts", at the hands of political organizations. In the main however, the more important groups, represented by the Markun and Denny, republicans, were forced to carry him to the city limits. W. S. Henry, another legislative candidate, carried the regular Republican organization's endorsement into every precinct but for some unexplained reason, lost the power to attract the support of voters in white precincts though that support was given freely to other candidates who had the or-

BULLETIN

Latest returns of Tuesday's primary election given out late Thursday afternoon indicate that Robert L. Brokenburr is fifth among the eleven republican candidates to be nominated for the legislature.

Mr. Brokenburr is making a thrilling race, having forged steadily ahead from twentieth place in the early returns to fifth with the tabulation of returns from one half of the 331 precincts of Marion county. Indications are that his nomination is certain.

Candidates Make Fine Showing

No less a victim of the "Knife" was Shirley Winfrey, Republican candidate for City councilman from the First district. Though carried on consistently strong in the certain spots, others were substituted in his stead, by his endorsers, the Republican union and the Markun group.

Final returns will show it is believed, that all of the Colored candidates showed remarkable strength considering the handicaps of wholesale cutting by the Republican party bosses, and the disadvantage of "too many thumbs in the pit". Concentration of the voting strength of the Colored districts upon fewer Colored candidates was the policy in general favor among the average Colored voter.

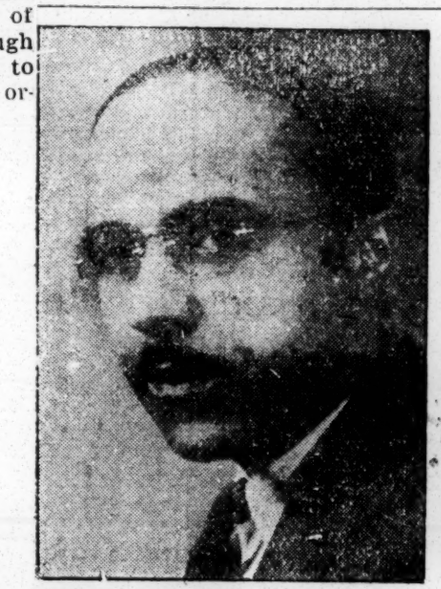
Other Republican candidates who made creditable showings were S. S. Reed, for legislature; R. L. Bailey; Mack Bradley, Walter Dorsey, and Carry Jacobs for city council; Albert Pickle, for constable, Center township.

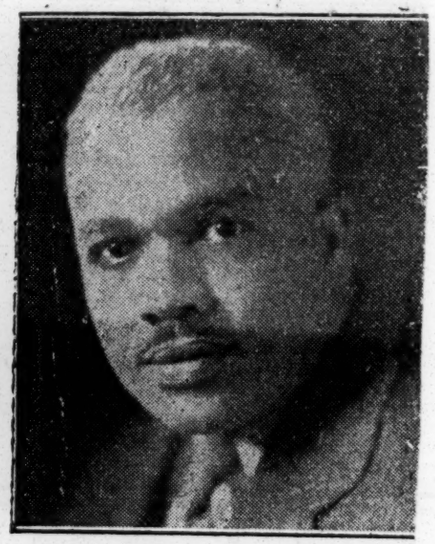
Democrats Also Made Victims

Blows from the keen edges of an unerring political knife fell with equal disaster on innocent Colored Democratic candidates. Richardson was separated from the party endorsement in wards 9 and 13. Arthur Swanagan and E. L. Johnson candidates for city council were pushed into some Colored and all white precincts "on their own".

Jefferson Clinton, running for State representative was given the blessings of a state endorsement only in spots. Judson Fox, for constable and Walter Gary for commissioner were victims of treatment equally as cold.

NOMINATED AT PRIMARY





Upper left, Henry J. Richardson, Jr., one of the leaders of the eleven nominated by democrats as state representatives. Mr. Richardson is now a member of that body. Upper right, Dr. Theodore Cable, dentist and former Harvard athlete, nominated by a popular city vote for democratic city councilman from the sixth district. Lower left, Robert L. Brokenburr, for the second time nominated by republicans as Marion county representative to the state legislature.

CANDIDATES TO BE QUIZZED ON FUTURE POLICY

Recorder

Organizations Formerly Indifferent Now Demand Thorough Investigation

9-29-34

SEEK REPRESENTATION

Failure To Nominate Colored Candidate Spurs Demand for Negro Member

Indianapolis

Persons who aspire for honors inherent in election as members of the board of school commissioners of Indianapolis should at least be profficient in the three "r's" and if colored voters have their way they will be called upon to figure out an alleged difference in salaries for white and colored teachers of the city high schools.

Private citizens, civic groups and parent-teacher associations, for many years indifferent to charges that Attucks high school teachers were suffering from salary differentials, are becoming articulate in the matter of seeking an investigation. Whatever inequalities in salaries may now exist, candidates for office will be asked to explain what they will do in the matter in the event they are elected to office.

9-29-34

The Monday Luncheon club, militant organization of prominent business and professional men under the leadership of Dr. Benjamin A. Osborne, instituted a casual investigation of the subject last year in connection with a broader inquiry into the adequacy of commercial and technical subjects being taught at the high school. The report of its investigation committee included the statement of a belief on the part of the members that teachers at Attucks were not paid on the same basis as teachers in white high schools, nor were those applicants with highest ratings always employed, for reasons that were said to have their basis in a policy of strictest economy.

Many persons are reported to have expressed keen disappointment over failure of the Citizens School committee to nominate a colored candidate. Many leaders assert that by representatio non the board through one of their own members can the group hope to secure their full measure of the advantages that should be theirs in the dual system under which the Indianapolis schools are now operated. The report is current that Negroes may enter and support their own candidate, if agreement can be reached with a common organized labor.

Many Thousands Show Scant Interest In Fall Elections

Recorder

(By Staff Correspondent)

Many thousands of Indiana's colored citizens will not exercise their constitutional right to vote in the elections this fall, unless more substantial bait is offered by both democrats and republicans, a careful, statewide investigation made by The Recorder has disclosed.

9-29-34

Indications are plain that unless something is done to meet the serious situation, voting activity among the state's colored population will be visible only among the job holders and job seekers, recent in those sections where colored candidates are entered in local political contests.

Indianapolis

This conclusion is endorsed, privately for the most part by the generality of colored leaders, whether of city, county or state prominence.

Gain Independence

For the first time since enfranchisement of the group, competent political observers profess to see in recent voting records, the achievement of an independent status by a majority of colored voters. In the elections of 1932, they assert, though less than ten colored precincts in the state returned democratic majorities, only sixty per cent of the total colored vote casted was recorded in republican columns.

These figures are said to be proof of an unprecedented breaking-away for time honored moorings.

The Negro Resolution

Few political candidates, party chieftans or stragitests appear to have noticed the quiet revolution that the masses have been "paying Negro people. Few seem to realize that the hasses have been "paying for their learing" in the school of hard, cold bitter experience, and are no longer the political innocents of yesteryear.

The Negro voter today asks for bread and yet he is being offered almost everything else in exchange for his vote.

Republican candidates headed by Senator Arthur Robinson very expediently and grandiloquently offer the constitution. Democratic candidates imbibing the verve and enthusiasm of Sherman Minton, candidate for the U. S. Senate against Senator Robinson who is seeking reelection, graciously and pridefully offer the New Deal and the record of a state administration that has given the Negro his largest share of political jobs.

If the stream of optomistic reports that are deluging the state have their origins in honest belief, the rudest of disillusions await some hopefuls when election returns begin to pour in. If anyone cares to look, he may easily see that colored citizens are for the moment at least, detached, strongly, independent and distinctly apathetic.

Leaders of both parties may find it necessary to discover election day what is ailing this block of the states voters, who's wrong and why the old appeals are falling on deaf ears.

"The Negro is now with us", shouted the democratic leaders as they perused returns of the landslide that swept Roosevelt and McNutt and Van Nuys into office. It was generally supposed that the pendulum of the Negro time clock had swung from extreme republicanism to extreme democracy. Even recently at a big campaign rally held in this city, an outstanding leader declared, "The Negro of Indiana has made up his mind to stay in the democratic party until republicans are completely and forever driven out of office."

The Recorder's survey indicates, however, that the prevailing attitude of the average voter is otherwise. A check of almost all meetings held throughout the state in colored districts or to which he was invited generally has failed to show the attendance of many others except job holders and job seekers. And this in spite of the fact that the party now in power has alloted their colored followers a larger share of patronage, and has nominated for office more members of his group than ever before has been the case, regardless of the party in power.

On the republican side of the fence there is equally little indication that the Indiana species of colored voters will return en masse to the welcoming arms of the party of Hoover and James Watson, without further ado. Republican meetings also have failed to attract large numbers of genuinely civic minded colored citizens of voting age.

They may readily discover that the great purifying processes of the depression has sharpened the lens through which the Negro must see the world, and as a consequence a deepening and trenchant conviction is coloring his thoughts. The belief is seeping down into the minds of the masses that regardless of the party in power at the state house or in the nations capitol, arbitrary limits have been placed on the economic and political advancement of the Negro.

In defense of party leaders it is pointed out that their treatment of colored citizens is only a reflection of public opinion; if leaders are seemingly willing to place limits on the opportunities of their colored brothers, they do so because the public wills it so.

NEGROES BACK NON-PARTISAN SCHOOL TICKET

Recorder

In view of the bald and indesputable facts that colored teachers are being paid lower salaries than white tetachers and that conditions in colored schools are miserably below the standard maintained in other schools, THE INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER, with full knowledge of the facts and believing the candidates for school commissioner sponsored bound to continue the unfair policies of the present and past school boards, urge every colored voter in the city to go to the polls November 6, and vote for the Non-Partisan School ticket, in indignant protest to and as a means of remedying these conditions.

9-29-34

The following, members of the Non-Partisan group, pledged to give Negroes a fair and square deal as soon as possible after election, are:

69—Arthur E. Bradshaw
72—Joel D. Eastman, Sr.
71—Wilmington K. Cooper
79—Josephine M. Frey
80—A. Ross Manly

Whole City Aroused

Thousands of colored citizens awakened to the evils of crass discrimination that have for long been practiced against their children and their teachers by the Indianapolis board of School Commissioners are falling in line for the most memorable march to the ballot boxes ever witnessed among Marion county since the days of the K.K.K.

What was only a tempest in a teapot became open revolution Mon. with the announcement by Rev. Judge I. Saunders that the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, composed of nearly a hundred pastors of leading Baptist churches, will pit the might and strength of their forces against election of the candidates sponsored by the Citizens School Committee.

For the first time in many years, colored people of this city will present a united front against a system that has taken millions of dollars from them as taxes on the one hand, and forced them to accept low salaries for teachers and sub-standard school conditions on the other.

Openly opposed to continuation of the present set-up are practically all civic and political clubs, social clubs, fraternal organizations, business and professional men and women, pastors of leading Methodist and other churches, colored candidates for office and politicians, nearly every colored school teacher of the city and practically every parent-teachers' association.

Recorder Leads Fight

This formidable array of organizations and individuals which represents every phase of Negro life, has been spurred to the point of indignant protest by The Indianapolis Recorder which has revealed in a series of articles, the amazing truth of the charges that, in spite of protestations to the contrary, the colored people of Indianapolis were the victims of rank discrimination, in that their teachers were receiving an average of $300 a year less pay than white teachers, and that facilities and curricula in colored schools were far below that maintained in white schools, and that it was costing colored parents thousands of dollars each year to help support the dual and separate school system in vogue here.

The Rev. Saunders, pastor of Shiloh Baptist church and president of the alliance, stated that the demand for fair treatment from the school board for colored children and teachers would be echoed from practically every Baptist pulpit next Sunday morning, the policies of the bankers of the Citizens candidates explained and the matter put squarely before the church-goers, who are also voters.

Leaders of civic, political and other organizations are organizing corps of volunteer workers to defeat election of the Citizens slate. Hundreds of parents and friends of school teachers are offering their service free in the fight for fair play for Negroes.

Urges Loyalty to Race

"Any Negro, who after reading the articles in The Recorder, hearing the sordid story from persons who know, and then noting the failure of the present school board to refure the charges, speaks or votes for the Citizens' slate, ought to pray high Heaven to gather him or her in the clouds of eternal darkness and deny them forever the association with decent men and women", said the redoubtable Rev. Mr. Saunders, after a thorough investigation of the facts.

Many who formerly held with Dr. S. A. Furniss, so-called colored school boss, that colored teachers were paid on the same basis as whites have announced their intention to withdraw their support of the Citizens slate.

Political —1934

Elections.

Kansas.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE
OCT 28 1934

WON'T MAKE RACE

G. W. Griffin, Colored, No Longer Seeks Title of Congressman

G. W. Griffin, colored, who has conducted a campaign over the Fifth district as a "write in" candidate for the unexpired term of W. A. Ayres, congressman, announced yesterday his withdrawal from the race.

"Because Governor Landon, Attorney General Boynton and Secretary of State Ryan have denied the people of this district the right to vote for this unexpired term by not allowing space on the ballot," Griffin said, "I am forced to withdraw. I would appreciate it if those desiring to vote for me would send their addresses to 912 Santa Fe."

Political - 1934

Elections.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

JUN 28 1934

THE OBSOLETE CAUCUS

The first attempt of the Democratic majority to assume control of this Legislature proved abortive when the State Administration took a hand. "Instead of reconvening the caucus, Administration Democrats conferred with Republican Representatives in an effort to work out a compromise on the budget bill," says The Associated Press. "Dissolution of the Democratic caucus followed a series of conferences at the Executive Mansion and Governor's office during the day."

The bipartisan coalition works more smoothly. The caucus had culled $115,000 out of appropriations before it was dissolved, quite the opposite of the way the Executive conferences and understanding with the Republicans operated. "After amendments revising about a score of budget items upward had been adopted," The Associated Press relates, Representative Ward of Paducah derisively offered one to increase the appropriation for a Negro school in his home city just to maintain the ratio between budget items and, to his astonishment it carried, although he had announced his intention to vote against it.

Even "watchdogs of the Treasury," foreboding a deficit, accepted increases in patronage provisions for the Governor's and other State offices and only groaned at the idea of a $12 per capita for teachers' salaries. But Republican keepers of the Administration's conscience were determined that it should not betray its faithful allies in the sales tax fight.

They worry about a deficit? They can redeem at par interest-bearing warrants bought by the holders at 85 cents on the dollar and issue new warrants whenever they run out of money.

Political - 1934
Elections.

Louisiana.

HUEY LONG PUZZLE TO EVERYBODY

Journal and Guide

Negroes Doubt That His Program Will Benefit Them

9-1-34

HOSTILE TO THE RACE

Morgan City Daily

Louisiana Folk Get Headache Trying To Solve Huey

By PIERRE VIGNON

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—If the ebullient, belligerent Huey Long, U. S. senator from this state, may be said to have the white citizens guessing and divided sharply into factions which either oppose or support him with the utmost zeal, it may be written that, so far as the Negroes of the state are concerned, the Honorable Huey is a problem, puzzle and conundrum all rolled into one.

Senator Long's spectacular sorties in politics and statesmanship have left the state gasping. The shots which he has taken at the "big guys" with the money have undoubtedly proved popular among the poor and middle white classes. Huey is king among the "soakers" of the rich.

But whether the Negro, as among the poorest of the poor, has anything to expect from Huey if his program continues to be advanced is another question.

Long Is Suspected

There is reason to believe that many white politicians who lay claim to new conceptions of social and political justice never have Negroes in mind as the beneficiaries of their theories in practice. The same suspicion attaches to Mr. Long.

There is scarcely a positive act in Senator Long's career to indicate that he has ever thought about the Negro citizens of the state as a group which needed help. As a matter of fact, most of the evidence is to the contrary. He has been indifferent to lynching, to peonage and has been anything but liberal in according economic opportunities to the Negro.

His attitude has indicated that he did not think the Negro counted, that the group might be dealt with as a sort of afterthought, but was never to be brought into the main discussion

Black Eye Episode

Negroes were somewhat gleeful when it was bruited about that a Negro musician had given the senator a poke in the eye last year at Sand Points, Long Island. They thought it was a good thing for him and easily imagined that the senator had in some way insulted the Negro musician. They regard him as contemptuous of the Negro.

Something of this attitude which is supposed to attach to Long and his supporters was disclosed in a Westbrook Pegler dispatch last week. Mr. Pegler was describing the debate on Long's bill to suppress lotteries in this city. One of Huey's men, Senator Dick Wingrave, whom Mr. Pegler describes as a "crap-shooting senator," opposes the bill. Mr. Pegler describes Wingrave's opposition as follows:

"The crap-shooting senator's loyalty to Der Kingfish wobbles at this point. He is up on his feet calling the bill a bad bill. He says you can't enforce it because everybody plays lottery. You can't get a jury to give a man three years for holding a lottery ticket. And. moreover, thousands of 'N—rs' hold lottery tickets and you can't be calling up a jury of white men to try every 'N—r' in town.

Journal

Crap-Shooting State Senator

"I don't care what law you've got," bellowed the senator, "I'm a crap shooter. I'm going to shoot crap in the cathedral when I get ready."

But despite all this, the Negro figures to win some advantages from some of the moves Huey and his gang are making even though they are indifferent to him. One of the measures espoused by the Long-Allen gang is the free poll tax constitutional amendment. If this amendment is made into law, Negroes expect to win the ballot in this state.

9-1-34

The New Orleans Broadcast recently said editorially:

"Thank the good Lord a better day is just ahead. It's here, and when it reaches us we must make use of it and never allow it to be taken from us, nor our children's children. The latest pronouncement, issued by Senator Huey P. Long and Gov. O. K. Allen, urging full support by the legislature on the poll tax question has much in it that is of importance to our race group, and we herewith produce it in full. We beg of you to read every word, and think it through and through.

Poll Tax Measure

"It could have been written for our case exactly, and if manhood counts for anything at all in us, we will, with faith in God and confidence and trust in one another, work like Trojans to have a hand in trying to help construct and settle some of these things vital to our very existence To do less is

Political-1934

Maryland

Elections-

Negro Announces In Maryland Race

Constitution 8-11-34

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—(AP)—For the first time in Maryland history, a negro has announced his candidacy for the legislature on the democratic ticket. Atlanta, Ga.

Josiah F. Henry Jr., negro attorney, said today he would seek the democratic nomination to the house of delegates from the fourth Baltimore district.

Through his campaign manager, Henry M. Daniels, another negro attorney, he has planned a series of speeches throughout the fourth district, where a large part of Baltimore's negro population lives.

He plans also to have Judge Edward Henry, negro jurist of Philadelphia, appear on his behalf in Baltimore August 24.

NEGRO SEEKS ELECTION ON MARYLAND TICKET

Chronicle

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—(AP)—For the first time in the history of Maryland, a negro is seeking election to a state office on a democratic ticket.

Joshua F. Henry Jr., Baltimore negro, shattered a Maryland precedent by announcing today as a candidate for nomination to the statehouse of delegates.

In his legislative district Henry has two negro republican opponents for the house of delegates.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
August 27, 1934

MARYLAND NEGRO RUNS ON DEMOCRATIC TICKET

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In his legislative district Henry has two negro republican opponents for the house of delegates.

McGUINN, BRISCOE AND CALLIS WIN BERTHS ON G.O.P. LEGISLATIVE TICKET

Emerson Wins in 14th Ward, Woodland Defeats Watty and Badger. Johnson Retains 18th Ward Post and Allen Holds on.

HENRY MAKES STRONG FIGHT ON INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC BALLOT

Hopes of Baltimoreans for greater recognition in the political affairs of the city and state reached a new high early Thursday morning as final tabulations of the vote in the Wednesday primaries were made.

Heaviest balloting was in Republican ranks in which Arthur Briscoe, attorney, and Ulysses Callis, candidates for the House of Delegates from the Fourth Legislative District, polled 3,943 and 3,674 votes respectively, to secure nomination.

Republican

The Briscoe-Callis candidacies ran one-two in the fifteenth, seventeenth, and fourteenth wards, running one-three in the thirteenth ward, in which Albert W. Oler, white, ran second, polling six votes less than Mr. Briscoe.

Robert P. McGuinn, attorney, running as the Republican organization candidate for the House of Delegates from the sixth district, was unopposed, and therefore did not figure in the primary contest. His fate will be decided in the general election on November 6.

Breaking the ice as a Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates and waging a fight without the backing of the state organization, Josiah F. Henry, Jr., attorney, made what seasoned political observers admit as a creditable showing in a field of twenty-two candidates.

Henry Surprises Veterans

Mr. Henry, while fourteenth, surprised many veteran politicians by polling a total of 1,824 votes. He ran third among the aspirants in the seventeenth ward and was second in the fourteenth. In his own precinct—the sixth of the fourteenth ward—Mr. Henry polled thirty-six votes, nearly double that of any of his opponents.

In the ninth precinct of the same ward he nearly trebled the vote of any of his nearest rivals with nineteen votes, and polled twenty-three in the tenth precinct, twice as many as any of the white candidates.

Peculiarly enough, Mr. Henry's highest vote was in the thirty-second precinct of the fifteenth ward, a precinct of predominant white voting strength, in which he polled fifty-one votes to earn second place, a white opponent receiving the highest vote of fifty-nine. The polls in this precinct were located at 1805 Thomas Avenue. Mr. Henry's total vote was nearly three times as great as that received by the low man among the twenty-two candidates.

Had the full registration of colored voters lined up behind him, it is very probable that Mr. Henry, running for the first time, would have been able to clinch the nomination, despite the hostility of the state and local Democratic machinery to his candidacy.

Mrs. Bond Wins

Mrs. Elvira Bond, wife of Roy S. Bond, attorney, exceeded by far the hopes of her staunchest backers by winning over two white opponents by an overwhelming majority the nomination for Republican committeewoman-at-large, by rolling up the impressive total of 2,408 of a possible 4,412 votes in the fourth district.

Mrs. Bond carried twenty-one of the thirty-seven precincts in the thirteenth ward, tied in two, and in only one precinct—the seventeenth—was she unvoted for, to poll 705 votes. She carried by large majorities seventeen of nineteen precincts and tied in one in the fourteenth ward, polling 849 votes.

A total of 39 0votes were cast for Mrs. Bond in the fifteenth ward, in which she carried sixteen of twenty-nine precincts and tied in three. In the seventeenth ward she added more strength by carrying ten of twelve precincts, rolling up 464 votes.

City Committee

The GOP ward candidates for the city committee also fared well, Dr. George S. Allen, incumbent. winning in the fifth ward. Walter S. Emerson, Nice candidate in the fourteenth ward, defeated Fearless Williams; Charles F. Woodland won over George Watty in the seventeenth, and David J. Johnson was declared victor over Samuel Turner in the eighteenth.

Smith Faction Routed

Smith candidates were completely snowed under in the fourth district by members of the Nice cmap.

Delegates elected to the state convention were: William H. Brown, seventeenth ward; W. Emmett Coleman, fourteenth ward; Garfield Duffin, fifteenth ward; Arthur E. Hill, seventeenth ward; and Miss Martha Thompson, fourteenth ward.

The persons defeated were John L. Berry, fourteenth ward; J. Howard Fayne, fourteenth ward; Mrs. Cora Gail, fourteenth ward; Dr. Howard E. Young, seventeenth ward; and the Rev. John Augustus, fifteenth ward.

Marion S. Pollet, candidate on the Smith ticket for district committeeman in the fourth district, was defeated by John Goldsborough.

BRECKENRIDGE, TEX.
AMERICAN

SEP 2 1934

In Maryland a Negro Democrat Throws Hat In Ring

Baltimore is the proud city of "Maryland, My Maryland." For the first time in history of the commonwealth a negro is seeking election to state office on a democratic ticket. Place Josnua F. Henry, Jr., in the picture. He shattered a Maryland precedent by announcing as a candidate for nomination in the leading negro district of Baltimore. There are thousands of negroes in Maryland who vote the democratic ticket. They could not do it in Texas where they are barred from casting primary ballots by order of leaders of the democratic party and the lawmakers of the commonwealth.

Three Negroes On Maryland Ticket Result Primaries

BALTIMORE, Md. — Three Negroes were successful in the Republican primary for nomination of candidates to the Maryland House of Delegates last Wednesday. Arthur Briscoe, a lawyer, and Ulysses Callis, running for the House from the fourth legislative district, received 3,943 and 3,674 votes respectively and thereby secured the nomination. Attorney Robert P. McGuinn, G.O.P. candidate for the House of Delegates from the sixth district, was not opposed and was not in the primary election.

Attorney Josiah F. Henry, Jr., in a field of twenty-two candidates for the Democratic nomination to the House of Delegates, but without the support of the regular Democratic machine ,surprised political circles by the showing he made, obtaining a total of 1,824 votes and running third among the candidates in the seventeenth ward and second in the fourteenth.

In the sixth precinct of the fourteenth ward, his home precinct ,the lawyer was given 36 votes, almost double that of any of his rivals.

He polled almost three times as many votes as his opponents in the ninth precinct of the fourteenth ward and got 23 in the tenth precinc. His highes vote was in the thirtysecond precinct of the fifteenth ward, a precinct in which the white people greatly outnumber the colored. He received 51 votes and came in second, eight votes under a white opponent. Attorney Henry was in his first political race in this campaign.

Attorney McGuinn will fight to retain his legislative seat in the general election on November 6.

Why Ritchie Was Defeated

Harry W. Nice, Republican, was elected governor of Maryland by some 5,543 votes over Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat.

Had 2,772 of those votes been cast for Mr. Ritchie instead of Mr. Nice, they would have given Mr. Ritchie a fifth term in the state house at Annapolis.

Strange, isn't it, that Governor Ritchie, who had been elected to this same office in previous years by majorities of forty to sixty thousand should, in thi sfinal plunge, bite the dust by a mere 2,772 votes?

Yet it isn't strange to experienced politicians and for that reason the AFRO, now that the election is over, takes a minute to tell why the 2,772 votes were missing.

Here they are: In fifteen years the Democratic party, under Governor Ritchie's leadership, has steadily refused:

1. To appoint a single colored Democrat to a state political office.
2. To name colored policemen for Baltimore.
3. To repeal the jim crow car law.
4. To equalize the salaries of county school teachers.
5. To appoint colored staffs for Crownsville State Hospital for the Insane, or Henryton T. B. Sanitarium.
6. To aid Morgan College adequately or establish a state university.
7. To establish a state school for delinquent boys instead of the privately owned House of Reformation at Cheltenham.

While Governor Ritchie vacationed in Europe, Mr. Nice visited every hole and cranny in the state making friends and soliciting support.

While the Democratic state platform contains no single word of promise or encouragement to the colored voters, the Republican platform, at Mr. Nice's directions, pledges definite reforms in several of the items mentioned above.

The Democratic party with a two-to-one registration over the Republicans, has proceeded for fifteen years under the assumption that it could win without its 15,000 registered colored voters in the state. So it can in many elections. But the time came Tuesday when it needed 2,772 votes and it could not put its hands on them.

That is a lesson for the Democratic party which won every important post on the state ticket except the governorship.

That is a lesson for Herbert O'Conor, who is flying high and wide with a majority of 100,000 in his race for the post of attorney-general of Maryland.

It's a lesson for Mayor Jackson of Baltimore, who faces a probable primary next May.

Not a single one of the seven reforms mentioned above would have menaced the credit of the state, or alienated white supporters of the party. To the contrary they constitute progressive steps which have been taken in many states further South than Maryland.

The election is over. To use another expression, the water is under the bridge. However, we repeat here, the Democratic party can win elections without the colored Democrats, but there are occasions when 2,772 what is today perfectly evident to everybody, namely, that votes are needed.

Eastern Shore Lynchers Didn't Defeat Ritchie

Harry Nice, G.O.P. Governor-Elect, Tells How He Won Election.

HE WAS A BETTER NEW DEALER THAN RITCHIE

Maryland Is Assured of Old Age Pensions.

By DAVIS LEE
(Special AFRO Correspondent)

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Harry W Nice, Maryland's governor-elect stated upon his arrival here last night that the Eastern Shore has many colored voters, and he "steered clear" of mentioning the lynchings there in his campaign speeches because the colored citizens "beheld the governor as their protector."

Mr. Nice and a party of friends were en route to Florida via the steamship Berkshire and stopped off here for five hours. The governor-elect was in a jovial mood and answered questions freely when seized by a group of newspapermen. The AFRO correspondent met the ship upon its arrival here.

How He Popped It

"Governor, tell us," he was asked "how you popped it to Ritchie like you did?"

"Well, son," he replied, "there were several reasons why I beat him."

"Is it true that you whooped it up for the New Deal and told the voters that you could get more from Washington than Ritchie did?"

"That's not exactly right. I told them that I could at least get as much and possibly more from Washington than Governor Ritchie had obtained. I told the people I was greatly in sympathy with the humanitarian aspects of the New Deal, but at the same time I did not approve everything that had been done or has been proposed. I am going to see the President soon."

Didn't Profit by Lynching

"What effect did the Eastern Shore incident have on the election; is it true that Ritchie lost the Eastern Shore because he sicked the military on them?"

"Although there was much talk about this incident I did not profit by it, and I tried to steer clear of it. The Eastern Shore, you will recall, has many colored citizens, and, in fact, their vote predominates there. The resentment of the white voters against the calling out of the militia was offset by the gratitude of the colored citizens who behold the governor as their protector."

Sho' Vote Less

Mr. Nice stated further that the Republican vote on the Eastern Shore was "considerably less than we had anticipated."

He blamed the bank crashes in Western Maryland and Governor Ritchie's fifth term aspirations for his defeat.

When asked what his attitude was toward the present agitation for unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, the governor-elect replied that this was taken care of in two planks of his platform; that notwithstanding the fact that the state legislature is predominantly Democratic "we in Maryland will have the slightest trouble in putting these principles into law."

Mr. Nice was under heavy guard.

Political-1934
Elections.

Massachusetts.

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY
Definitely in race for Governor.—Colored voters will greatly assist his candidacy. — Helped their cause when Mayor.

CURLEY FOR GOV.

FORMER MAYOR, JAMES M. CURLEY, ISSUES FOLLOWING LETTER.

June 5, 1934.

Dear Friend:

I am grateful to you for tender of support of my candidacy for the office of Governor and, in view of the importance of the contest from the standpoint of sustaining the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the success of the Democracy in the coming election in Massachusetts is most essential.

The humane and constructive efforts, inaugurated nationally under our great President for the restoration of industrial prosperity and for the adoption of a social welfare program for the protection of women and children, have a most potential appeal to every forward-looking citizen. As Governor of the Commonwealth it shall be my purpose to work whole-heartedly, as I have done from the beginning, for the success of the program that has been drafted for the betterment of the condition of the citizenship of the nation and it is pleasing to know that it is your purpose to assist in this great work.

The forces that have so long controlled the law-making bodies of the land and the finances of the nation will in this contest be found arrayed solidly against friends and supporters of the President. Consequently it will be necessary that every individual interested in himself, his fellow man and our common country, do his utmost for the salvation of America and its people.

I am under the circumstances taking the liberty to request that you secure the pledges of fifty friends in support of my candidacy and mail the list to me at the above address. In the event that you do your part, I am confident that I shall win.

Sincerely,
(Signed), James M. Curley.

BOSTON, MASS.
TRANSCRIPT

AUG 30 1934

Cole Says G. O. P. Fears His Candidacy

Expressing confidence in his victory over former Mayor James M. Curley for the Democratic nomination for governor, General Charles H. Cole declared today that the Republican fear his candidacy and do not want him nominated. "I can and will be elected governor," Cole told a group of his campaign workers at his headquarters, 92 State street.

"Not only are the voters supporting me," the candidate asserted, "but the Democrats of the State are convinced that my opponent would have no chance of defeating the Republican nominee in the November election."

Indorsements of the Cole candidacy now include that of the Quincy Democratic Club of Ward One. It also is announced that Dr. Silas F. Taylor, president of the Colored Democratic League, has been appointed chairman of the Colored Speakers' Bureau for Cole.

Headquarters of the Ward 12, Roxbury, Cole-for-Governor Committee will be opened tomorrow night at 113 Warren street under the joint chairmanship of Thomas Lynch, Mrs. William J. Desmond and Miss Gertrude Fennelly.

Cole rallies tonight will be at headquarters, Hancock street, Quincy, Knights of Columbus Hall, Roxbury Crossing, and Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, East Weymouth.

The Curley schedule of rallies calls for his appearance tonight at East Cambridge, Watertown, Winthrop, Revere, Chelsea, Somerville, East Weymouth, Cohasset and Peabody.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON AND MASSACHUSETTS

Chronicle 10-27-34

With renewed allegiance to the sound, conservative, financial and industrial policies of the State and Nation under the guidance of the Republican party and its continued adherence to the principles of the Constitution as embraced "in duly constituted government" under law and not under men

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, ENDORSE AND RECOMMEND TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON THE CANDIDACY OF HONORABLE GASPAR G. BACON FOR GOVERNOR AND THE ELECTION OF THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

In comparing the record of appointments, we call your attention to a partial list made under Republican Administrations and by Republican Governors.

Executive Secretary, WILLIAM L. REED.

Insurance Department, REV. WALTER D. McCLANE.

Department of Banking and Insurance, MAJOR LARKLAND F. HEWITT.

Office of Secretary of State, JULIAN STUBBS and CHARLES JOHNSON.

Attorney General's Office under Jay Benton, MATTHEW W. BULLOCK. Mr. Bullock is present member of Board of Parole—appointed under Governor Fuller and has served ever since.

First Clerk of Boston Juvenile Court, CHARLES W. M. WILLIAMS, who served for 25 years.

Three Assistant United States Attorneys, WILLIAM H. LEWIS, WILLIAM C. MATTHEWS and JOHN W. SCHENCK. Mr. Schenck was released when the Democrats took office and his place has not been filled by a colored man.

Treasurer's Office, JULIUS GODDARD. Served for years. Now deceased. JULIUS WESTMORELAND was appointed by John W. Haigis. He is ill now and his son is in the office.

HAROLD SCOTT, MACEO SCOTT, foremen Metropolitan Parks System.

WILLIAM BEAN, draughtsman, Public Works Dept.

DR. SOLOMON FULLER, for more than 20 years a pathologist at Westboro Insane Hospital.

HERBERT W. GOULD, Insp., Labor and Industries.

CLARENCE VAN ALLEN, House of Rep., Messenger.

E. D. COOKE, Asst. Cp. Counsel under Mayor Nichols.

RESPECTFULLY,

JOHN W. SCHENCK,
26 Wellington St., Boston
HARRIET C. HALL,
EDNA S. GOODELL,
BENJAMIN E. ROBINSON, M.D.,
REV. WM. D. BATTLE
ERNEST D. COOKE,
REV. F. HAVIS DAVIS
S. E. COURTNE

REV. DAVID S. KLUGH
REV. WILLIAM H. DABBS,
MRS. SARAH L. MARTIN,
DAVID E. LANE
RICHARD H. WALKER
JOSEPH S. MITCHELL
MINNIE T. WRIGHT
REV. E. E. THOMPSON,
J. S. R. BOURNE

"GET RID OF COUNCILMAN GLEASON"

Chronicle

WE are sure the voters of Ward 9 were exceedingly happy on last Thursday evening to observe the picture of their representative to the City Council, Richard D. Gleason, on the front page of the Boston Traveler, with this statement above the picture: "City Councilman Gleason Is Fined For Drunkenness." The full story revealed that the "Honorable" Mr. Gleason was found guilty on three separate charges; first, assault and battery on a police officer; second, the destruction of an officer's coat; third, drunkenness.

11-17-34

This ought to make the Negro population of Ward 9 rise in righteous indignation at the complete disgrace brought upon the community in which they live. We say Negroes, because seldom do those in city circles think of Ward 9 without first thinking of the concentration of our group in this area. Thus we are in a fine position to be judged by the disgraceful antics of this type of representative.

Boston Mass

There are at least four of our largest churches in this ward and a number of lodges and organizations with their headquarters here, yet all of them can find adequate excuse for not tackling this condition. If this isn't a community problem, then what constitutes one? Do any of them imagine that their respective programs can be successful with this type of man destroying the very prestige of the community? Surely they must see the need of ridding ourselves of a man of the type of City Councilman Richard D. Gleason.

Exciting Campaign Draws To a Close

Fight Narrows Down to Curley and Bacon

Chronicle

Tuesday, November 6 will mark the close of Boston's most hectic election in several decades. In other campaigns the candidates for the various offices actively engaged in the contest, and to the delight or disgust of their listeners verbally castigated their opponents. This year the whole campaign has simmered down to a grim contest among the three nominees for the Governorship: James Michael Curley, Democratic candidate; Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican nominee and Frank Goodwin, Independent Singe Taxer.

11-3-34

Boston Mass

Interest, however, is centered between the Democratic and Republican candidates, although Mr. Goodwin will not be denied, and his hot shots at the major candidates have not gone unheeded. The Roosevelt administration in Washington has become a main issue in the campaign speeches, so much so that a witty correspondent summarized the attitudes of the various candidates to the New Deal policies as: Curley, whole hearted; Bacon, half hearted, and Goodwin, no-hearted. In fact, the latter candidate has repudiated the New Deal in Massachusetts and condemns it utterly. In the early days, the Republican nominee did not warm up to the New Deal, but during the past few days his acceptance of the New Deal in part, has been apparent. Curley, on the other hand, was and is the dyed-in the wool New Dealer.

Representatives in all walks of life have declared for Curley. In his van may be found many Republicans of high and low estate in all groups, who are vociferously acclaiming him, and as the election draws near, his strength grows. James Roosevelt, son of the President; Filene, Prof. Simpson, are but a few of the active campaigners for Curley. Among colored voters staunch Boston Republicans like Atty. Edgar P. Benjamin George Gordon of the Roxbury Civic Club and others, have forsaken the GOP candidate. Information gathered from other cities and towns in the state, shows a similar disposition on the part of colored voters. There are, however, many old Republicans who have been so near to the days of Lincoln that they remain willy nilly with their party.

U. S. Senatorship

Senator David I. Walsh towers above Robert M. Washburn, the Republican candidate. Mr. Walsh, always a favorite with the voters, his election has been conceded even by prominent Republicans. Mr. Washburn is unknown to the Negro voters, who like all groups are more interested in a known personality than the unknown. The only statement imputed to Mr. Washburn is that he will introduce an Anti Lynching Bill in the Senate if he is elected. On the other hand, David I. Walsh has always come to the bat for Negroes.

The other offices will be perfunctorily voted on by the citizens. This goes too for the various referenda, including the right of cities and towns to determine the sale of alcoholic beverages; Betting on horse and dog races; Making June 17 a legal holiday in Suffolk County; the right of the General Court to abolish the power of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and the so-called "Steel Tran" law.

HAVERHILL, MASS.
EVE. GAZETTE
OCT 22 1934

COLORED VOTERS HEAR TALKS AT CALVARY CHURCH

Mass Meeting Conducted by Essex County Civic Organization

Candidates for city, county and state officers were present at a public mass meeting held under the auspices of the Essex County Civic club, composed of colored voters of the county, in Calvary Baptist church yesterday afternoon. The auditorium of the church was filled to capacity to hear the candidates and others make a plea to the congregation to study the background of every candidate before they cast their ballots.

Principal among the speakers were Mayor George E. Dalrymple, former-Asst. United States Dist. Atty. John Schenks, of Boston; Dr. D. D. Lewis, of New York City; Rev. J. S. Mitchell, of Lawrence; Dr. William D. Washington, of Lynn; Rev. J. Quinton Jackson, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church.

Others sitting on the platform, who were introduced to the congregation, were Senator J. Bradford Davis, candidate for reelection; Frank D. Babcock, Philip H. Stacy, Irving D. Hill and Charles H. Morrill, candidates for representative; Edward Chesley and Warren Hunkins, candidates for alderman; Alderman Bernard L. Durgin, candidate for reelection, and Asst. District Atty. John J. Ryan, Jr.

The mass meeting marked the first get-together of the civic club, which was organized a month ago. S. P. McIlwain, president and founder of the club, presided, and announced during the meeting that similar gatherings would be conducted by the club throughout the county at frequent periods.

All the speakers commended the progressiveness of the colored voters of the county in organizing to take a more active part in politics and stated that only through organization would the colored people gain recognition in the affairs of government.

The meeting opened with the singing of America, led by Mrs. Mary Mitchell, and was followed by invocation by Rev. Mr. Jackson. Mr. McIlwain made brief remarks in which he explained that the purpose of the civic club is to organize for the purpose of furthering the interest of the colored people of the county in politics so that they will vote for candidates who will work for their best interests.

Mayor Dalrymple, who gave the address of welcome, was introduced by the chairman as a "man of conviction and supreme courage," and the type of man that should represent the people in office. The mayor declared that today there is the greatest opportunity for men of courage, integrity and ability, and that it was no time for unscrupulous, unprincipled men or women to hold the reins of government in any capacity.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell urged more organization among the colored people for effective voting, and that the time has arrived where the colored people should demand recognition and representation in government and municipal positions. "We must stand together, vote together, and work together for the common good," he said.

Rev. Mr. Jackson, speaking on the subject, "Public Morals and Religion," declared that "the time has come where the church cannot afford to divorce itself from public affairs. If civic welfare is to be enhanced we must get into public office men who are of sterling character, and guided by the principle for which the Christian church stands."

Dr. Washington declared that the purpose of the civic club is to bring to the colored voters a realization of the need of organization to gain representation. Dr. Lewis, who was a visitor in the city yesterday, made brief remarks in which he commended the leaders of the civic club for the step they have taken in educating the colored voters.

Former Asst. U. S. Dist. Atty. Schenks made it known that he has charge of keeping in contact with every organized colored group in the state in preparing for the coming state election. Speaking in the interests of the candidacy of Gasper G. Bacon for governor, Attorney Schenks attacked the political record of former-Mayor James Curley of Boston, saying that he was recognized as a millionaire, but that "he never earned an honest day's pay."

He urged the colored voters to remain loyal to the Republican party, saying that the Democratic party had never helped the colored people as a group, while the Republican party has given the colored man everything he ever got during the past half a century.

All the other candidates for office appearing at the meeting were introduced, but time did not permit them to speak.

Political - 1934

Elections.

Michigan.

Negro Candidate In Detroit Wins Congressional Nomination Over Five Whites on Republican Ticket

Daily 9-22-34

New York Times

DETROIT, Mich.—(CNS)—Charles A. Roxborough, who represented the Third Senatorial District in the Michigan Legislature four years ago was elected in the primary last Tuesday as the regular nominee for Congress of the Republicans of the First District. The District embraces the wards, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15, of the City of Detroit; and the City of Hamtramck. In a total Republican vote in the primary of 14,431, Roxborough received 5,931. His closest opponent with 4,037 votes, was former representative John B. Sosnowski, a polish candidate, who represented a Detroit distirct in a former Congress. Four other white opponents had a total of 2,333 votes ranging from 426 to 773 each; while Charles H. Mahoney, another Negro aspirant polled a vote of 2,130. Roxborough won over Sosnowski by approximately 2,000 votes, and led Mahoney by nearly three to one.

The district is largely populated by Negroes and Poles. The nominee on the Democratic ticket is a Polish citizen named Sadowski, who received 12,921 votes in a total of 22,468 received by the winner and eight other candidates, most of whom are Poles. The district has a Negro population of some 75,000 in a total population approximately 360,000.

In wards 3, 5 and 7 of the City of Detroit, forming the Third State Senatorial District, another Negro Republican candidate Dr. Ossia Sweet, won out over five opponents, one Aaron Toodle, another race man. Dr. Sweet is best known as the principle in the celebrated "Sweet Case" in Detroit, in which Sweet, his brother, and several others were put on trial for the shooting of a white man in defense of the Sweet home in Detroit—but were cleared of a charge of murder—Charles Darwin, being the principal defense counsel.

Sweet received 3,071 votes in a total of 6,744, with Toodle second with 1,551 and four other candidates with a total of 2,122 votes. This Senatorial District has a Negro population of some 57,000 in a total population of approximately 104,000. In the so-called Negro districts throughout the city and county, the majority of the votes in the primary were in the Republican column, whereas two years ago, the same districts showed a heavy Democratic vote. Typical of the voting in these districts was the Negro vote in the Third District of the Seventh Ward where the Democratic vote was only 13.

DETROIT, MICH.
TIMES

SEP 14 1934

NEGRO WINNER AS CONGRESS NOMINEE

Illinois sent the first Negro to Congress when Oscar H. DePriest of Chicago took his seat in the national House of Representatives some 10 years ago. Michigan may send the second.

Charles A. Roxborough, lawyer, former state senator and once the protege of former Gov. Chase S. Osborn, was nominated for Congress on the Republican ticket at Tuesday's primary and will oppose Representative George G. Sadowski, Democrat, in the First District race, at the general election in November.

Map Vote Plans

DR. OSSIAN H. SWEET, Negro physician, who, in November, 1925, was tried for murder growing out of a race riot here, won the Republican nomination for state senator in the Third district in Tuesday's primary elections. Clarence Darrow, famous attorney, handled the defense. The case against Sweet was dropped.

CHARLES A. ROXBOROUGH, attorney and former state senator, may be the second Negro in Congress. He was nominated on the Republican ticket to oppose Representative George G. Sadowski in the First District.

ADMIRES ROOSEVELT

"I'm for full and immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus and I'm against the League of Nations and the World Court," Roxborough said today. **"I expect to win in November. I believe the Republicans are coming back, perhaps slowly, but surely."**

Roxborough added that he had "the utmost admiration for President Roosevelt."

Roxborough was born in Alabama 45 years ago. He came here with his parents when he was 5 years old. His father, Charles A. Roxborough Sr., practised law in the Polish section of the city. The son was graduated from Eastern High School in the class of 1908. Another member of the class was Circuit Judge Dewitt H. Merriam.

Roxborough entered the Detroit College of Law, but was forced to quit school for financial reasons. In 1912, Governor Osborn heard of the young Negro boy's fight for an education and gave him a position as messenger in the executive offices at Lansing. Later Roxborough was able to return to college, finally graduating with a law degree in 1914.

ELECTED IN 1930

Elected state senator from the third district in 1930, Roxborough served in 1931-32. As a member of the apportionment committee, he sided in the fight that gave Michigan five new congressional districts, one of which he now seeks to represent at Washington.

Roxborough was renominated for the state Senate in 1932, but was defeated in the Democratic landslide of November of that year.

He is a member of the City Planning Commission, which is on the eve of undertaking a $6,000,000 housing and slum clearance programme. He is married, the father of four children and lives at 608 Woodland.

Negro Named On C.P. Ticket In Detroit

Daily Worker

Opposes Aide of Ford in Hunger March Murders in State Election

10-10-34

By A. B. MAGIL

DETROIT, Oct. 9.—Harry S. Toy, the man who conducted the grand jury investigation that whitewashed the Ford Motor Co. after the murder of five workers in the Ford Hunger March of March 7, 1932, has been nominated by the Republican Party as its candidate for attorney-general in the coming elections.

New York

The nomination of Toy at the Republican State convention at Flint marked the culmination of a bitter factional feud in Wayne County. The county Republican convention on Sept. 20 in Detroit ended in a riotous brawl in which skulls were cracked and 500 police had their hands full trying to persuade the upholders of "law and order" to stop punching each other.

The two factions that engaged in this harmony act were led, respectively, by Toy and by Edward S. Barnard, attorney who was once nearly disbarred for shady practices. Chief lieutenant of Barnard and a leading participant in the riot was none other than Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, a shining light of labor racketeering and betrayal.

Both factions claimed the victory, but at the state convention at Flint, a week later the machine dominated by Frank Fitzgerald, candidate for governor, threw in its support to Toy, refusing to seat the Barnard delegates.

It was Toy's office that only a few months ago tried to send to jail for life the Negro worker, James Victory, on a framed-up charge of having attacked a white woman. Only the organization of a mass protest movement by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights succeeded in smashing this frame-up.

Negro on C. P. Ticket

Significantly enough a Negro worker will be the only opponent of Toy in the November elections who really represents the broad masses of workers and farmers, Negro and white, native and foreign-born, of Michigan. Lonnie Williams, young Negro worker, is candidate for attorney-general on the Communist Party ticket.

Williams is secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and has been active in the struggles of the young workers of this city for several years. He has taken a leading part in the fight against war and fascism and last year was a delegate to the World Youth Congress Against War and Fascism in Paris. He, together with the rest of the Communist ticket, headed by the militant trade unionist, John Anderson, candidate for governor, offers the only possibility for the working masses of Michigan of improving conditions now, of putting up a real battle against the speed-up, low wages, wretched relief, spy system and other miserable conditions of this open shop state and leading the way towards a workers' government.

Defeated

CHARLES A. ROXBOROUGH

Former state senator of Michigan who was defeated Tuesday in his race for congressman. Roxborough's home is in Detroit.

Race Man Elected To Magistrate's Job Over Whites

MICHIGAN CITY, Mich., Nov. 15—Despite the fact that the entire colored voting strength of this municipality is 300, Tenola E. Graves, a Democrat, candidate for justice of the peace, was re-elected with a majority of 2,200 over one and 1,400 over another white opponent. Graves was formerly an outstanding attorney.

Missouri

Political - 1934
Elections

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES

MAR 12 1934

FUSION PLEDGE TO NEGRO

RACE WILL BE GIVEN ITS RIGHTS SAYS DR. A. ROSS HILL.

North Side Court Broadcasts Will End if Citizens Ticket Wins, Thomas Leslie Johnson Promises.

The Citizens fusion campaign was carried to the Negro voters of Kansas City in a rally at Fourteenth street and Michigan avenue yesterday afternoon at which Dr. A. Ross Hill, candidate for mayor, and six candidates for the city council appeared.

Dr. Hill announced the policy of the Citizens fusion candidates would be not to make extravagant promises to the Negro voters, but to pledge to them their rights and privileges, which, he said, had been denied under Democratic rule.

The mayoralty aspirant told of his experiences with the Negro race as a member of the board of regents of Lincoln university, the state Negro school at Jefferson City, which he said enabled him to understand the race's problems.

WHITTEN ASSAILS ELECTION VIOLENCE.

Frederick E. Whitten, candidate for councilman at large from the second district, assailed the police department and the board of election commissioners, charging them with failure to provide protection at the polls in last week's municipal primary.

"The fighting and deliberate denial of the right of franchise to hundreds of citizens last Tuesday was a disgrace to civilized society," he said.

Thomas Leslie Johnson, candidate for councilman at large from the third district, was approved by the Negroes for his announcement that broadcasting of municipal court proceedings would be stopped if the Citizens ticket were successful. Democratic leaders have encountered trouble holding the Negro voters in line because of the feeling against the municipal court broadcast.

OTHER CANDIDATES SPEAK.

Other candidates who spoke were Dr. Arthur H. Wells, candidate for councilman from the first district; Claude A. Ferguson, for councilman at large from the first district; John R. Suddarth, for councilman from the third district, and Alex S. Rankin, for councilman at large, fourth district.

Dr. Wells denied the assertions of the Democratic candidates that crime had been kept at a minimum, citing burglary insurance rates in Kansas City as among the highest in the country.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES

MAR 3 1934

FUSION TO NEGRO CROWD

DR. A. ROSS HILL PROMISES THE RACE A SQUARE DEAL.

Six Other Candidates on the Citizens' Ticket Address Audience of 125 at the Lincoln Building.

Seven candidates for municipal offices on the Citizens' ticket spoke last night before an audience of approximately 125 Negroes at the Lincoln building, 1601 East Eighteenth street.

"If I am elected mayor, I shall see that your race gets a square deal," said Dr. A. Ross Hill. "I will see that, among other things, you are not discriminated against in park and recreational facilities."

Dr. A. H. Wells, candidate for councilman from the first district, declared that, being a physician, he knew that employees of the General hospital had received checks with amounts deducted to be used to meet campaign expenses of the Democratic machine.

"They were not asked for contributions," said Dr. Wells. "They were forced to give by having it taken out of their pay."

Referring to the statement made Thursday by Ewing Y. Mitchell, Frederick E. Whitten, candidate for councilman at large from the second district, said:

"Mitchell, an appointee of President Roosevelt, would not have uttered the statement if he thought the President would object to it. The President is about as interested in the coming Kansas City election as he was in the recent New York election. It is characteristic of the Roosevelt family to fight bosses."

Other speakers were Thomas Leslie Johnson, John R. Suddarth, Claude A. Ferguson and William H. Wilson all fusion candidates; the Rev. T. H. Wiseman and Miss Harriet Houston. Dr. Hollie Linder presided.

TWO NEGROES NOMINATED IN WYANDOTTE COUNTY PRIMARY

Negroes of Wyandotte county made a creditable showing in the primaries Tuesday both at the polls and as candidates for office.

Dr. W. M. Blount was renominated for the fourth time to represent the Eighth district in the state legislature with a poll of 5,125. Opposing his renomination were Forrest R. Anderson with 1,023 votes and Franklin Bradley Jr., with 1,371 votes.

Blount's record in the house at Topeka was deserving of renomination. He is the only Negro in the Kansas legislature.

His recent and most outstanding contribution as representative is the widespread probe into Jim Crow conditions in medical, nurses and R.O.T.C., departments at the University of Kansas. He is chairman of this investigating committee and findings will be reported to the legislature at the fall term.

He was also instrumental in having a law passed which saved taxpayers $34,000 in elimination of off-year election of city officials and also formed the measure which made it possible for Negroes to have as assistant city attorney in Kansas City, Kas., for the first time in 40 years. He also defeated the tax measure which would have burdened taxpayers with $1,500,000 in bond issue by building of Seventh street bridge. The bridge has since been erected by federal funds at no cost to the community.

In a cornered race for county commissioner Dr. A. Porter Davis emerged winner in the second district with a majority of 3,955 votes. This district is in the same territory that comprises the Eighth legislative district. This is the first time a Negro has been nominated for commissioner.

Kansas City Star 11-16-34

St. Louis Demos Victors

Kansas City

Frank S. Bledsoe, Native Texan, Is First Democratic Judge

R. C. Fisher

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — The avalanche of Democratic votes which swept into power every aspirant to major city offices here last Tuesday, extended to the justice of the peace and constable races where the abolishment of G. O. P. office-holders was almost complete.

Four Republicans miraculously escaped the onslaught, and three of them were Negroes.

Known as Big "4"

During their campaign these candidates were referred to as the "Big Four," but personally known as Judge Charles H. Turpin, Judge Robert E. Walker, white; Constable Langston Harrison and Constable William (Billy) Morant. They won easily in the sixth ward strongholds, where Richard W. Kent, prominent business man and former owner of the St. Louis Stars baseball club, is Republican committeeman.

The Republicans formerly held a tight grip on the constable and justice of peace offices in St. Louis. Prior to the election 10 of 11 justices were of that party, several of them Negroes.

First Democratic Judge

The fifth constabulary district race resulted in the defeat of G. M. Allen, Negro lawyer, and Harry C. Meyers, white, Republican candidates for justice of the peace, by Attorney Frank S. Bledsoe, Negro and Richard Fitzibbons, white, Democrats.

Judge Bledsoe, native Texan, enters his new field of endeavor properly equipped. He was graduated from the Law School of Howard university in 1922. He married the former Nathelia Sawyer of Topeka, Kas., who was a teacher of Vashon high school, St. Louis.

The vote on constable in this district saw Ira A. Dorsey, Negro, and Gabriel Roth, Republican incumbents, decisively beaten by Jordan W. Chambers, first colored man to be elected on Democratic ticket and Frank M. O'Neil white, Democrat.

Political - 1934

Missouri.

Elections.

COBB SEEKS JUSTICE OF PEACE POST

Jefferson City Attorney to Run for Election in August Primary

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Robert S. Cobb, local attorney, has indicated that he will seek the office of Justice of the Peace in this township, subject to the August primary. Mr. Cobb will run on the Republican ticket. He pointed out that the law requires three justices in this township but that seldom do more than two justices serve. The county court made an appointment to fill a vacancy and the third justice never qualified.

R. S. COBB

Cobb has had 25 years of experience in serving the public. He has been a teacher, Civil Service employe, Industrial Commission secretary and Compensation Commission assistant. Mr. Cobb has made history in the capital city in that he was the first Negro attorney to establish himself here and will be the first to run for a major office.

He is a trustee in Quinn Chapel A. M. E. church, grand treasurer of the U. B. F. and S. M. T. lodge and a former Y. M. C. A. secretary. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Rhubottom, a teacher in the St. Louis public schools, in 1924. He has three children, by a former marriage, Mary Elizabeth a teacher in the public school at Moberly; John M., student at Lincoln university, and Robert Jr., a student at the local public schools.

He is the son of the late Prof. John S. Cobb of Cape Girardeau for whom the high school is named in that city.

Cobb 3-16-34 Pos-Dispatch

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

APR 12 1934

St. Clair Insurgent Democrats Name Two in Primary

Administration Faction Scores Heavily in Primary; G. O. P. Vote Light.

The Administration faction, comprised of local patronage forces, lost two contests in the battle with the New Deal faction in the St. Clair County primary Tuesday, but otherwise was generally successful. This is on the basis of complete, unofficial returns from the county's 172 precincts.

The Democratic vote totaled around 35,000, bearing up advance predictions it would be the heaviest in the party's history. The Republicans set a new low with a total of around 9000 votes.

The two Democratic nominations captured by the New Dealers were those for State Senator, where Louis J. Menges defeated H. Grady Allen, the Administration man, and for membership in the County Board of Review, where Eugene Hayes nosed out Fred Blumenkamp, who bore the Administration colors.

The Administration faction captured the important nominations for Sheriff, Congressman from the Twenty-second District, County Treasurer and other positions. Carl J. Feickert, Administration candidate for Probate Judge, was defeated but not by a New Deal candidate. Paul H. Beis, an independent, supported by State's Attorney Louis P. Zerweck, who otherwise was aligned with the Administration faction, defeated Feickert.

Negro Apparently Nominated.

Dr. A. H. Smith, Negro dentist, as one of two Democrats nominated for member of the State Legislature from the Forty-ninth District. This result was produced by concentration of Negro voting strength on Smith in a field of thirteen candidates. Frank Holten, incumbent, is the other nominee. Grover C. Borders, incumbent, who bore the New Deal label, failed to be renominated.

The only only incumbent to suffer defeat was William Frech, Probate Clerk, who lost to the Administration candidate, Leonard O. Reinhardt. Eugene Widman, New Dealer, was third in this race. Frech is an independent.

State Treasurer—Carl L. Anderson, 653; Edward C. Diedrich, 532; Joseph L. Moore, 1939; William J. Stratton, 5230.

State School Superintendent—Francis G. Blair, 5514; George A. Selters, 1001.

Congressmen at Large, two to be nominated—Epler C. Mills, 1385; C. Wayland Brooks, 3118; Stephen A. Day, 864; William G. Edens, 724; Milton E. Jones, 1273; Leslie S. Lowden, 1784; James A. McCallum, 640.

Congressman, Twenty-second District—Jesse R. Brown, unopposed.

State Central Committeeman—Finis P. Ernest, Jr., 3073; R. R. Thomas, 4594.

State Senator, Forty-ninth District—Waldo B. Isom, 2482; W. R. Weber, 4304.

State Legislature, two to be nominated—R. H. Huschle, 6604; E. J. Abt, 2581; Jean P. Drury, 3177; Harry Stenzel, 1240; A. J. Stocker, 3803; Calvin D. Johnson, 3698; John W. Budina, 1384; Otto Scharth, 1117.

County Judge—C. C. Dreman, 3379; Bart E. Schmitt, 3235.

County Clerk—A. J. Mollman, unopposed.

Probate Judge—Le R. F. Perrin, 4400; Quinten E. Spivey, 2029.

Probate Clerk—Ludwig G. Daesch, 2399; James M. Segraves, 4018.

Sheriff—George V. Gruenewald, 5498; Walter Nichols, 2215.

County Treasurer—Gus A. Miller, 4486; Richard J. Eggman, 2030.

County School Superintendent—Wiley B. Garvin, unopposed.

Member Board of Review—Henry Vogt, 1832; Charles A. Scherrer, 1930; Charles H. McNutt, 945; A. J. Hepp, 1507.

Members Board of Assessors, two to be nominated—Claus E. Tietjen and Frank W. Lembke, unopposed.

Senatorial Committeeman, Forty-ninth District, three to be elected—Edward E. Miller and F. G. Goodfellow, unopposed. No third candidate.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES

JUL 13 1934

NEGRO ATTORNEYS LIST JUDICIAL INDORSEMENTS

The Mound City Bar Association, an organization of Negro attorneys, has announced the results of a referendum among the thirty-two Negro lawyers in St. Louis on candidates for judiciary offices here in the primary election August 7.

The indorsements for the circuit bench follow:

REPUBLICAN.
(Nine to be nominated.)

William H. Killoren	George L. Stemmler
Claude O. Pearcy	David E. Blair
Fred J. Hoffmeister	Sigmund Bass
John W. Calhoun	Richard C. Hart
Erwin G. Ossing	

DEMOCRATIC.

O'Neill Ryan	Thomas J. Rowe, Jr.
Robert J. Kirkwood	James M. Douglas
Eugene Sartorius	Samuel H. Liberman
Edgar H. Wayman	James E. King
Harry F. Russell	

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR TIMES

OCT 6 1934

Finegan vs. Rosecan.

Editor Star-Times: Contrary to one of your correspondents in this column a few days ago, my guess is that the Negro Bar Association was acting in the public interest as well as for the Negro lawyers when it indorsed Judge Finnegan for Prosecuting Attorney Rosecan's place. Has the writer of that letter forgotten Judge Rosecan's career on the City Court bench? Maybe he doesn't remember the charges of laxity in Judge Rosecan's court in traffic law cases, made by Joseph T. Davis in September, 1928, when Mr. Davis was head of the Safety Council. What about the 600 out of 1,435 convicted speeders that Judge Rosecan paroled that same year? Or the statements of Oliver T. Remmers, chairman of the Republican City Committee and an active member of the Safety Council, along the same line, that politicians were "fronting" for persons arrested as traffic violators? It's not so many years ago that Comptroller Nolte held up Judge Rosecan's pay check because his taxes were unpaid for 1916 and 1917, and 1921 and 1924, long before the present hard times.

My opinion is that Mr. Rosecan can't stand on his record and Judge Finnegan can. Whether Judge Finnegan appoints a Negro assistant or not, it's poor policy to re-elect anybody as prosecuting attorney whose official career has been open to as much criticism as Harry Rosecan's.

SIMPLE SIMO

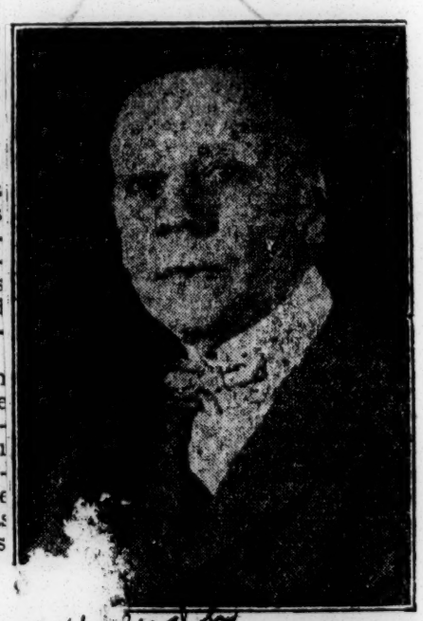
Blount Wins; Davis Loses

Dr. W. M. Blount of Wyandotte county, Kansas City, Kas., was reelected to his fourth term in the state legislature, Tuesday, by 7,768 votes over his white opponent, C. D. Wells, who polled 6,136 votes. He represented the eighth district.

Representative Blount led the probe last winter on discrimination against Negro students at the University of Kansas before the house committee.

Dr. A. Porter Davis, also of Wyandotte county, was nosed out for the office of county commissioner by his white opponent, Frank Brown, by a margin of 231 votes. Davis polled 6,697 against Brown's 6,928 total.

Re-elected



CHARLES TURPIN

Ve. ... publican leader in St. Louis, who ... turned ... owner as justice of the ... last week.

ELECTED CONSTABLES

LANGSTON HARRISON

WILLIAM A. MORANT

St. Louis voters went to the polls last Tuesday and elected three constables and two justices of the peace. Morant and Harrison were elected on the Republican ticket.

MAKE POLITICS PRODUCE RESULTS

In the primary campaign just closed, THE CALL followed its general policy of helping those candidates in whom it found merit, and omitted mention, even by way of criticism, of the others. We think our course the reasonable one for Negroes to pursue. We need in office officials who will apply the laws fairly and thereby give us whatever chance our merits deserve.

Punishing enemies is a negative policy that gets us nowhere. We can prove ever so many candidates unfit; the others might have been as unsatisfactory to us had they been tested in the same situations. On the other hand, choosing candidates for their merit is a positive way to find the men who will fill public office in the letter and spirit of the law. Proving that one candidate voted against an appropriation for Howard university does not prove that another would not vote the same way if he had been in Congress.

Especially do we insist that Negro candidates run on merit. White voters will excuse themselves no matter what kind of a misfit they choose of their own. They will never stop pointing out the shortcomings of unworthy Negroes. We do our a grave injury by offering men whose sole argument for themselves is that they are Negroes. True, Negroes ought to have a share of public honors and responsibilities, but only worthy ones are to be entrusted with them, and they should be presented for their merit rather than for their color.

Merit is a requirement for public officials, and by merit, not by the lack of it, they should be chosen. Shoot at a target and you may hit at it. To aim at all the places where it is not and withhold your shot, is to hit nothing.

THE CALL's policy of choosing a candidate for his merits works better than supporting one because we hate the other. Our way encourages the good official to do better. The other way is likely to choose a trimmer who simply escapes doing wrong, and could never have the backbone to do good.

Choosing one candidate or one party because of hate for the other is trying to go ahead while looking forward. No wise man commits himself to such foolish procedure. Furthermore it is a lazy method. It calls for no brains. Anyone can oppose and give "because" as a reason.

We have never agreed with those Negroes who make themselves conspicuous in public affairs by their rantings against the opposition. In the long run they create impressions which hurt their people. If one set of them proves that all Republicans are ingrates and the other set claims all Democrats are deliberate oppressors, the white public, which is always more prone to answer the call of a common race than to divide over politics, soon concludes that Negroes are not deserving of good will. We must remember that we need many and we must win those friends by ourselves a steadying hand in our upward climb, being friendly.

THE MAKINGS OF A TRAGEDY

The gist of the Negro's appeal in the United States is that he be included in the application of the principles enunciated in the Constitution and the gospel of Jesus. It follows that he must himself be guided by those principles if he wishes them to prevail for his benefit. For that reason the nature of the campaign made by one Negro candidate for office in Kansas City, Kansas is to be regretted.

In a community which used to be a hot bed of the Ku Klux Klan, this candidate said he cared nothing about white people. This is a most remarkable statement in the mouth of any man depending upon popular vote. At least it is foolish. It will prove a handicap to Negroes for many years if the whites of that city come to believe it represents Negro opinion. It is the Ku Klux Klan in a black night shirt instead of white.

Kansas City, Kansas is a city where Negroes have held high position and cut a great figure in public life. Despite the efforts of the Klan, it has maintained cordiality between the races. Dr. A. Porter Davis, the candidate who made the statement, is free to care nothing about whites if it pleases him. But as a candidate, a spokesman for his people, it will be a handicap hard to overcome, if he is considered representative of Negro opinion.

It is not possible to pass by Dr. Davis's very unusual bid for office without condemning also a slur which he cast upon his own people. In one of his public addresses, he told a story, that story which probably led to his defeat. In it he described the humiliation he felt in his youth when as a waiter he was employed to serve a white banquet. We cannot understand how any man doing honest work could be ashamed of it.

Negro waiters used to be numerous. They were contributors to Negro home life, church and lodge, and were the one group which made for their people points of contact with the leading citizens of every community. The Negro group would be poor without the advantages Negro waiters opened up to them through their acquaintance with officials, bankers, railroad executives and other captains of industry.

White voters in the district where Dr. Davis made his race, indicated very clearly that they were not animated by his race feeling, because the gave another Negro candidate a very gratifying majority. Here's hoping his was the last of Negro efforts at creating animosity between the races.

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Political-1934

Elections.

Nebraska

EDITOR SEEKS OFFICE.

OMAHA, Neb., May 11. — John Benjamin, editor and publisher of the Omaha Chronicle, has entered the campaign here for the Republican nomination for state representative.

Guide
Omaha-Neb.
AUG 11 1934

The Battle Royal Is On for the Democratic Nomination for Congressman for the 2nd District

The battle royal is on for the Democratic nomination for Congress of the 2nd district, between the Omaha World Herald, Nebraska's largest metropolitan paper and the unorganized Omaha and Douglas County weekly newspapers. The Herald has taken as their candidate, Charles F. McLaughlin, and the Omaha Douglas County weeklies have taken for their candidate, H. H. Harper, the real author of the Federal Housing Bill which has become a law.

Wednesday A. M. the battle royal will come to an end and Omaha's future political office seekers will be able to settle once for always as to whether the World Herald is the power behind the throne or the Omaha and Douglas County weeklies are the power behind the throne.

It is to be wondered if the weeklies win the battle will H. H. Harper stand by the weeklies that nominated him or will he do as the average politician does—drop the maker and seek the enemies camp. If past political history means any thing this will mean his defeat in the November election. If hard work and contact will win a campaign, it is said by many of Mr. Harper's friends, that he stands out paramount for the Democratic nomination for Congressman of the Second district.

Mr. Harper has worked every section of the second district to a perfection and his cool-collected disposition has made him many friends among strangers that did not know him before this campaign started. He has made his daily contact with all avenues of outlet for his campaign platform. Harper can't lose in this battle matters not what the results are on Tuesday's primary. His contact and new acquaintances will be worth the price he has paid in this campaign, for his future political battles. It is predicted that he has actually met and shaken the hands of 85 percent of the Negro registered Democratic voters. Mr. Harper wishes to express through the colums of the Omaha Guide, his appreciation for the way the Negro Democrats have received him in his campaign for Congressman for the Second district of Nebraska.

Watch for Tuesday's results as to who can put a caniddate over, the weeklies or the daily.

OMAHA, NEB.
EVE. BEE NEWS
OCT 26 1934

Candidates Endorsed

The Negro Nonpartisan Voters and Civic league Thursday night announced endorsement of the following candidates:

Robert G. Simmons for United States Senate, long term; J. H. Kemp, Fullerton, United States Senate, short term; District Judge Herbert Rhoades, Congress, Second district; Roy L. Cochran, governor; Walter H. Jurgenson, lieutenant governor; John Hopkins, sheriff; Sidney J. Gottneid, clerk of district court; Frank L. Frost, county attorney; Grace Berger, county clerk; Sam K. Greenleaf, county assessor, and William Green, county surveyor. The group also endorsed several candidates for state legislature.

Elect White Man Plea Refused in Nebraska Race

(Special to the AFRO)

OMAHA, Nebr. — Placards and circulars with a plea to vote for Dan Phillips, the only white candidate for the ninth legislative district seat, intended to raise the race question, acted as a boomerang to Phillips in the recent elections and he trailed behind his two colored opponents, one a Democrat and the other a Republican.

B-1-34

John Adams, Jr., Republican garnered 1308 votes; Johnny Owen, the Democrat, obtained 1202 ballots, while Phillips's campaign netted him only 1000 votes in a district which is predominantly white.

Baltimore

Phillips's circular carried the following query:

"Do we want a white man to represent this district? I am the only white candidate for the legislature in this district. Both Democratic and Republican candidates are N———. I filed a petition to get on the ballot but the court ruled I filed one day too late, consequently my name must be written in and a cross placed in the square if you wish to vote for me."

Both the circulars and placards contained reproductions of the state ticket for the ninth district. The following instructions were given in Phillips's campaign literature: "To vote for a white man, mark an X in square on blank line and write in name of Dan Phillips as above."

Aside from being a white man, Phillips set forth that his other qualifications were that he was in close touch with legislative needs of both working man and business man, and that he would be obliged to no one except the people who might elect him. Just after his appeal to vote for him, some one who was not a rubber stamp, Phillips closed with the appeal that the voter write in the name of the only white candidate.

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING BEE NEWS
OCT 28 1934

Approve Candidates

Negro Nonpartisan Voters and Civic league, in conjunction with Roosevelt post No. 30, American Legion; National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, Negro Business and Professional Men's league, endorsed the following candidates for members of the board of education: Mrs. Ida Levin, Fred A. Wright, M. F. Mulvaney, Leonard A. Hammes, Frank L. Johnson, Herbert King. Pari-mutuel racing and repeal amendments were also endorsed by the Negro Nonpartisan Voters and Civic league.

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING WORLD HERALD
OCT 27 1934

Negro Club Lists Slate for Election

A slate of candidates for the coming election was drafted by the Negro Nonpartisan Voters and Civics league Thursday night. It includes:

Democrats—R. L. Cochran for governor, Walter H. Jurgensen for lieutenant governor, Harry Swanson for secretary of state, W. B. Price for state auditor, George E. Hall for state treasurer, W. H. Wright for attorney general, John Hopkins for sheriff, Otto J. Bauman for county treasurer, Bill Green for county surveyor, Charles E. Burns for county commissioner, George T. Sullivan for state senator.

Republicans—Robert Simmons for senator, J. H. Kemp for short-term senator, Herbert Rhoades for congressman, Lee N. Swanson for land commissioner, Robert Marsh for railway commissioner, Sidney Gottneid for clerk of the district court, Frank L. Frost for county attorney, Grace Berger for county clerk, Sam K. Greenleaf for county assessor, Frank C. Best and Joseph F. Steiger for county commissioners, John Adams, jr., for Ninth district representative and Roy M. White for Tenth district representative.

Nonpolitical—Charles W. Taylor for state superintendent and Henry M. Eaton for county superintendent.

OMAHA, NEB.
EVE. BEE NEWS
SEP 26 1934

Political Group To Meet 4 Times

The Negro Non-partisan Voters and Civic league, meeting Tuesday nighat 2417 No. 24th St., completed plans for four campaign meetings prior to the fall election. Democratic and Republican candidates will appear twice.

Charles Davis, league campaign manager, announced.

Democratic candidates scheduled to speak at the Oct. 2 meeting are Edward S. Burke, for United States senator; Charles F. McLaughlin, for United States Congress; Roy Cochran, for governor; James T. English for county attorney, and John Hopkins, for sheriff. Other candidates will be introduced.

Elections -

Jersey Candidate

DR. GEORGE EMMETT BELL
physician, of Montclair, N.J., who has announced his candidacy for the general assembly on the Republican ticket. He is a graduate of Howard University and is prominent in fraternals.

BURRELL ANNOUNCES FOR LEGISLATURE

Afro-American 2-24-34

NEWARK, N.J.—(DNS)—Former Assemblyman Mercer Burrell has announced his candidacy for nomination in the Republican primaries for re-election to the state legislature.

During his term of office, Mr. Burrell introduced ten bills, the most important of which was the Burrell labor bill which prohibited discrimination in public employment.

Burrell's campaign committee has announced the receipt of endorsements from thirty-five organizations throughout the county, including the leading ministers and officers of principal fraternal orders.

Many Essex Countians have signed a petition in support of Burrell and plans are being made for a gigantic rally and demonstration.

ENGLEWOOD GOP FAILS TO PICK COUNCILMAN

Afro-American

ENGLEWOOD, N.J.—Fourth Ward Republicans failed again last Tuesday night to select a candidate for councilman following withdrawal from the race of Police Commissioner Albert Moskin, president of the Fourth Ward Republican Club, and admittedly the strongest candidate.

Organization followers had assembled with every indication that a unanimous decision would be reached as far as the Fourth Ward Republican Club is concerned regardless of the threatened bolt of the Colored Young Republican Club and the Progressive Political Club to support a colored candidate.

It was openly charged by several of the speakers that threats of reprisal in his business from colored voters in the ward had been made to Moskin in the event that he did not withdraw.

Mrs. Thompson, a leader among the county committeewomen, and a member of the Young Republican Club, assailed both that organization and the Progressive Political Club for their actions as "obstructionism with no good purpose."

Conditions became so bad at one point in the meeting that a motion was introduced that the Fourth Ward Republicans should allow the election to go to the Democrats by default. A motion was finally adopted to defer action to still another meeting.

The Young Republican Club and the Progressive Political Club are using their position as a lever to force concessions and will probably succeed in forcing the issue in the primaries and in the fall for a definite showdown as to whether the colored man in that ward is to receive any recognition or not.

Englewood is only one of the Bergen County cities in which the Republicans' grip has been considerably weakened.

DEMOCRATS PICK DR. ALEXANDER

Afro-American

NEWARK, N.J.—(DNS) — Essex County Democrats have drafted Dr. Walter G. Alexander, former Republican legislator, nationally known physician of Orange, and militant leader for their Assembly ticket.

Dr. Alexander was the first colored man to serve in the New Jersey Legislature, being elected in 1920 and again in 1921, both times on the Republican ticket. In 1931 he bolted the party as a protest against the supposed neglect of the wishes of colored Republicans by the white bosses.

Since joining the Democratic ranks, the doctor has not been very active except in the anti-Baird campaign of 1931. He is supposed to be opposed to the treatment of the colored Democrats by Governor A. Harry Moore and has several times spoken publicly on this subject.

Dr. Leo Granger and Dr. James Lee are still being prominently mentioned for the position in the event that Dr. Alexander should later decide to retire.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER
APR 11 1934

South Orange Builder Gets Congress Call

Incumbent to Run as Seely Faction's Choice in 11th District

BELL FOR ASSEMBLY

County G.O.P. Picks Him to Represent Colored Voters

George H. Becker, prominent South Orange builder, has been designed to run for the Congressional nomination in the 11th Congressional District with support of the Essex County Republican Committee, County Chairman Salmon announced yesterday.

Becker will oppose Representative Cavicchia for the nomination. Following differences with Salmon Cavicchia was cut lose from organization support and will run with the backing of the anti-Salmon faction headed by William H. Seely and Arthrur T. Vanderbilt.

Becker's Record

Becker served 13 years as a member of the South Orange Village Board of Trustees, four of which he was president. He is foreman of the present County Grand Jury, director of the Savings Investment and Trust Co., East Orange; vice president of the Associated Bankers Title and Mortgage Co., and president of the United Republican Club of South Orange.

He developed the Newstead and University Court residential sections of the village. He lives with his wife and two children at 230 Wyoming avenue.

Salmon Foes Busy

The Anti-Salmonites are engaged in compiling their ticket to oppose that of the county committee. They expect to have it ready Friday.

Salmon also announced that Dr. George E. Bell of Montclair would replace Dr. Frank S. Hargraves as representative of colored voters on the Assembly slate.

Dr. Hargraves has served three terms in the Assembly. Dr. Bell was chosen upon recommendation of Russell Gates, Montclair chairman

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER
APR 15 1934

Colored Voters Favor 3 Belleville Candidates

Commissioner Waters, Edward W Abromson and Joseph King, candidates for the Belleville commission yesterday received the endorsement of three colored organizations, the United Brotherhood of Colored Americans, the Belleville Colored Political Club and the Silver Lake Colored Political Club.

A statement said the records of all had been studied and they "would give impartial representation" to Belleville.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER
MAY 2 1934

SPEAKER ASKS SUBPOENAS BE SENT BY MAIL

Eleventh Ward Club Has an Interesting Program of Discussion.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Reublican Club at 334 Palisadle avenue, Jersey City, last night, John Davey criticized the custom of sending out subpoenas by policemen. He said they should be mailed out by the city clerk.

As an illustration of what he meant, he said he knew of a woman in the Eleventh Ward who was ill in bed from a heart attack when a policeman called with a subpoena It was a matter of little importance, but the experience was such a shock to the woman that she fainted and has been under the care of a physician since.

George Jensen, candidate for the Assembly, criticized voting irregularities in the Eleventh Ward. He said investigation had shown that three persons who voted as Republicans n the Eleventh District of the Eleventh Ward had not resided there for four years and that another of these Republican voters had never lived there. This is the district where Anthony Wayne Watson, Richards leader in the ward, lives.

Candidate Residence Confusing

Jensen said that Walter Marron. Republican candidate for Freeholder on the Richards ticket, filed for freeholder from 341 Palisade avenue, for county committeeman from 206 Ogden avenue, and that he resides at 164 Ogden avenue. He said Marron's purpose was to run for committeeman in a different district from the one in which he resides, as he feared he might be defeated in his own district. Jensen said the city clerk had thrown out Marron's petition for committeeman.

Fred Conwell, Negro candidate for the Assembly, who addressed the meeting, said that at the Richards rally for Negroes at Public School No. 14 last night, four of the speakers were from outside the county and two outside the State

Another speaker was James Borden of the Dan Fitzhenry Association.

It was announced that George Jensen and President John V. Hartung would hold a school for election officers and candidates for county committeemen and women in the clubrooms on May 8, 9 and 13.

Mrs. Eliza Amelung reported that Saturday's night's dance was a great success. Mrs. Barnes of 118 Hutton street was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange a pedlar's parade and dance for the last Saturday in May.

President Hartung spoke of the good work done by the Bureau of Elections in getting rid of floaters planted for the election in Union City.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
COURIER NEWS

MAY 12 1934

NAACP Mass Meeting Hears Office-Seekers

Candidates from both major political parties spoke at the mass meeting under direction of the Good Government Committee of the Plainfield Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Reform Hall last night.

The Rev. J. V. McIver of Englewood was the principal speaker. He spoke forcefully of the political status of the Negro in New Jersey. Two choruses under the direction of James Bolling and James Upshur sang.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

MAY 22 1934

Burrell Defends Yancey Support

Asserts Efforts to Make Negro Third Ward Chairman Were Legitimate

J. Mercer Burrell, Negro candidate for Assembly on the Clean Government Republican slate, today denied his attempts to get members of the county committee in the Third Ward to support a Negro for ward chairman were anything but legitimate.

Thirteen of the twenty members of the committee in the ward voted Sunday night for Samuel P. Bernhaut, a legal assistant in the Newark Law Department, as successor to Joseph Heimberg as ward chairman. Another vote for Bernhaut was cast by proxy. Bernhaut is a supporter of Jesse R. Salmon.

Six of the thirteen said Burrell had asked them to support Roger Yancey, Negro. Burrell objected particularly to a statement by Bernhaut that "an attempt had been made by others" to bribe committee members.

"The net result is to produce the impression that the 'others' mentioned were in some way connected with my legitimate attempts to secure votes for a candidate for ward leader," Burrell declared. "Such is absolutely untrue, as my efforts were entirely by way of an appeal to the race pride and loyalty of the thirteen county committee members of the colored race who represent 12,000 members of the race who reside in the Third Ward.

"The gentleman who was most prominently mentioned is a bona fide resident of the ward, and was a supporter of the Clean Government movement. Such a man should have been far more acceptable to the majority of the voters of the Third Ward than a man who actually resides in the Ninth Ward and who supported Chairman Salmon, who was an arch enemy of the Clean Government group.

"I know nothing on which a charge of 'unfair tactics' could be based, unless it is that Mr. Bernhaut believed that he had some proprietary right in the votes of some of the successful county committee contestants because he financed them on Election Day. It would also be an excellent thing to have Mr. Bernhaut list the promises, both financially and by way of patronage, that were made by him and his supporters in order to secure their votes."

REPUBLICAN
Rutherford, N. J.
APR 26 1934

Negro Voters to Meet Here on Monday Night

Negro voters of Rutherford and East Rutherford are urged to attend Monday night's meeting under the auspices of the Colored Voters' Association to be held at Mt. Ararat Baptist Church, at 8:30 o'clock.

Dr. Hargraves, colored assemblyman from Essex County, will be the principal speaker. Dr. Askew, president of the Colored Voters' Association of Bergen County will also speak. All local and county candidates are invited.

TIMES
Belleville, N. J.
APR 19 1934

COLORED LEAGUE GIVES SUPPORT TO CANDIDATES

The Colored Political League held a meeting Monday evening at 27 High street and endorsed the following candidates: Patrick A. Waters, William H. Williams, William D. Clark and Frank J. Carragher. Charles Sloan is secretary of the group.

Defeat Of Democratic Candidate In New Jersey Laid To DePriest Speech

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

LAWNSIDE, N. J., Nov. 15—(By UNP)—To a speech made by the defeated Congress Oscar DePriest of Illinois in Newark during the recent election is laid the blame for the defeat of Democratic candidates in last Tuesday's election, here.

In the election, Mayor John H. Brown was re-elected over the Democratic candidate, William Williams. Brown received 336 votes and Williams 206 votes. Alfred Wright polled 328 votes and Thos. Lawrence 324 votes on the Republican ticket for City Council while C. W. Moore polled 212 votes and James V. Adams, 210 votes on the Democratic ticket. Vernon Vincent polled 324 votes to fill the unexpired term of Layton C. Brinkley, who resigned several months ago from City Council.

Charles C. Farmer, Sr., ran on the Democratic ticket for the unexpired Council term, but received only 19 votes. A split in the Democratic party added to the DePriest incident to bring its defeat.

The Republicans paraded through Lawnside broadcasting the fact that DePriest had said in his Newark speech that anyone who voted a Democratic ticket was a "skunk." This speech was made during the Newark campaign when DePriest appeared at the William Street Kean-Hoffman headquarters followed by an armed guard.

Mayor Brown has been chief executive of New Jersey's all-colored borough for a number of terms. Williams, his opponent, has been a constant candidate for the mayoralty post. Not only a election time, but also when issues arise in the council at their monthly meetings, Williams has frequent clashes with Brown and other Republicans.

Williams is along in years, but is noted for his nerve and vigor. Every election, he points out, the Democratic figures mount.

This year the Democrats published their own newspaper here. The job as mayor pays no salary, but it will do so when the population of Lawnside reaches a higher figure.

OCT 16 1934

Colored Voters Hear Kean

Meeting in Lincoln High School Preceded by Parade —Senator Sees Doom of Individual Liberty, Equal Opportunity.

Senator Hamilton F. Kean, Republican candidate for reelection, carried forward his attack on the policies of the Roosevelt administration in an address at a rally of negro voters in Lincoln High School, Jersey City, last night. The rally, at which Raymond Alleyne was chairman, was preceded by a parade of negro and independent Republican units.

Senator Kean charged that the New Deal program of the Democratic administration would spell the doom of individual liberty and equal opportunity. He said:

"People came from foreign shores to this country to find liberty. They came to seek the opportunities that were guaranteed under our constitution.

"That is what we still want. That is what we are fighting for—equal opportunity for all—equal jjustice for all, black and white.

"That is good democratic doctrine. Good Democrats were for that doctrine for many years. Now they are going to regiment the people. It means that if a man is a shoemaker he remains a shoemaker all his life. It means that not only will a man be forced to remain in his same jojb all his life, but that, also, his children will be destined to the same work.

"People came here for American opportunity to better themselves. Now they find not the American plan, but the European plan. I want to see the broad road of individual opportunity which America has followed for 147 years kept open. That is what I am fighting for. That is why I think you should vote for me."

Anti-Lynching Bill

Senator Kean spoke, also, of his efforts to obtain passage for his anti-lynching bill and other measures to aid the negroes. He received a warm greeting from the crowd.

In the absence of Harold G. Hoffman, gubernatorial candidate, State Senator John C. Barbour, of Passaic, spoke in his behalf. The state Senator chided Judge William L. Dill on the jjury reform issue, claiming that the Democrats had constantly blocked real jury reform.

The speaker declared, also, that Judge Dill had borrowed from his own and other Republicans' tax relief plans to build up his tax program. He charged that Dill would find it impossible to make the 21 per cent reduction in taxes he promised and still raise $10,000,000 more per year.

He commended Hoffman's declaration that he would agree to new taxes before he would let anyone starve.

Other speakers at the rally included: J. Owen Grundy, candidate for the Boulevard Commission; Anthony L. Montelli, candidate for Congress; George M. Eichler, candidate for State Senator, and several Negro leaders.

A group of Grundy supporters numbering about 500, formed the largest single unit in the parade They marched from Grundy's home on Park street, to Union street where the parade formed. There was a noisy demonstration when the paraders reached the hall.

Political - 1934

Elections.

New Jersey.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

SEP 28 1934

Says Negroes Will Back Hoffman, Kean

Citing the failure to appoint a loyal negro Democrat as postmaster at Vaux Hall, in Union County, Fred M. Conwell, Hudson County's colored Republican candidate for Assembly charged last night at a meeting in People's Palace, Jersey City, the Democratic party as being "faithless as of old."

He declared that although Robert M. Kearse and Dr. John E. Watts ranked first and second on the Civil Service list, their qualifications have been ignored because of pigmy-minded prejudices of the Union County Democratic officials.

Negro Democrats will support wholehearted the Hoffman-Kean ticket because of such glaring inconsistencies as the Vaux Hall episode, he said.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
COURIER-NEWS

DEC 1 0 1934

Negro Council Candidate Is Planned in '35

Negroes of the city will have a candidate for councilman-at-large next year, it was indicated today. The United Republican Club, 324 Richmond Street, is backing Edward H. Yetman, 625 East Third Street, as one of the Republican nominees. The club also is backing Meyer Canter for city clerk.

Mr. Yetman is a clerk with the New York brokerage firm of Carlisle Mellick & Company, 50 Broadway. He has been with the firm for 20 years and was in New York City today as usual. His wife was very certain, however, that he knew nothing of the move to get him to run in the 1935 primary.

Joseph A. Garner, a former president and one of the organizers of the United Republican Club, ran for councilman-at-large in the Republican primary of 1931 but was defeated. He was identified with the Democrats in this year's campaign.

The United Republican Club met last evening with 100 members in attendance, according to Moses Chandler. Mr. Yetman was selected to run for councilman and Mr. Canter was endorsed unanimously for city clerk.

The club, Mr. Chandler said, also went on record to this effect:

"We feel that unless the workers of the party are rewarded for their work it will be impossible to obtain the support of the people for the Republican party."

Political - 1934

New York.

Elections

Young Negro Seeks Assembly Nomination From 21st District

The New York County Colored Democratic Association, Inc., with headquarters at 402 West 140th St., is sponsoring the nomination of Carson DeWitt Baker for the Assembly from the 21st A. D. For a number of years, the district, although 75 percent colored, has been represented in the lower house of the Legislature by a white man.

Mr. Baker is a native of Wilson County, Kansas, and is 29 years of age. He came east to live with relatives in Philadelphia when but a small boy. He attended the public schools of the Quaker City and the University of Pennsylvania. He has recently been a student at New York University and is now doing research work in Public Administration and Government at N. Y. U.

His name will be entered in the fall primaries as a candidate for the regular Democratic nomination.

PRIMARY ELECTION RESULTS.

Last Thursday's primary vote, in which Thomas B. Dyett of the District Attorney's Office defeated James C. Thomas for membership on the Democratic State Committee by 1,549 to 953, signifies that the fight for Negro leadership in the 21st Assembly District virtually has been won. Both Mr. Dyett and Mr. Thomas are Negroes, but the latter was backed by Leader Thomas F. Murray, who entertains hopes of making a relative his successor when his term expires next year.

The Ramapo Democratic Club, Mr. Dyett's political sponsor, while organized by white Democrats, fully appreciates the reasonableness of colored Democrats that the leadership should go to the racial group whose voting ratio in the district is 11 to 5. It is doubtful, however, that the Chicopee Club would have been so soundly trounced had it not been for the valuable assistance given by the Beavers Democratic Club and other independent voters opposed to the Murray regime.

It is said the Beavers threw their strength to the Ramapo candidates with the distinct understanding that members of the latter organization look with favor on future Negro leadership in the 21st A. D. It was just a year ago that the Beavers, under the leadership of Henri W. Shields, conducted an aggressive campaign to wrest the mantle from Thomas F. Murray, and almost succeeded. This year the Beavers Democratic Club was temporarily torn by dissension when Shields aligned himself with Murray.

Eustace V. Dench, the organization designee for the Assembly, also met defeat at the hands of William T. Andrews. The Ramapo's choice won by 1,040 majority. The G. O. P. machine candidate for the Assembly likewise lost, J. Dalmus Steele, popular Elk, getting more votes than H. C. Burton.

Despite the fight made by Hughey Masterson and Chauncey Hooper, each of whom wants to be district leader, against Martin J. Healy, the organization candidate won. Dr. Godfrey Nurse was elected to the Democratic State Committee, and J. E. Stephens is up for re-election to the Assembly. Until the colored voters of the 19th emulate the example of those in the 21st—organize and carry on an intelligent, incessant campaign—the obnoxious Healy who is a discredit to the community, will continue to remain in power.

Friends and supporters of Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick are elated over the remarkable showing he made for the Democratic nomination. Frank J. Taylor received 282,809 votes to Mr. McGoldrick's 190,647. Mr. Taylor, regular Democrat, won by a 92,162 majority, which is not comparable with the one-sided vote usually polled by Tammany candidates prior to the 1933 uprising. On the basis of the big vote given him by Republicans and independent Democrats in the primary election, Joseph D. McGoldrick stands an excellent chance of being retained in office next November.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS
OCT 13 1934

Negro Portia Seeks Assembly Post; Favors Social Reforms

By SALLY MacDOUGALL

A MONTH from now Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter hopes she will be in the New York assembly. Her election would make her the proud possessor of a prefix that never yet has been earned by a woman of her race.

The young Negro woman, who was graduated 10 years ago from Smith College and has her own law office near her home in Harlem, sat in the City Fusion party headquarters today and explained why she was setting out to become the first Negro woman to hold a major political office. She will work nights and days in the next few weeks, she said, spellbinding from pulpits and platforms and street corner boxes urging voters of the 19th Assembly District to let her represent them in Albany.

Her principal political objective, Mrs. Carter explained, was to promote social legislation that would make life easier for her people and create better earning conditions for them.

TUTORED AT COLLEGE

Working nights will be no new experience for this self-made lawyer. She said that it was by tutoring at night that she helped to work her way thru college.

It took a lot of night work, she recalled, to break a record at Smith by becoming the first girl of her race to earn B. A. and M. A. degrees in four years and to help pay her way by tutoring.

"Social legislation for old people and workers interested me more than anything else in the world," Mrs. Carter said. "The principal promise I am making in my speeches is that I shall work for such causes as old age pensions, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation and a better deal for household servants. For years I have felt that household servants should be included in workers' compensation laws."

FATHER WITH Y. M. C. A.

She also thinks it is unfair to compel "broken old people" to wait until they are 70 before becoming eligible for old age pensions.

Mrs. Carter began taking an interest in other people's welfare when she was a child in Atlanta, she recalled, and her father was the first international secretary of his race for the Y. M. C. A. When she was in high school her mother was sent to France as the first Negro woman to work for the Y. M. C. A.

STEPHENS WINS AGAIN IN N. Y. ASSEMBLY RACE

Chicago Defender 11-10-34

Sweeps to Victory In Landslide

By BESSYE J. BEARDEN

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Democratic political landslide which swept Governor Herbert H. Lehman to victory by more than 850,000 votes carried the tail with the head when Assemblyman James Edward Stephens was again re-elected for the fourth time from the 19th assembly district.

Assemblyman Stephens experienced little difficulty in defeating Attorney Eunice Hunton Carter, one of the ablest women in the Race. She is a graduate of Smith college and Fordham university. Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, a friend of the Race, was easily a winner.

J. Dalmus, the "Mayor" of Harlem, a staunch Republican, was no match for William Andrews, Democrat, in the race for a place in the Assembly from the 21st district.

The collapse of the Republican party in New York City was in sharp contrast to Tammany Hall, boisterously hitting the comeback trail from its disastrous defeat of last November at the hands of the fusion party in the municipal election.

The striking pluralities of Democratic candidates were due almost entirely to the New York city vote. Only for Lehman did upstate New York desert its traditional Republicanism to hand over a substantial majority of the vote.

Missed Her Goal

To be the first colored woman ever to be elected a member of a law-making body in the United States was the honor unsuccessfully sought by Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, above, of New York City. Mrs. Carter ran on the Republican ticket for election to the Assembly and had city-wide endorsement. Her mother, Mrs. Addie (Waites) Hunton was born in Norfolk.

Andrew Stephens Wins; Mrs. Carter, Steele Lose in N.Y.

Phila-Amsterdam
11-10-34
Baltimore Md.

(Special to the AFRO)

NEW YORK—The Democratic column won the two colored assemblymen who were elected on the Democratic sweep Tuesday, a sweep which was first and foremost a vote of confidence for the New Deal of the Democratic President, Roosevelt.

James E. Stephens won a fifth term, defeating Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, Republican, in the Nineteenth District.

William T. Andrews climbed to his first public office over J. Dalmus Steele, Republican, of the Twenty-first District. Andrews won by over 4,000, the largest majority a candidate for the assembly has ever amassed.

The greatest surprise was in the Nineteenth, where the training, the reputation, and the significant endorsements of Mrs. Carter were expected to nose our Stephens, despite the fact that he had run over all Republican opposition since 1930. The vote was, Stephens, 7,582; Carter, 6,005; Andrews, 10,832; Steele, 6,701.

Both Mrs. Carter and Steele, although defeated, ran ahead of their Republican colleagues in the district. Andrews, whose election is also a victory for the insurgent Ramapo Democratic Club, will help to give the Democratic majority full control of the lower state house for the first time in eleven years.

It will also give to Harlem two assemblymen, where it has had only one in the past several years.

Andrews, happy, and surrounded by a host of friends, early Wednesday morning, told the AFRO:

"I am very grateful for the very whole-hearted support that the people of my district have given me and I will do everything I can to merit it."

Stephens made the following statement:

"I am grateful for the continued influence of my constituents."

Sol Bloom and Joseph Gavagan, white incumbent Democratic Congressman, from the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts, respectively, were re-elected. The unprecedented day of ballot-casting which catapulted a Democratic comptroller into the Fusion, anti-Tammany administration of Mayor LaGuardia, was a landslide in every way.

Democrats won; Republicans were left trailing, and the minor parties didn't have a chance.

Brief Biographical Sketches Of Candidates In New York State

Jan. 1935

NEW YORK CITY— Herewith are presented brief sketches of the candidates for state office in New York and a summary of the platforms on which they ran in Tuesday's election.

JAMES E. STEPHENS

James E. Stephens, successful Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the nineteenth district, to succeed himself, is a loyal Tammany man, and the "machine" has put him over in four elections, since the Democratic sweep of 1930.

Mr. Stephens is a graduate of the Howard University law school, but has never practiced. He is interested in real estate and other ventures.

He was not endorsed by any of the non-partisan agencies because, to quote the bulletine of the Citizens' Union, although "likeable," he is an "ineffective organization man."

Mr. Stephens introduced and saw through an amendment to the state alcoholic law which provides that any establishment dealing in liquors which draws the color line in the accommodation of patrons, may lose licenses. Another law passed under his sponsorship made illegal any racial discrimination on state and municipal work projects.

J. DALMUS STEELE

J. Dalmus Steele, unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly in the twenty-first district, had to compete against William T. Andrews, Democrat, a graduate of Howard University and the Columbia law school.

Mr. Steele is a self-made man, with a fine reputation for honesty and an unchallengeable record for interest in the community.

He was born in Eutaw, Alabama, in 1889; went as far as the Alabama normal schools of his time, and then came to New York. Here he studied business at Heffley's Institute, Brooklyn, and has tried his hands in real estate and in the printing business.

He is best known however, as a leading figure of the St. Mark's Methdist Episcopal Church, as a past exalted ruler of Manhattan Lodge of Elks and now district deputy and as a powerful speaker.

There is scarcely an activity of civic and social welfare importance in the city in which he has not taken a part and which he has not aided by compaigning or by his contributions.

Last year he was nominated and was ceded a good chance to win, but mechanical difficulties on the voting machines kept a large number of his followers from being able to vote for him.

Mr. Steele is married and lives with his family at 137 Edgecombe Avenue.

WILLIAM T. ANDREWS

William T. Andrews, 35, successful Democratic candidate in the 21st Assembly district, wore the colors of the Ramapo Democratic Club, a political organization which has been fighting for a new deal uptown, so far as Democratic politics is concerned.

He won supporters from both insurgent Democrats who want to see new leadership and from the regular organization, but he is still remembered as the insurgent who ran against the Chicopee (regular) candidate in the primaries.

He was born in South Carolina, was graduated from Howard University and from the Columbia Law School. He is an Elk and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Mr. Andrews is noted best, however, for his seven years as counsel to the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during which time he won many cases against discrimination. He has also drafted bills seeking fuller rights and safeguards for Negroes.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews live at 408 Edgecombe Avenue.

PLATFORMS

There was little difference in the platforms of the several candidates. The Democrats promised to "uphold the hands of President Roosevelt," but beyond that all candidates presented a list of promises especially suited for their community.

Mr. Steele is particularly interested in getting domestic servants under the State Compensation Law; the others want immediate action on slum clearance, or unemployment insurance, or to check credit houses in the "unjust confiscation" of furniture bought on the installment plan.

All candidates wanted appointments of the Harlem districts so that it will be possible to send a Negro to Congress, and lower rates for electricity gas and telephone service.

FLUSHING, N. Y.
NORTH SIDE JOURNAL

DEC 8 1934

Urge Negro Candidate

The Progressive Republican Club of Corona will insist that the next candidate for alderman be a Negro. At a meeting of the Corona Club Thursday night in Community hall the county committeemen were instructed to order the nominating committee to designate a Negro as the Republican candidate for alderman at the next election.

Political - Negro

North Carolina

Elections.

Raleigh, N. C. Times
April 14, 1934

NEGRO SEEKS WAKE OFFICE

Local Negro Running As Democrat For Justice Of Peace

A Negro of this city Saturday joined the large number of Democratic candidates who will seek nomination for county offices in the June primary.

He is H. C. High, of 554 East Davie Street, who filed with the Wake Board of Elections as a candidate for justice of the peace in Raleigh Township.

High informed Secretary Harvey Correll, of the board, that he is affiliated with the Democratic party but otherwise he made no reference to his candidacy or explained what prompted him to seek office.

As far as old politicians can remember, it will be the first time that a Negro has sought public office in Wake County since the Reconstruction days directly after the War Between the States. Local Negroes have taken much part in recent elections and several thousand of them are registered on the polling books.

Only 11 Filed

So far, only 11 candidates for offices have filed their notices with the board of elections. About 30 have formally announced their candidacies.

The latest to announce for the House of Representatives is Fred M. Pearce, attorney of Wendell. He makes the 18th candidate seeking the three seats in the House branch of the General Assembly. Mr. Pearce is a graduate of Wake Forest College and has been practicing law for ten years. At one time he was prosecutor in the Recorder's Court at Wendell. Two years ago Wake had 19 House candidates.

Those who have filed their notices, in addition to High, are:

Lloyd Tilley, clerk of court; N. F. Turner, sheriff; Hunter Ellington, register of deeds; W. H. Royster, R. N. Templeton, S. E. Douglass, F. C. Handy and Harlie E. Glenn, House of Representatives; F. L. Blake, constable of House Creek township; and R. P. Upchurch, judge of the Recorder's Court at Apex.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 26, 1934

BRUMMITT CONSIDERS DESIGNATION OF RACE

Will Rule on Question Arising From Candidacy of Negro for Magistrate

Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt was asked yesterday to rule if the race of a Negro candidate for office can be designated on election ballots.

Raymond Maxwell, secretary of the State Board of Elections, requested the ruling for Harvey C. Correll, chairman of the Wake County Board of Elections.

Correll said if the law will permit, the name of Henry C. High, Negro candidate for justice of the peace in Raleigh Township, will appear on the ballots in the June primary with a designation of his race. High, who says he is a Democrat, is the first Negro to seek public office in Raleigh since 1919.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 1, 1934

NEGRO CANDIDATES' NAMES ON TICKET

Are Last in List of 44 Justice of Peace Candidates For Raleigh

Names of two Negroes will appear on the Raleigh township ballot in the Democratic primary Saturday. Both are seeking nomination for the office of Justice of the Peace, for which each voter is supposed to vote for 40 candidates.

There are 44 candidates. The first 42 names appearing on the ticket are those of white people. The names of the Negroes are H. C. High and Ollie D. Chavis.

Delaney Elected To Precinct Committee In Raleigh

RALEIGH, N. C.—A Negro was elected to a precinct Democratic Committee here last Saturday. There are 19 precincts. The man elected was Dr. J. L. Delaney, Raleigh physician and brother to Hubert Delaney, attorney and tax commissioner in New York City and a one-time candidate for Congress.

Dr. Delaney was elected when Negroes at the meeting in Precinct 10, of which the polling place is the Soldier's Home and which includes a large Negro vote in the St. Augustine College area, outvoted whites and succeeded in naming him as the fifth man on the precinct committee, displacing P. B. Friffis, who was up for re-election.

Negroes Defeated In Primary For Magistracy

RALEIGH, N. C.—Henry C. High and Ollie Chavis, colored aspirants for the magistracy of Raleigh Township in Wake County, who ran in the Democratic primary of June 2, were defeated by their white opponents. Forty of the 42 white candidates were nominated.

Mr. High and Mr. Chavis carried the three precincts under the domination of Negroes, numbers 10, 15 and 16. They were overwhelmingly defeated in all the other precincts.

Elected

Dr. Lemuel T. Delaney, above, who was elected to the tenth precinct Democratic committee in Raleigh, N. C., June 2, is one of the most active politicians in this section of the state. The tenth precinct is almost entirely controlled by Negroes. Dr. Delaney is resident surgeon of St. Agnes Hospital and is the son of the late Bishop Delaney.

Two Negro Justices Of The Peace Are Elected To Office On Democratic Ticket In Durham

DURHAM, N. C.—In the Democratic landslide which swept the country on Tuesday, two Negroes were elected Justices of the Peace on the Democratic ticket for the first time in history here. The last time a Negro Justic of the Peace was elected, it was on the Republican ticket and that was a half-century ago.

The two men who accomplished this hithertofore unheard of achievement are L. F. Austin, editor of the Carolina Times, and F. K. Watkins, owner of a string of movie houses in the South. Austin is said to have led the ticket.

This occurrence is expected to arouse considerable comment all over the country and interested individuals are watchfully awaiting the statements to come from various quarters anent the situation. One of the first important comments is found in an article in the Greensboro Daily News, one of the largest white daily newspapers in North Carolina. The article, which, although presumably a news story, contains considerable editorializing, follows:

RALEIGH, Nov. 8—Democratic dry grins are written all over Durham faces as final returns come in and the electors discover that they elected two Negroes as justices of the peace on the Democratic ticket.

L. F. Austin, editor of the Carolina Times, is said to have led the ticket, and F. K. Watkins, "moving picture magnate," in Haiti, is the other. Both were on the regular ticket and won easily. Neither of these new judges could be seen this afternoon, but friends of both say they will qualify and actually hold court.

They will of course not have any such powers as inhere in the Supreme court, but Editor Austin may be able to send many a ticklish question to that Supreme court. Recently he has indicated that if President Roosevelt names Chief Justice Stacy for the next Supreme court appointment in Washington, the Carolina Times will make war on the nomination. But that isn't serious. The Democrats have more than two-thirds of the United States senate. They can confirm Justice Stacy if he is nominated

But a justice of the peace can get important legislation on the way. The Durham editor is in a position now to do that thing. If an issue involving race rights can take a start in his court he can put it up to the highest tribunal finally. There will probably be such issues. And the Democrats have this man on their hands.

Democrats Elect Two Negroes in N. Carolina

DURHAM, N. C.—(ANP)— The Democratic landslide which swept the nation, last week, also swept into office Frederick K. Watkins, past grand traveling deputy of the Elks, and L. E. Austin, editor and publisher of the Carolina Times. Both the Negro candidates were running for the office of justice of the peace and obtained a surprisingly large vote, with a big sprinklin of white votes mixed in.

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC VICTORS

Press dispatches from Durham N. C. contained the extraordinary information to the effect that two Negro Democrats were swept into offices there as justices of the peace in the recent Democratic landslide.

Much significance is being attached to the successes of these two race men, and quite naturally so.

For it is on record that in all the history of this North Carolina city no Negro aspirant to such an office was ever elected on the Democratic ticket.

It is equally noteworthy that not since a Republican administration fifty years ago has the Durham electorate seen fit to elect members of our group to any such offices of trust and responsibility.

Whether not this N. Carolina paradox will precipitate in their prejudiced community any measure of disagreeable experience for the Justice of the Peace-elects, remains to be seen seen.

The important thing is revealed in the fact that the New Deal has already accomplished much in the short period of two years which the opposite party has failed to do in a half century.

To us it looks like the slow dawning of a new day for Negro citizens of the Southland.

If so, any such improvement in the sociological life our people down there will be a boon to the entire nation.

Selma, N. C. Johnstonian
November 15, 1934

Two Negroes Named Justices In Durham

L. F. Austin and F. K. Watkins Are Elected As Magistrates On Democratic Ticket.

Raleigh, Nov. 9.—Democratic dry grins are written all over Durham faces as the final returns come in and the electors discover that they elected two negroes as justices of the peace on the Democratic ticket

L. F. Austin, editor of the Carolina Times ,is said to have led the ticket, and F. K. Watkins, "moving picture magnate," in Haiti, is the other. Both were on the regular ticket and won easily. Neither of these new judges could be seen this afternoon, but friends of both say they will qualify and actually hold court.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR

OCT 25 19[illegible]

JUDGE STACY AND THE SUPREME BENCH

WHILE close observers have been confident for some time now that the first Roosevelt vacancy on the supreme court bench will be offered to Chief Justice STACY, of the North Carolina court, it has, strangely enough, remained for a negro organization to come closest to giving confirmation.

This week, representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are questioning leaders of their own race i North Carolina regarding the record of the Wilmington jurist with regard to racial matters. Thus far, it is reported not even enemies of the judge among the negroes have been able to find the slightest flaw in his judicial record.

It was this same society that paved the way for defeat when Judge PARKER, of North Carolina, was nominated by President HOOVER, stirring such a fight in the senate, confirmation being lost by the narrowest possible margin.

While PARKER was the victim of circumstances in that he had made a remark regarding negro suffrage, and an opinion dealing with "yellow dog" contracts to plague him, Judge STACY will have neither. The PARKER remark, as we recall, was made during a campaign in which he was a candidate for governor and before he became a member of the judiciary. Judge STACY having never campaigned for state office, aside judgeships, has therefore never been called upon to stump the state in his own behalf.

Judge STACY is fitted by training, knowledge, and temperament to adorn the highest court in the country, and his local friends have for months been fairly certain that he would eventually be named.

Informed Washington opinion is that several vacancies may occur during the ROOSEVELT administration.

Beaufort, N. C., News
November 15, 1934

DURHAM ELECTS NEGRO MAGISTRATES

About thirty years ago there was great resentment among white people because some Negro magistrates were appointed or elected in some of the eastern counties. Now history seems to be about to repeat itself, this time in Durham, a Piedmont city. In the recent election two Negroes running on the Democratic ticket were elected. Had they been Republicans they could not have been elected. There are several cities in North Carolina which have large Negro populations, notably Winston-Salem, Wilmington and New Bern. Charlotte and Greensboro also have pretty large colored populations.. It seems inevitable that with the spread of education among the colored people, which is going on rather rapidly, that the colored people will demand some part of the offices. Charleston, S. C. has a few Negro policemen but we do not know whether they have any magistrates or not.

Charlotte, N. C., News
November 11, 1934

Durham Democrats unknowingly elected two Negroes as justices of the peace, one of them an editor of a Negro newspaper who is a zealous champion of his race. Life at Durham, even with John Sprunt Hill down at Raleigh legislating, promises to retain a bit of excitement during the coming winter.

Political — 1934

Elections.

North Carolina

Negro Democrat Seeks Office In Raleigh, N. C.

Advertiser

RALEIGH, N. C., April 15.—(AP)—For the first time since fusionist days of the 1890's, a negro is seeking public office in Raleigh, and on the Democratic ticket.

4-16-34

Henry C. High, waiter, filed notice yesterday of his candidacy for justice of peace in Raleigh township. He handed in his fee to Harvey C. Correll, secretary to the Wake board of elections, and, when asked his party affiliation, answered "Democrat."

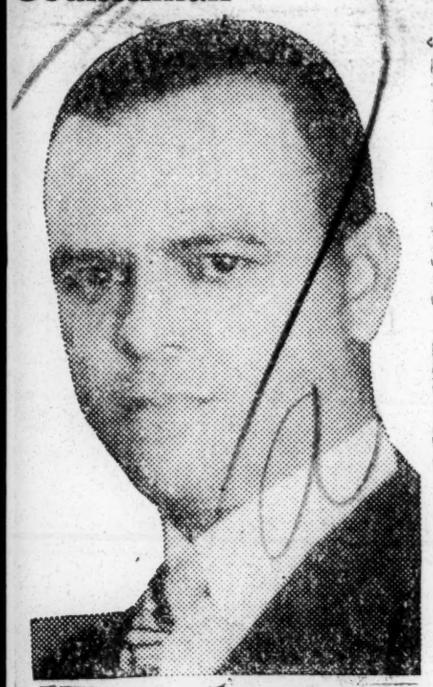
The last negro to run for office here was Jim Young, who was elected to the Legislature back in the '90's.

Political - 1934

Elections

Ohio.

Councilman



JOHN E. HUBBARD

newly elected member of the city council of Cleveland from the 18th ward, who took office last week and joins Dr. Leroy Bundy of the 17th ward and Lawrence O. Payne of the 17th ward as another colored representative in this body.

RECORD WINS NOMINATION FOR OHIOAN

Negro Voters Support Congressman Young in Primaries

COLUMBUS, O. — Thomas J. Davis, former Kansas Citian, and now campaign manager for the Ohio State Democratic League has made public a recent letter from Stephen M. Young, renominated as congressman for his second term, in which he expresses appreciation for the Negro vote and shows by his record that he has the interests of all his constituents at heart.

This kind of teamwork between candidate and his constituents is helping to build up a strong organization among Negro Democrats in the state where there have been few heretofore, Mr. Davis says.

The letter to Mr. Davis follows:

"That I was nominated by such a substantial plurality is due entirely to the support and efforts of real friends like you and members of your league. I shall not be forgetful of this support.

Favored Anti-lynch Bill

"As your congressman, I spoke in favor of the anti-lynching bill. I publicly stated as follows:

"Mob violence from time to time seems to take the helm. Recently a number of men have been lynched while lawfully imprisoned and awaiting trial. This is a great wrong. Also great danger lurks in the abandonment of constitutional law and order in the resort to mob rule. Mobs are dangerous. They lack judgment. They are brutal. They provoke anarchy; might, perhaps, ignite the flame of bloody revolution. It is but a step from taking lives of criminals by mob violence to taking property from those who possess by those who are hungry and unemployed. Certainly there should be a real distribuition of wealth in this country, but let us pray that it is accomplished by orderly process. In fact, a bloodless revolution has been under way during the past year.

"Also, as your Congressman, I voted against the impeachment of United States Judge Lowell. Judge Lowell had released a colored man (George Crawford) on a writ of habeas corpus. The defendant was charged with murder, and a Virginia congressman in whose state the murder was committeed instituted impeachment proceedings. The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee, most southern Democrats and a large number of northern Republicans voting in favor of it.

"I voted against it.

Supported DePriest

"Also, as your Congressman, I voted in favor of the DePriest resolution to investigate alleged discrimination in the house restaurant.

"I felt that we as citizens of a nation founded by people in search of religious liberty, should still fight on for principles so dear to all lovers to liberty and that there should be no discrimination because of race or religion.

"I am running for a second term as Congressman-at-large upon my record.

STEPHEN M. YOUNG
1421 Guarantee Title Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio.

May Elect Two Negroes to Congress

ASSURED OF ONE NEGRO CONGRESSMAN

Two Negroes may be elected to the Congress of the United States on November 6th, 1934, making possible the largest representation for our group that has been in Congress for more than a quarter of a century.

We are assured of at least one Negro congressman. He will come from the first congressional district of Illinois. Congressman Oscar DePriest will be opposed by Arthur Mitchell, a Negro who has been nominated on the Democratic ticket. Either he or DePriest will be elected.

The other chance for a Negro congressman is in Detroit, Mich. Attorney Charles Roxborough, former state senator, has been nominated for Congress.

Congressman DePriest was elected to Congress in 1929 and has served ever since. Previous to his election no Negro had served in Congress since George H. White of North Carolina retired in 1901 after four years service.

Only 25 Negroes have been elected to Congress. The first was J. H. Menard of Louisiana in 1868, five years after the Emancipation Proclamation.

A few of those elected to congress served again in later years.

Only two Negroes have served in the Senate of the United States. They were Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi, 1870-1871, and Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi, 1875-1881.

There are 96 senators and 435 representatives that make up the list of members of Congress.

There are enough Negroes in Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to send a Negro congressman from each city.

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Elections.

Oklahoma

"The Will Of The Majority"

The best and most pertinent reasons why Negroes in Oklahoma should vote the Democratic ticket are supplied by former Senator W. B. Pine, in a letter written to this writer back in 1929. At that time this writer was attempting to secure Senator Pine's endorsement of a plan by which the Republicans in the federal structure could match the patronage set-up of the Democrats in the State of Oklahoma.

We want to call every Negro in Oklahoma to attention. There is just one paragraph in Senator Pine's letter which is important, and to which we want to give exposition. Says Senator Pine:

> "This government is bottomed on the principles of the will of majority rule, regardless of the fact that in some Southern states this is not permitted. I feel that the will of the majority in Oklahoma should be the law of the land."

Every spineless Republican who goes into office in Oklahoma and the Southland, dodges behind that subterfuge. These governmental shadow-boxers, trembling in their boots, forget that parties are nothing except that they represent principles in government, and that once in office they should fight for the principles of their party because they are right, rather than allow themselves to be swallowed up in the philosophy of the other fellow.

We agree with Mr. Pine that this government is bottomed on the principles of majority rule. All enlightened nations believe in this theory of control, and this writer believes that the security of this nation rests in the adoption and administration of this principle.

It is the duty, however, of political parties and the leaders whom such parties place in high office, to fight always for the ideals of their organization in order that the majority of the people will be won over to their theory of right and government. It should be clearly understood that men are demagogues and dissemblers, who climb into office supporting one set of principles, and then embracing expediency, in order to continue in office, submit to the ideals of the opposing political unit.

For instance, if Senator Pine believes in the will of the majority, why is it that he did not raise his voice against disfranchisement in Okfuskee and Wagoner counties in Oklahoma while he was United States Senator? One can have quite an argument as to what is the "will of the majority." In Wagoner county the majority of voters are Negroes. What does Senator Pine think about, or care about the will of that majority?

The record shows that during the six years Senator Pine was in the United States Senate he wilfully and knowingly ignored the will of the majority of voters in these two political units in Oklahoma. The record will further show that after the citizens in Okfuskee county had appealed to the central government and achieved their objectives, he stood speechless, and apparently acquiesced in the withdrawal of these rights by a state group who represented the opposing political party in his state.

If Senator Pine could not promote the interests of the majority in Wagoner and Okfuskee County, Oklahoma, while supported by a Republican majority in Congress, what can we expect of him, and what can he offer to these majorities in Oklahoma if he is elected governor?

To this question Senator Pine has answered in plain language. He says this: "I feel that the will of the majority in Oklahoma should be the law of the land."

Now, there need not be any confusion as to what Senator Pine meant when he made that statement. He means that the majority of the people in this state are Democrats, and that because all Negroes are supposed to vote the Republican ticket, the majority (who are Democrats) have decided to disfranchise them. Do not get the wrong idea. You are not disfranchised because you are black, but because as Negroes we support the program of the minority party and ignore the "will of the majority."

To all Negroes not incarcerated in the insane asylum at Taft, it should be patent that the important thing to do in Oklahoma, and anywhere citizens vote, that as a minority group Negroes should cast their votes with the majority political party. Senator Pine argues that you cannot get around the will of the majority, in which we agree. "It is the law of the land." It is the argument made by a Negro Republican Congressman, Oscar DePriest, who said recently, "If I lived in Oklahoma, I'd vote the Democratic ticket, because Democrats control this state, and I would want to make my peace with the folk who control government."

In Oklahoma the potential Negro voting strength is around 70,000. At present, according to the state election board, around 44,000 are now voting. Occasionally there is a threat of Republican control, but usually it ends on election day with a bunch of alibis and a continuation of Democratic rule. If Negro leadership in this state will be sensible and swing solidly to Democratic support there is no reason why in a few years every black man who wants his suffrage will not have it. The majority will want the Negro vote because of its value and the permanent security it offers in control.

Voting with the Democrats in this state will turn the "will of the majority" for Negroes. Voting with Repub-

Plain Political Horse Sense

This year the Black Dispatch sent out a questionnaire to all of the Democratic candidates regarding issues in which Negroes are interested. We were utterly surprised at the liberal and advanced positions taken by these representatives of the majority party in Oklahoma. Many of these answers were published in the columns of this paper, so that our readers are conversant with the attitude assumed at that time.

In addition to this, in public speeches and everywhere, Democratic candidates have taken advanced ground on many vexing questions which concern Negroes and in every instance the reasonable demands made have been met and there has been a unity of minds.

This publication supported Senator Anglin during the primary campaign, and before we knew that he would withdraw from the race we openly stated in these columns that we would support Senator Anglin as against Congressman Marland. We gave our reasons then from which we do not recede. We would take the same position now were Senator Anglin in the race.

As between former Senator Pine and Congressman Marland, new issues arise. Fundamentally, the issue is which party offers most. Of course, personalities enter into the picture, but back behind the scene, and the calcium light where governors stand, is the might and power of party principle.

As we said sometime ago, we changed our political front in Oklahoma because we have decided Negro Republicans are fighting against a brick wall. No black man in Oklahoma has more vigorously fought the Democratic party than this writer, only to discover that twenty-five years have been lost. We feel that this year we are approaching this election and entering this campaign with a clearer vision than ever before.

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Another group called Federalists, believe in a strong central government with uniformity of laws. The first political battles following the revolution were fought out on this ground. Whether you like it or not, the men who wrote the Constitution of the United States were Anti-Federalists, and they saw to it that practically all of the control over life, liberty and property was placed in the hands of state government.

Today Anti-Federalists are known as Democrats. Republicans represent the Federalists' ideas and notions of government. Today, regardless of how one may maneuver in the federal arena, state government can scrap-heap the effort because the fundamental instrument of the land grants that power to state determination.

Federal rights, such as voting, taxation, court actions, etc., all originate in state government. It is the majority of state will and state sentiment forming the cornerstone of

liberty and justice in America.

This being true, there is no question but that Negroes, belonging to a minority group, should court the favor of state government. Too long we have lodged our cause with central control, only to discover that our efforts are always thwarted, and advance along every front denied. If the Negro in Oklahoma is to go forward he must go forward with the majority in control, or not at all.

Tse open bid which the Democratic party makes for the Negro vote in this state is a challenge to our intelligence. In a recent speech in Oklahoma City, Mr. Marland, the Democratic standard bearer, states that he wants the Negro to become an integral and active part of the Democratic party, and he did not mince words regarding what his program will be regarding advancing our interests if he becomes governor.

Abraham Lincoln is dead, and the men and women who formed the back-wash from the civil strife of his period have practically all of them passed to their reward. Foolish Negroes who still want to talk about Fort Supmter should be immediately superannuated. Their logic has become stale. We want to deal with live programs of living. What is going to become of our property during this terrible depression? Who can help us? What sort of tie-up can we get with federal relief? Are you interested in education, taxation and work?

These questions and a score of others are not connected with Appomattox or the Emancipation Proclamation. These are live issues having to do with existence in 1934 and for the many moons to come. The Democratic party controls this state and if you drive a citizenship bargain you must make your contract with the majority of state citizenship.

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The Bray of a Jackass

Black Dispatch 10-6-34

Congressman Marland's candidacy for governor of Oklahoma surrounds President Roosevelt's "New Deal." Congressman Marland says he believes in President Roosevelt's recovery program and he declares he will support this agendum if elected governor.

The Republican candidate, Mr. Pine, attacks the "New Deal," which is notice if elected governor he will be an obstructionist, throwing every obstacle he can discover in the path of state and national rehabilitation.

What does this mean to citizens of Oklahoma? For two and one-half years more President Roosevelt will be in control of affairs at the national capital. Whether you are in favor of the New Deal or not, under President Roosevelt the recovery program which he offers the nation, will be in effect and the law of the land. With your farm and home unpaid for, with millions of people out of work and on the relief rolls, what does your common sense teach you?

The best example of the view we seek to illuminate is the fact that Oklahoma has received less of relief money than any other state in the Union, as compared to its size. Governor Murray, although a Democrat, has been opposed to the policies of the President, and as a result, it has been difficult for our congressional delegation to get for Oklahoma its proper relief quota.

With a Republican governor, who today as a candidate, is attacking the "New Deal" from every angle, it can be safe to say that to elect Pine will be (to employ his language) a "political blunder." We are not going to get foolish and say that relief entirely would be withdrawn from Oklahoma, but we will say, and state it with certainty, that many relief projects, which would prove beneficial will be withdrawn from our grasp by reason of our political inconsistency.

But aside from this viewpoint, why would we wilfully, in this hour of national emergency, refuse to give support to the Roosevelt experiment? How can we help by hampering? Why shove aside construction for criticism? What does the Pine crowd offer in place of the NRA?

This writer's father, when he died, left him in an old dilapidated home and one with which we were much dissatisfied. Regardless of our discomfiture and desire for better surroundings, we never moved out of that unpainted, porchless and windswept structure until we had erected a better building in which to reside.

The best question to ask the Roosevelt critics, who carp on every corner, is this: What do you have to offer in the place of the Roosevelt plan? That one interrogation will reel your puerile critic over. That's the way to uncover a "destructionist."

Any common, ordinary jackass in the barn lot can kick a radio to pieces, but the same ass cannot put one back together. What do the Republican jackasses kicking the Roosevelt program have to offer? What is it they would erect in the place of the present recovery program?

When Roosevelt emerged from the shadows of the Hoover gloom several months ago this nation was in the throes of its greatest economic debacle. All of our assets were frozen. Speaking personally, the Black Dispatch was then seeing the darkest days of its history. Currency had faded out of the picture and in just a few weeks more we would have had to close our doors. This was the sorry plight of thousands of American business men. Millions were on the verge of starvation.

Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Hoover had vainly sought to let currency down through the roof of our economic structure. Too well do you and I know that Mr. Common Ordinary Man failed to contact this huge governmental expenditure. With the advent of Roosevelt, and through the CWA, FERA and other methods, currency began to emerge through the floor of our national life. This relief money has reached you. It has given life blood to your business, and while by no means has the recovery program done all that we would like for it to do, it is a better and a more liveable structure than the one in which Hoover left us.

The crux of the whole question is this: Marland is for the "New Deal." Pine is not. Marland will offer sympathetic support to the plan which has partially lifted you out of Hoover disaster and national chaos. Pine wants to kick Roosevelt's recovery notions to pieces.

Just one question you should ask from now until the November election. What plan does Mr. Pine and his Republican cohorts offer as a substitute for the little daylight we now have? We hope it is not the type of prosperity Hoover prophesied was "just around the corner." Remember, a jackass can kick anything to pieces, but he can't construct.

Washing Dirty Linen

Black Dispatch 10-25-34

We hate to wash dirty linen, but when we have to, we get on the job. What we are about to say results from a visit of Mr. George W. Perry, Republican orator, to the Booker T. Washington high school, Dover, Tuesday night. Attorney E. T. Barbour and George Perry spoke there in the interest of the candidacy of W. B. Pine.

Wednesday a delegation of Democrats headed by Mr. Roosevelt Gracey, arrived in Oklahoma City to state what Mr. Perry had had to say regarding the Black Dispatch and its editor. At the outset we want to say that George always was loose of tongue and should not be taken seriously. We are publishing this statement because we want to head him off with some remarks which may sober him during the remainder of the present campaign.

According to Mr. Gracey, Mr. Perry is quoted as saying that "Editor Dunjee got all the money he could out of the Republican party and now he has moved over into the Democratic fold to do the same thing." The audience was loaned the idea that with Dunjee it was solely a question of picking up loose change. Gracey informs us that several people in the audience influenced by Mr. Perry's statement openly stated they would cease taking the Black Dispatch.

Two years ago, when this writer decided to announce political independence, we stated as we parted from the Republican boys that if there were any among our former associates who knew of a shady dollar we had received while heading up the Republican organization in the state, we desired them to name that dollar and we would place their statement on the front page of the Black Dispatch. No one to date has answered this challenge.

Now this same defiance is flung in the face of George W. Perry. We state here and now that if he will climb out of the unholy gutter of rumor and name the time, place and amount of money this writer received, which will bear the light of day, we will publish the same on the front page of the Black Dispatch under his signature. Georgetor Pine cannot complain when we drag out his dirty ought to be willing to furnish the hearse for our funeral. He started this indulgence in personalities and he

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Mr. Perry cannot complain when we drag out his dirty linen. He started this indulgence in personaliities and he certainly will be man enough to take his medicine. We'll take ours when he prepares his copy.

Lie number one, when Mr. Perry started talking in his Dover audience, was the canard that W. B. Pine selected him for the postmastership at Boley. This is untrue. George W. Perry was selected for this post by Senator John W. Harreld. Senator Harreld named George Perry to that position at the personal request of Roscoe Dunjee. Senator Pine came in the picture when George was summarily dismissed from the service. It was then that this writer went with Perry to the then Senator Pine and induced Pine to pull a "Ma Ferguson" and name Perry's wife to take his place. Perry should explain why a rule was established which prevented him from getting any further in the post office than the front door.

Now we are not going to be so unkind as to say that George Perry is in the present campaign to make money. We are simply providing a means by which the public can consider the source, when he starts assaulting the integrity

and honor of this writer. We actually hate to write this statement because for many years this writer and George Perry have been friends. We have always known he was loose-tongued and not responsible when making a speech. His wife is the agent for the Black Dispatch at Boley at the present time, and while we are talking about his wife we want to say that Boley never did have, and never will have a better postmistress.

Of all the men in the state, however, George Perry should be one of those against W. B. Pine. Perry knows how many years this writer worked with him to qualify the Negroes of Okfuskee county for voting. George Perry knows that we finally secured an order from Judge Kennamer in the Northern Federal District requiring the registrars in Okfuskee county to register 500 black voters. George knows that when those 500-odd Negroes had been registered the Oklahoma delegation in congress was approached and asked to take Okfuskee county out of the Northern Federal district and place it in the Eastern district (under Judge R. L. Williams). George knows that he, this writer and scores of others wrote to Senator Pine imploring him to prevent this change, and that if Pine had uttered five words in opposition to the bill later introduced it would have never been signed by a Republican president.

The sins of omission are as great as the sins of commission. Pine by omitting to protest and prevent the castration of Okfuskee county out of the Northern Federal district is just as guilty of disfranchising Negroes as were the hands of Pontius Pilate with the blood of Christ. Pine read the letters which poured into his office in Washington from scores of Negro leaders who had supported him, but he allowed the bill to be introduced and passed because he felt that to oppose its passage would "be a political blunder." To again use his language, he felt that to pass this bill would be hearkening to "the will of the majority."

As we said at the outset, we wish Mr. Perry had stayed with such issues in this campaign as relate to the candidates running, and their governmental program. Neither Mr. Perry nor this writer are candidates and there is no rhyme or reason in dragging our names into the political arena, except that it will muddy the water and prevent citizens to see the real issues. Mr. Perry, however, has elected to take me for his subject, and he will doubtless agree that we have a right to protect ourselves from the tongue of a slanderer. Once again we repeat: If Mr. Perry or anyone else knows of a time or a place where this writer was connected with an improper political deal and took tainted money, we will be happy to print their charge and statement above their signature in the columns of the Black Dispatch.

Dunjee To Make Large Centers In Marland Rallies

J. D. Sapp, head of the speakers bureau of the Democratic State Central Committee, Key Building, was busy this week arranging speaking engagements in the larger centers of the state for Editor Roscoe Dunjee for Marland rallies beginning Saturday night at Tulsa. The speeches of Editor Dunjee are to be made at the special request of Sam Battles, secretary-treasurer of the Democratic committee.

Following the Tulsa meeting Mr. Sapp has outlined the following itinerary for Editor Dunjee: Okmulgee, Monday night; Muskogee, Tuesday night; McAlester, Wednesday night; Thursday night, Wewoka; Friday night, Chickasha; Saturday night, Ardmore.

'I'm going to take the hide off some of these Republican orators who have been making the rounds," declared Dunjee in commenting upon what he would have to say.

"Pine helped to re-disfranchise the Negroes at Boley when he allowed Okfuskee county to be taken out of Judge Kennamer's district," declared Dunjee. "I think the Negroes over the state ought to analyze the speeches that every white Republican is making over Oklahoma when they urge voters to 'vote for every decent Republican.' Does that mean they are eliminating Anderson, who is on the ticket?"

Oklahoma.

Political - 1934

Elections.

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Before the Republican mob rushed to his home and terrorized him, Anderson alleges that efforts were made to show that he is not registered as a Republican. An registration certificate issued to him in 1922 in Ward One, Okmulgee. The certificate has been used 25 times. He would injure the candidacy of W. B. Pine, Republican candidate for governor.

The entire affair developed out of the fact that W. C. Hughes, corporation commissioner, resigned rather than appear in the campaign on the ticket with

Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES

JUL 12 1934

The Republicans' Negro Candidate

Democrats are reported rejoicing because the Republican voters gave a Negro, Frank A. Anderson of Okmulgee, a place in the run-off as a candidate for coporation commissioner. E. R. Hughes's refusal to compete for that nomination with a Negro, apparently makes Anderson the Republican nominee, unless influential Republicans induce him to withdraw. A Negro nominee for an important state office would undoubtedly be an advantage to the Democrats in this somewhat southern state; a commonwealth which drew much of its population from the deep south, and where racial prejudice is a reality beyond question. Probably the Democrats are grateful, too, because C. C. Hawk, Republican state chairman, refuses to take any part in seeking to keep Anderson off the ballot.

But it is reasonably certain that the Democratic party needs no such advantage in the state this year. Oklahoma has a normal Democratic majority, and the Democratic party has ample reason for feeling its strength is above normal registration this year in Oklahoma and the nation. The popularity of the Roosevelt administration was demonstrated in the Literary Digest's recent poll. In the state the party is nearer harmony than is usual, since the gubernatorial nomination was settled after the first primary, by the withdrawal of Tom Anglin from the race, in the face of E. W. Marland's commanding lead. The political observers who strive for a fair and non-partisan estimate, are unanimous in their opinion that the Republicans haven't a chance to elect anyone in a state-wide contest, and it isn't wholly unreasonable for Democrats to hope for another victory in the usually Republican eighth district.

Therefore the personnel of the Republican state ticket matters little, and the apparent nomination of Frank A. Anderson, Negro, might as well be accepted for the political accident it was. There was so little interest in the Republican ticket that many Republicans didn't even go to the polls. Few who wear that party label cared anything about the selection of a party ticket that seemed bound to be overwhelmed in November.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES

JUL 12 1934

The Forum

Commissioner Hughes's aversion to Negro opponent costs him a supporter.

EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

In the Oklahoma City Times July 2, Mr. Hughes is quoted as saying he will not run for corporation commissioner against a Negro. Perhaps the Negro feels the same way about Mr. Hughes but is manly enough not to publish it.

Before I read this statement I was for Mr. Hughes, but his utterance shows that he is not fit for the position. The Negro probably has as much intelligence as Mr. Hughes since he is a teacher, so no question on that point.

The Negro is an American and a citizen of Oklahoma City but because of his color, for which he is not responsible, Mr. Hughes chooses to wipe his feet on him. I hope as is suggested that the Negro cannot be persuaded to withdraw in which case he is sure to be elected unless Hughes's prediction is wrong.

W. B. CHENEY,
City.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES

JUL 12 1934

Negro Nominee To Quit Race, Is Claim

Resignation Reported Drawn, Successor Up to G. O. P.

Frank A. Anderson, Okmulgee Negro who received the Republican nomination for corporation commissioner when E. R. Hughes, commissioner, withdrew from the race, has prepared his resignation as nominee, George Taylor, Republican member of the state election board, announced Thursday.

Hughes withdrew from the runoff, declaring he would not run against a Negro. When and if Anderson submits his resignation, which probably would be after the July 24 primary, the Republican state central committee will be asked to appoint a nominee to fill the vacancy, Taylor said.

New York Times

JUL 8 1934

Bars Run-Off Race With Negro.

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 7 (AP).—E. R. Hughes, Republican member of the State Corporation Commission, who faces a run-off fight for renomination with a Negro school teacher, conferred today with his party's State central committee and later declared emphatically: "I'm not going to run against a Negro." The Negro is Frank A. Anderson of Okmulgee, holding second position in a field of four Republicans.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES

SEP 20 1934

Etiquette Due To Suffer In Ballot Battle

Democrats Have Negro Issue To Toss at G. O. P. Who Talk 'School Land.'

By THE BYSTANDER

Personalities were threatening to come to the surface in the general election campaign Thursday with indications they will be bobbing around like the barbs of a bitter primary fight before November 6.

There was a story told after the primary of how E. W. Marland and W. B. Pine chanced to land in a western city at the same time to speak. While the rival meetings were in progress, one invited the other to share his microphone and the favors were returned, the two exchanging verbal bouquets.

It's Man to Man, Now

But now that Marland and Pine are matched in the gubernatorial ring, the one under Democratic and the other under Republican colors, onlookers expect to see them discard the gloves before the final gong. Or if the nominees themselves fail to get personal—in the open—a few brickbats may be expected from their backers.

Much of Marland's popularity in the first primary was attributed to his soft-pedal on attacks against his opponents. He stepped on the old politicians' toes pretty hard, however, with his demand for a new deal in state affairs and he showed that he could get personal in dealing with Governor Murray and the latter's indorsed candidate.

Negro vs. School Land

Democrats already havt tossed some over-ripe tomatoes in the general campaign with their jibes at Frank A. Anderson, the Negro who won Republican nomination for corporation commissioner. Anderson hails from Okmulgee, Pine's home city, and that situation offered a pretty setup for linking the two.

Republicans, on the other hand, are making sharp jabs at Marland's school land lease intermittently under fire since 1912. They even seized upon the explanation of Robert L. Williams, former governor, absolving Marland of wrongdoing and asserting the state profited from the block lease of unproven territory.

Pine Rally Saturday

"It just goes to show that machine Democrats stand together and that there can't be a cleanup at the capitol unless the Democrats are swept out," is the frequent comment around G. O. P. headquarters.

Pine is expected to develop his line of attack at Chandler Saturday. With the opening rally of the campaign scheduled there, Pine disappointed Democrats Thursday by declaring he intends to stick to state issues.

"Why should I discuss the national administration?" he asked, apparently ignoring Democratic plans to stress the new deal. "We're out to redeem state government in Oklahoma. It's state affairs I'm interested in."

Huston Backs Townsend Plan

The Townsend plan for retiring those who reach 60 years of age on a monthly pension, provided they spend each month's allowance, has found an exponent in Paul Huston, Republican nominee for fifth district congressman.

"It seemed impractical to me at first, but the more I studied it the more I became convinced it will work," Huston confessed. Now he declares he will work for the plan's adoption if he goes to congress.

Would Reduce Crime

Huston advocates $100 a month to each person retired. He prefers to call it an "annuity," instead of pension, however.

"That's what it really is," he explained. "It's a government annuity, instead of insurance annuity. It would take care of our aged, close the poor farms and reduce crime. Most of our crime comes from necessity. By providing voluntary retirement for those who reach 60, we would open thousands of jobs each year for young men and women."

Now Backs Bonus

Huston also has done an about-face on the soldiers' bonus. In a former race for congress, he opposed immediate payment. Now he advocates it:

"And why not? If the government can spend $7,000,000,000 on economic experiments, why can't it pay the bonus? It will total only a little more than $2,000,000,000. As it is now, the 50 percent paid in loans is eating up the remainder in interest. If the government paid the soldiers, it would put that much money into circulation right away and help everybody."

Walton Won't Bolt Marland

Leaders in Jack Walton's primary campaign organization joined their chief Thursday in squelching rumors of a bolt against E. W. Marland, Democratic nominee for governor.

"Mr. Marland won the nomination and I can and shall whole-heartedly support him and the entire Democratic ticket and can see no reason why any member of the Walton-for-governor club should do otherwise," declared Jesse Bonds, chairman of the club. "I stand ready to do anything I can to help the cause of the full Democratic ticket."

Tom Collins, club secretary, indorsed Bonds's statement. Walton this week placed his support behind Marland. Bonds now is serving as gasoline inspector for the corporation commission, having been nominated by Walton for the appointment.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Times

November 8, 1934

NEGRO VILLAGE DESERTS G.O.P. RANKS FIRST TIME

Boley, Okla., Nov. 7.—(AP)—The all-Negro village of Boley gave a plurality to every Democratic candidate, deserting the Republican standard for the first time in its history.

Even the lone Negro candidate, Frank Anderson, Republican nominee for corporation, trailed the Democrat, S. J. Shaw, 158 to 185.

Political - 1934

Elections.

Oklahoma

Unite The Vote Behind Anglin

We said last week, in announcing our support for Tom Anglin, that the politicians would be shelling the woods as soon as they had located the direction in which the Black Dispatch is going. Every campaign, the boys over the state, looking for something, wait until the state's leading publication makes a decision; their trump card is to take the leadership of the opposition.

It has been amusing for the past five weeks. We purposely held back our decision to see whether or not any of the fellows who profess to want to lead, would have the intestinal fortitude to step out in the forefront and announce their choice of gubernatorial candidates. Up to our last edition all of them have been as silent as Egyptian midnight.

But the boys can all talk this week. Never were there so many important and hurried, belated announcements in any campaign. All have found their voices, and there is much waving of hands and vociferous conversation.

One gentleman whom we had previously asked five times his choice, can now say freely that he's for Jack Walton, another for Congressman Marland, another for Porter Neuman, and still another for Lieut. Governor Burns. Think of it! None of these boys could talk last week, but they can all talk this week since the Black Dispatch announced for Senator Tom Anglin.

The men, however, who really count, and who carry some weight in their community, have all agreed that Anglin is the best and sensible choice. Letters flooding into the Black Dispatch office from all over Oklahoma announce that the Black Dispatch illuminated the gubernatorial situation in a fine way last week and that they will support Senator Anglin.

Never in our political experience have we seen so many influential men of the state instantly accept an editorial suggestion of the Black Dispatch as in this instance. Men who lead large organizations and groups, and who actually have influence, all offer support to Senator Tom Anglin.

A fine idea of what is happening occurred last Sunday during the course of a conference held in the Black Dispatch office with Senator Anglin present. Two very prominent men entered the conference absolutely opposed to the Anglin candidacy. At least they later admitted that they came to the meeting with that sort of complex and attitude. At the close of that meeting they walked away together and the following conversation was had:

"That man won me," said Dr..... so and so to his friend. "He landed me, too," said the other man during the course of the confessional.

The thing that caught the fancy of the group was Anglin's utter frankness and independence of spirit. Knowing that he was present in a conference where men would ask pointed questions about many matters, Anglin did not dodge a single issue, and unlike most candidates disagreed with many suggestions made. He showed plainly that he thought through matters before he made decisions, one could see that there was present a man who did not stoop to cheap demogoguery, or sought to play upon the presumed gullibility of people.

All who were in that conference left with one suspicion erased from their minds. They came assuming that Anglin was a "Yes" man. They left knowing that they had met a virile, independent spirit, who acts in his own right.

The effort of professional politicians to divide the Negro vote, as indicated above should not be adhered to by the rank and file. If the Negro can make a fine showing of solidarity in this election, black folk will be on their way towards doing what ought to be done in Oklahoma. A showing of solidarity should be made somewhere along the road. There is no better time to start than now. According to the election board, 44,000 Negroes are now registered in Oklahoma. The potential strength is about 65,000. Two things must be done. We must add the non-voting strength to the voting strength and then throw this vote solidly behind honest, unselfish leadership.

Tom Anglin's candidacy in this primary points the way. Any Negro democrat can afford to support and endorse his official record. On the front page of this issue Forest Anderson, who for many years has resided only a few miles from the Anglin habitat, declares that Senator Anglin's record has always been all right at home. It's a fine thing to have a prominent Negro, such as Mr. Anderson, who could not have selfish motives, come out and take a stand. There is nothing that the state, or Mr. Anglin, if governor, could give to warrant Forest Anderson to make such a statement. It comes from years of intimate knowledge of Anglin's record.

If the Negro vote cannot show solidarity behind such a man; we are at a loss to know the man or the place where unity can be effected.

J. J. Simmons Jr. to Run For Oklahoma Legislature

MUSKOGEE.—J. J. Simmons Jr., son of one of the heaviest tax-payers in Muskogee county, is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for representative to the state legislature from the first district of the county. Muskogee county consists of three districts.

J. J. Simmons Jr.

His candidacy is being watched with interest by all voters, white and Negro. Muskogee county, predominantly Democratic, has an unusually heavy Negro vote.

Young Simmons, a product of Tuskegee Institute, has lived in this county all his life. He was born near Haskell, a small town in this county. Following his graduation from Tuskegee, he entered the real estate business and made investments in oil.

Many years ago the elder Simmons, a Creek freedman, received the usual 160-acre allotment from the federal government under what is known as the "Five Civilized Tribe Act." The Simmons family still lives on the original allotment given by the government. The senior Mr. Simmons has acquired considerable real estate holdings here.

The primary election will be held on July 3. The general election will be held on November 6.

GOVERNOR ELECT PROMISES A FAIR DEAL TO NEGROES

ARDMORE, Okla.—Declaring publicly that "The Negroes of Oklahoma shall have a 'New Deal'" in a statement made to J. W. Sanford, principal of the Douglas High School, and C. R. Buford, president of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, race leaders of the Negro State Democratic Committee, Governor-elect E. W. Marland spoke with great assurance.

Marland, whose election in the primaries was overwhelming, said that he will see to it that Negroes are given employment on the state highways in proportion to the population. Regardless of the more than three million dollars paid annually by Negroes in taxes, he felt that the colored people deserved the right to make a living from both federal and state appropriations.

The Democratic nominee guarantees that all state institutions for Negroes shall be headed by Negroes and they be given Negro leadership. With reference to Langston University, Marland assured that the college will be appropriated necessary equipment and teaching staff to maintain the proper standards to be accredited according to the requirement of the North Central Association.

Sanford and Buford have just made a personal survey of all institutions for Negroes in the state of Oklahoma for the information of the new administration and are prepared to make the necessary recommendations of the needs and requirements of their people.

While in Boley, they visited the State Training School for Negro Boys and conferred with city officials on public matters. They assisted the making of plans for the gala 30th Anniversary Celebration to be held September 18-23, of America's first all-Negro town.

During the tour they also called at the Deaf and Dumb Training School and Orphanage, and the State School for Incorrigible Girls at Taft, another all-colored community and later at the state Tubercular Sanitarium at Clinton.

In a statement regarding the political outcome, it was estimated that of the 5,000 Negro Democrats in Oklahoma, the majority would vote for Marland in November.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES
AUG 31 1934

Frank A. Anderson

Withdrawal of Frank A. Anderson, Okmulgee Negro school teacher, as Republican nominee for corporation commissioner was predicted Friday by Ross Rizley, assistant director of the G. O. P. autumn campaign.

It was reported from Okmulgee, however, that Anderson had contracted with a white attorney to act as his "manager." The Negro won the nomination when E. R. Hughes, incumbent, quit the runoff primary after leading a field of four candidates in the first primary. Democrats were "helping" the Republicans "out," meanwhile, by circulating the above picture of Anderson, together with a "Republican state ticket" in which the Negro is pictured beside W. B. Pine, Republican gubernatorial nominee, his fellow townsman.

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TIMES
SEP 29 1934

With or Without a Negro

Democrats are saying that the Republicans have little chance of victory in Oklahoma with a Negro, Frank Anderson, on the Republican ticket as the party's nominee for state corporation commissioner. It is no secret that Republican leaders have sought to induce Frank Anderson to withdraw from the race, and there may be something to the rumors that Democrats have prevailed upon him to keep his name on the ballot. Frank Anderson is clearly entitled to the nomination he won by default, so to speak, when Roy Hughes refused to run against him in the runoff primary. No one questions his title to the place, and Republican votes placed him where he is. But race prejudice is a reality, whether you deplore it or approve it, and the Republican wish to remove a Negro from a prominent place on the Republican ballot is easily understood, particularly in this state where so many citizens are of southern origin.

It is likely, however, that both Republicans and Democrats are unduly excited about the Negro's nomination. He isn't going to be elected. He may be a weakness in the Republican campaign, but he is far from the only weakness. A dearth of Republicans in the state is the greatest handicap faced by the G. O. P. There is actually little reason to believe the Republicans can elect anyone to state office this year, whether there is a Negro on the ballot or not. There is even reason to doubt if the Republicans will be able to regain the eighth district, which they lost to E. W. Marland two years ago. Under the circumstance, Frank Anderson might as well run as to withdraw from a race he can't win.

Pine, and The People's Business

Republican spellbinders, roving over the state, are now attempting to muddy the water regarding the W. B. Pine letter addressed to this writer in 1929, and recently published in this journal. These enthusiastic orators attempt to forget the contents of that letter and spend their time arguing that the then Senator Pine wrote this writer a confidential and private communication which in honor this writer had no right to publish.

Black Dispatch

In the publication of this letter we sought to show that Senator Pine is opposed to Negroes holding administrative positions within the confines of the state, and that it is the policy of the Republican candidate for governor to see to it that Negroes do not serve in the post office, internal revenue and marshal's office. He said so in unvarnished and perfectly understandable language, characterizing such a move on the part of Republicans as a "political blunder."

10-6-34

Now we will be willing to leave it up to the horse sense and common reason of all of our readers as to whether a letter written by a United States Senator, regarding a matter affecting the rights and citizenship of all of the people should be treated as private correspondence.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Senator Pine in his letter to us said "the best interest of Negroes will not be served by office-holding." This is the paragraph which sticks out like a sore thumb, and the one which the Negro Republican orators are trying to cover, because of the "Frank E. Anderson" issue in the present campaign. That paragraph does not sound well and for that reason they want to forget all Pine said in 1929 and assault the integrity and honor of this writer.

Should the Negro voter, before he goes into the election booth, know that Senator Pine thinks that office holding for Negroes is "a political blunder"? Do we not have some important issues surrounding this thought? What about the Taft asylum proposition? Would it be well to know what the Republican candidate's views are on this subject? It involves office holding, and far more involved in administrative work than a marshal's office or a postal clerk's work.

What about a Negro board of regents? It also involves the idea of moving white men and placing Negroes in administrative positions they hold. Before you vote for the Republican candidate you would like to know about the Okmulgean's views on this subject, and yet the Republican spellbinders, who persecute Negro audiences with their unreason, feel that such information the Black Dispatch and its editor have on this subject, should be treated as personal and confidential. They want this information withheld.

Negroes of Oklahoma have in mind the establishment of a state hospital, maintained by the state. Would it not be important to know the views of the Republican candidate for governor regarding Negroes heading this type of hospital? Would he regard such an appointment as a "political blunder"?

Too many Negroes consider conversations and agreements they have with officials in public life as private and confidential and personal affairs. This writer and this publication never has and never will consider that the people's business is private property. When we approach public officials we consider first that we have our ambassadorship and portfolio from the people, and we shall take back to the people the exact statement we receive from those in authority.

We might go farther than this. Too many Negroes are concerned in making private agreements for their personal advantage with politicans and those in authority. So far do they get out in this sort of selfish sea that they are confused when some one with altruistic motives assumes that the people's business is not private property to be exploited for personal gain.

This publication is supporting Mr. Marland for governor of this state. The support we are offering is without money or without price. We take the position that the Negroes of this state keep us in public life and that when campaign time comes we should devote ourselves largely to the problems which affect them. We have no private deal with Mr. Marland nor with any one in the State Democratic headquarters, be they black or white.

Whatever Mr. Marland has promised Negroes in the matter of state aid or in the development of our state institutions will be considered as public issues to be piled up in front of him when he reaches the governor's chair. No one has the right to hide from the humblest citizens the views of Mr. Pine or Mr. Marland on any issue.

We conclude with this challenge. If there is any Republican spellbinder who does not like the position of the Black Dispatch on any question we have discussed during this campaign, and wants to illuminate same before Oklahoma audiences, let him name the time and place and we will be perfectly willing to take issue with him upon any platform. It does not make much difference whether we talk first or last.

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Oklahoma.

Political-1934 Elections.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN
SEP 28 1934

P. NEGRO CANDIDATE IS PARTY THORN

Withdrawal Held Unlikely With Ballot Printing Close At Hand.

By OBSERVER

Ballots for the general election November 6 will go to press Monday or Tuesday and the printing will end the opportunity for withdrawal of candidates, J. William Cordell, secretary of the state election board, said Thursday.

Close of the withdrawal period this year is particularly significant to the Democratic and Republican parties as Frank Anderson, Okmulgee, Negro, still is on the Reublican ticket as a candidate for corporation commissioner.

Withdrawal Deemed Unlikely

Apparently he will remain on the ticket as Republican efforts to obtain his withdrawal have been unsuccessful. The old line Democrats assert the Republicans cannot hope to win with a Negro on the ticket.

C. C. Hawk, Republican state chairman, thinks the Negro will remain a candidate, although he has said he would not support him.

"He is not my product," said Hawk. "I've done everything I could to get him off."

Democrats will make the most of a G. O. P. ticket with a Negro as a candidate for one of the major offices. At the same time Democratic partisans will attempt to persuade Negro voters that it is to their best interest to support the Democratic ticket.

G. O. P. Chiefs Embarrassed

The Republican attitude toward the candidate and the appeal for Negro votes puts the party leaders in an embarrassing position. The Negro vote is a big bloc—usually estimated at about 50,000—and the G. O. P. needs it. Yet it is embarrassing to them in vote appeals, particularly in the rock-ribbed Democratic sections where they are attempting to divert support from the Democratic ticket.

Of course, Anderson isn't introduced along with the other party candidate and he plays no part in the campaign But he is on the ticket, and a plea by G. O. P. leaders for support of the ticket is a plea for support of their corporation commission candidate.

G. O. P. NOT CONCEDING DEFEAT IN COUNTY

Oklahoma county Republicans are not willing to concede the county to Democrats, but will make a forceful campaign, W. R. White, former county chairman, said Thursday.

White probably will be the county campaign manager. A call was being prepared Thursday for meeting of the Republican county central committee Monday 8 p. m. at the court house, White said.

White assisted A. L. Hilpirt, county chairman, in preparing the call. The committee will outline the plans for the campaign in the county. Various meetings will be held to support the G. O. P. ticket.

A Slant At The Marland Vote Among Negroes In Oklahoma

Beach Dispatch

OKFUSKEE IN FIRST DEMOCRAT VICTORY

BOLEY—This Republican and Negro stronghold in Okfuskee county approved every Democratic state and county candidate for the first time in history in the general election, returns showed today.

Even Frank Anderson, the Negro Republican candidate for corporation commissioner was scratched for a Democrat. Political leaders said that of the 379 votes cast, Anderson received 158, while A. S. J. Shaw, Democrat, received 185.

Ran Fifty-Fifty In Tulsa

TULSA—According to figures compiled by B. C. Franklin, Marland speaker, fully 2,500 of Tulsa's 6,000 Negro voters cast their ballot for E. W. Marland. "We carried precinct 104." declared Franklin, "and we ran well in the other nine precincts," he continued. Precinct 104 is the largest Negro precinct.

Seminole County Shows Up Well

WEWOKA—"We lost Lima but every precinct in the Negro district of Wewoka went for Marland," declared F. D. Moon, principal of the Douglass high school. "It was a great victory and we tried to help in the landslide," said Moon.

Muskogee In Line

MUSKOGEE—With 4,500 registered Negroes in the county, fully 2,500 voted for E. W. Marland, Democratic candidate for governor, declared Dr. D. E. Wallace, stamped their ballots under the rooster.

The heralded revolt in the rural areas failed to "jell." Galvanized into last-minute action by a flurry of dissatisfaction three weeks ago, Democrats whipped their malcontents back into line before the polls opened.

Invades G. O. P. Territory

Marland swept the Democratic counties and invaded normal Republican territory. He took the left center vote and much of the conservative right, with voters unable to see an alternative to his New Deal.

The prostrate Republican party making its mightiest bid for the governorship since wartime, was stopped in its tracks.

Hilarity prevailed in the Marland camp, contrasted with a scene of dejection at Pine headquarters. Conceding defeat, Pine rapped "Tammany tactics," but expressed some relief at not facing four years as chief executive.

Marland Gets Ovation

Marland received a stack of telegrams and an ovation from his townspeople at Ponca City, but plunged immediately into his self-chosen job of "bringing the new deal to Oklahoma."

No one knows exactly what that program will encompass. The governor-elect himself has depicted only the goal and general scheme, admitting details of execution are to be worked out.

His initial steps and perhaps the personnel of committees to begin the study of legislation will be announced late Saturday.

Beat Pine In Home Town

Beach Dispatch

FRANK A. ANDERSON

Official election tabulations show that Frank A. Anderson, Republican candidate for Corporation Commissioner, received a total of 83,789 votes which is by 20 to 30 thousand more votes than some Republicans received who ran for state office.

The fact that there is only 44,000 registered Negro voters in the state indicates that fully 50,000 whites voted for the Negro candidate. Most Negro Democrats scratched Anderson.

One amusing feature about the election is that Anderson carried his home precinct, while W. B. Pine, who lives in the same city and who was the Republican candidate for governor, failed to carry his home precinct.

What Does Pine Offer The Negro Voter?

As this campaign meanders to a close, we want in all seriousness and candor ask the Negroes who are supporting W. B. Pine, the Republican candidate for governor, this question: "What concrete, definite program in the interest of Negroes has Mr. Pine subscribed his approval to?" Scores of Negroes have been speaking all over Oklahoma, but they have talked about Abraham Lincoln, Fort Sumpter and Appomatox. They have by this method sought to throw dust in the eyes of the black electorate; but what of the view in front of us? What has Mr. Pine instructed any Negro or any set of men to tell the Negroes of Oklahoma about a work day program for tomorrow?

With thousands of Negroes on the relief rolls it would not have been out of place for Mr. Pine to discuss this subject, and tell us in perfectly understandable language what he has in mind along this line. To date all we have from Mr. Pine is that he is opposed to the "New Deal" and that if elected governor he will work towards the stoppage of the lavish expenditure of federal funds. What does he mean by this? Does this threat carry any significance?

Everybody knows that the federal government is spending uncounted millions on relief of the destitute, and hungry unemployed. Nobody objects to this but Mr. Pine and his associates, the idle rich. Does Mr. Pine mean that he would stop feeding the hungry and stop employment of the thousands of Oklahoman's now gainfully employed on relief projects? Surely you are interested in interpreting Mr. Pine's mind and lauguage. What does he mean?

Several hundred Negroes are canning government meat in Okmulgee, a half hundred are working in sewing rooms in Oklahoma City. In every city we have visited this week we have discovered that hundreds of Negroes are gainfully employed under FERA projects. Are you interested in that job or would you rather vote Nov. 6 for Fort Sumpter and Abraham Lincoln?

Mr. Pine pays his white and black employes on his vast hog ranch down in Okmulgee county, $1 per day for labor. Does he mean that he will help the federal government by reducing the FERA wage from its present level to his 100-penny basis?

If you are thinking of your home, your debts and your children, you had better have definite knowledge of what Mr. Pine has in mind before you cast your ballot next Tuesday.

There is not a single Pine speaker who has harangued the crowd to whom he has talked, who has been able to tell his audience what Mr. Pine will do regarding Negro education. What will Mr. Pine's attitude be on road work in this state? Has any Republican speaker been able to tell you definitely that Negroes could clean the spittoons at the capitol if Mr. Pine is elected governor?

Let's reverse the picture. Mr. Marland, Democratic candidate, has openly said in public meetings and in conferences with Negro leaders, that he will, if elected governor, do certain definite things. Mr. Marland in perfectly understandable language has said that if elected governor he will make Langston university in actuality a recognized institution for the higher training of Negro youth. Mr. Marland just last week talked to a group of Negro educators and reaffirmed and amplified his intentions along this line. There is no question mark behind Mr. Marland's intentions regarding Langston university. It will cease being a political football for four years, if for no longer.

Still thinking about the welfare of Negro students, Mr. Marland says he will insist that the legislature pass a law for Negro college students taking graduate and professional courses out of the state, at the expense of the State of Oklahoma. Is Mr. Pine committed to any such program? We wonder if this advanced step would not be considered by him a "political blunder"? Would he tremble in his boots in presenting such a suggestion to a Democratic legislature?

Mr. Marland says he will see that Negroes for their first time in Oklahoma get their just share of highway work. The state and federal government spend yearly millions of dollars on the high ways of Oklahoma, but Negroes hitherto have not secured any of this employment. In return for the large Negro vote that has turned its face towards the Democratic party in Oklahoma, Mr. Marland says he will see that in proportion to numerical strength Negroes are given this type of employment. Has Mr. Pine had anything to say regarding this important matter?

Mr. Marland is on record saying that he will remove the white superintendent at Taft. He made a speech in Taft making such a statement. Mr. Pine is on record as saying that "the best interests of the Negro race cannot be served by office holding." Would the Taft situation be one in the improper category of Negro disservice, were Mr. Pine to become governor? Would he feel that removing a white man and replacing him with a Negro would be "resented by southern people"?

Surely in this year of our Lord, 1934, Negroes will be sufficiently jolted into their senses to differentiate between the vague, indefinite nothingness of Mr. Pine as compared with the definite certain program of Mr. Marland. You can eat and sleep with Mr. Marland's program, but Mr. Pine's rainbow is in the moon. You have to look backward to discover Mr. Pine's program. One must look forward to see any portion of what Mr. Marland offers.

The 44,000 registered Negro voters of this state have a fine, sensible opportunity to take a vacation next Tuesday away from their ancient political god—the Republican party. Pine offers nothing. Marland voluntarily has offered a common sense, every day, working program for Negro citizens.

Political - 1934 Oklahoma.

Elections.

BROAD ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGRO GROUP SHOWN BY GOMER SMITH, CITY CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

Black Dispatch 2-24-34

QUESTIONS ASKED BY BLACK DISPATCH NOT UNREASONABLE, BUT NECESSARY, SAYS ATTY. SMITH

Wants His Attitude Expressed To Populace "Any Time, Anywhere"

Unprecedented in frankness and principle is the reply the Black Dispatch received this week from Atty. Gomer Smith, Oklahoma City, candidate for governor, in answer to a questionnaire regarding pertinent objectives relating to the Negro group and sent to each of the several gubernatorial candidates.

Atty. Smith in his communication, printed in detail below, expresses a broad attitude regarding independent leadership at Langston university, unstinted recognition of Negro administrative ability by insisting "if elected governor" that the Negro citizen assume, accept, shoulder and discharge the duties and responsibilities of any Oklahoma institution established and operated for the exclusive benefit and service of the colored citizenship."

In concluding his unreserved expressions of liberality the gubernatorial candidate adds: "Not only are you at liberty to publish my views to the Negroes of Oklahoma, but you have my permission to state my attitude to any of your friends at any time and anywhere; both black and white."

The full text of Atty. Smith's letter follows:

"The delay which attends my reply to your very kind and interesting letter of January 22, is, in no sense due to my intentional neglect or my indisposition to reply. I laid it aside in order that it might receive my personal consideration and my personal answer. I knew that you would expect, and had a right to expect this of me. Furthermore, I felt that there was no urgent necessity for an immediate answer.

"I do not consider you to be at all unreasonable in respect of the questions which you have seen fit to submit to me. You and your people as well as the entire citizenship of Oklahoma have a right to have these questions answered in an emphatic and inevasive way by any one aspiring to be elected to the governorship of Oklahoma.

"It is just as important to the educational system of this state that Langston university be removed from and kept free of political entanglement as it is for any other educational institution to be. Langston university is a part of our educational system and the same principles and policies should apply to it as should be applied to Stillwater, Norman, Chickasha or any other educational institution supported by the tax payers.

I am firm in the belief that we have a sufficient number of qualified Negroes in Oklahoma to undertake and properly discharge the duties and responsibilities of any Oklahoma institution established and operated for the exclusive benefit and service of the colored citizenship. Not only do I stand for the recognition by a governor of the Negro's rights, I shall insist if elected governor of Oklahoma that the Negro citizen assume, accept, shoulder and discharge his responsibility to the state in respect to those matters concerning the welfare of his own people; in this the colored citizen is entitled of course, to the sympathy and support of the white citizen without officious interference. I believe that it is responsibility which develops the best that is in any man; I believe that this applies to your race as well as to mine; I believe that we have plenty of capable Negroes willing to undertake the responsibility to which you referred in paragraph six of your letter; and I shall if governor expect them to accept the responsibility and discharge it in a manner both becoming to themselves and servicable to the state.

"I must confess that I am not familiar with the practice at Tuskegee. I expect however, to try to familiarize myself as suggested by your letter.

"Certainly I should and will if governor concern myself to see to it that the Negro citizen receives his rights in respect of Federal Relief and employment under the CWA Act. In other words, I contend that the governor whomever he might be should carry out the spirit of this Act in the spirit of the utmost good faith to both the government and the people.

"I have tried to give to your letter that measure of earnest and sympathetic consideration which its contents merit. And I have been as frank and as honest with you as I know how to be. There is nothing unreasonable about your interrogatories. And any candidate for governor of Oklahoma ought to be willing to answer them and define his position just as I have tried to do.

"Not only are you at liberty to publish my views to the Negroes of Oklahoma, but you have my permission to state my attitude to any of your friends at any time and anywhere; both black and white.

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5-10-34 Oklahoma City Okla.

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Political - 1934 Oklahoma

Elections.

BROAD ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGRO GROUP SHOWN BY GOMER SMITH, CITY CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

Black Dispatch

2-24-34

QUESTIONS ASKED BY BLACK DISPATCH NOT UNREASONABLE, BUT NECESSARY, SAYS ATTY. SMITH

Wants His Attitude Expressed To Populace "Any Time, Anywhere"

Unprecedented in frankness and principle is the reply the Black Dispatch received this week from Atty. Gomer Smith, Oklahoma City, candidate for governor, in answer to a questionnaire regarding pertinent objectives relating to the Negro group and sent to each of the several gubernatorial candidates.

Atty. Smith in his communication, printed in detail below, expresses a broad attitude regarding independent leadership at Langston university, unstinted recognition of Negro administrative ability by insisting "if elected governor" that the Negro citizen assume, accept, shoulder and discharge the duties and responsibilities of any Oklahoma institution established and operated for the exclusive benefit and service of the colored citizenship."

In concluding his unreserved expressions of liberality the gubernatorial candidate adds: "Not only are you at liberty to publish my views to the Negroes of Oklahoma, but you have my permission to state my attitude to any of your friends at any time and anywhere; both black and white."

The full text of Atty. Smith's letter follows:

"The delay which attends my reply to your very kind and interesting letter of January 22, is, in no sense due to my intentional neglect or my indisposition to reply. I laid it aside in order that it might receive my personal consideration and my personal answer. I knew that you would expect, and had a right to expect this of me. Furthermore, I felt that there was no urgent necessity for an immediate answer.

"I do not consider you to be at all unreasonable in respect of the questions which you have seen fit to submit to me. You and your people as well as the entire citizenship of Oklahoma have a right to have these questions answered in an emphatic and inevasive way by any one aspiring to be elected to the governorship of Oklahoma.

"It is just as important to the educational system of this state that Langston university be removed from and kept free of political entanglement as it is for any other educational institution to be. Langston university is a part of our educational system and the same principles and policies should apply to it as should be applied to Stillwater, Norman, Chickasha or any other educational institution supported by the tax payers.

I am firm in the belief that we have a sufficient number of qualified Negroes in Oklahoma to undertake and properly discharge the duties and responsibilities of any Oklahoma institution established and operated for the exclusive benefit and service of the colored citizenship. Not only do I stand for the recognition by a governor of the Negro's rights, I shall insist if elected governor of Oklahoma that the Negro citizen assume, accept, shoulder and discharge his responsibility to the state in respect to those matters concerning the welfare of his own people; in this the colored citizen is entitled of course, to the sympathy and support of the white citizen without officious interference. I believe that it is responsibility which develops the best that is in any man; I believe that this applies to your race as well as to mine; I believe that we have plenty of capable Negroes willing to undertake the responsibility to which you referred in paragraph six of your letter; and I shall if governor expect them to accept the responsibility and discharge it in a manner both becoming to themselves and servicable to the state.

"I must confess that I am not familiar with the practice at Tuskegee. I expect however, to try to familiarize myself as suggested by your letter.

"Certainly I should and will if governor concern myself to see to it that the Negro citizen receives his rghts in respect of Federal Relief and employment under the CWA Act. In other words, I contend that the governor whomever he might be should carry out the spirit of this Act in the spirit of the utmost good faith to both the government and the people.

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The faculty personnel must be strengthened. He is entire accord with this plan and will endorse legislation and policies looking towards this end.

comparable with their numeric strength. This has never been done in Oklahoma. So far as we know, Mr. Anglin is the only candidate who has had the moral courage to say that if elected Governor, he would see that this was done. This ought to be an important reason why Negro farmers all over rural Oklahoma, where highways pass through their districts, should support Mr. Anglin.

There are a number of things for which Mr. Anglin stands, such as tax reduction and the strengthening of our rural educational program, that should appeal, but we want to discuss for a few moments the question of his availability. There is no use to listen to the promises of a candidate who cannot be elected.

People are in a spiritual stupor this year. Almost every candidate returning from speaking engagements agree that his audiences have been egnimas. "There's just no response and no one can really tell what the reaction is going on in the back side of his audience's mental self." Says one candidate: "The depression with its demoralizing effects is showing in political groups. The politician who tells you he knows what is going to happen in July, is after all guessing, just as you would have to arrive at conclusions as to what is going to happen. The old rules of the game cannot be followed this year. There are no Amens and few curses."

In such an unusual emergency it is organization that will count. Every politician knows that a weak candidate can win against the strong if the weak office-seeker has strong organization to pit against an otherwise more powerful adversary.

Tom Anglin has been able to organize better over the state than any other gubernatorial candidate. He has been in the race longer, and during this period has had the friendly support of Governor Murray's state organization. A very prominent member of the Young Democratic League, who resides in Oklahoma City, and who has been making speeches over the state, in the past two months, said recently to this writer: "I can't say that I am for Tom Anglin, but I am going to say this; he has the most completely organized group of followers I have ever seen in every section of the state."

Leaving the question of effective organization, and turning to an entirely different phase of the subject, we desire right here to point out that Southeastern Oklahoma has been for years the capstone of radicalism. It is from this section that Jack Walton has always secured his great strength. The radical bloc is always able to land its candidate in Oklahoma when united, but when disorganized and disjointed, as it is this year, will not prove ineffective.

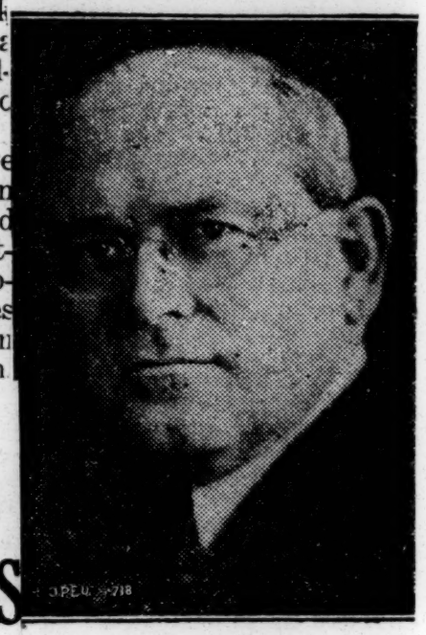
Let us analize the radical vote of 1934. First of all the Socialists will place a candidate in the field. In former years this organization polled upwards of 50,000 votes. Let us attribute to them only about five or six thousand this year. This vote forms a part of the radical vote which for years has submerged itself in the democratic column.

Add to this the vote that will be surely given to Porter Newman and Senator John McDonald. Both of these men come from the Red River tier of counties, and as native sons of that territory must be counted upon to carry a large bloc of votes. Gomer Smith is also making a powerful appeal to this same class of voter and will doubtless proselyte many of them. Then comes Jack Walton to ask for his share, and Murray, with his well oiled state machine moves in to claim his pound of flesh.

To our notion the radical menace of the Red River counties is completely neutralized by the demoralized condition of the section, and again it follows that the candidate with complete and effective organization will have the better position in the situation. Those who assume that Jack Walton will carry all of the Southeast territory are in for a big surprise. The truth is, when we visited the recent Ardmore Convention we found his influence among the Negro delegates just about nil.

As we said at the outset, we see no reason why we should fight any of the candidates in the race. Our position shall be for, instead of against. We shall be positive instead of negative. We believe that Senator Anglin's already written record in public service is one that Negroes should applaud, we believe that the stand he takes on current issues is liberal, and we believe that he has the best chance to win in the July marathon because he is better organized to win.

Has Good Record



TOM ANGLIN

TOM ANGLIN TRACES RECORD IN LEGISLATION FOR NEGROES DURING PAST SIXTEEN YEARS

Black Dispatch 6-1-34

TAKES POSITION THAT INTEREST SHOULD BE SERVED PROPERLY BECAUSE OF LACK OF REPRESENTATION

Negro Institutions Should Be Run By Negroes Says Solon

Tracing his sixteen years in the legislature, and connection with legislation favorable to Negroes' interests, Tom Anglin, Holdenville, and a candidate for governor on the democratic ticket, wrote the Black Dispatch this week a very illuminating letter.

Beginning with the Training School at Boley, which he helped to create, when it was located at McAlester, up to the construction of the new half million dollar hospital for insane at Taft, Mr. Anglin said, "I have taken the position that those of your race have no vote in the legislation of the House or Senate and that they should be looked after."

Anglin's attitude towards education of the Negro youth is also stressed in his letter. The exact text of the Anglin letter follows:

"I do not have your general letter to candidates before me but will tell you in a brief way my interest in legislation as affecting the colored people of this state.

"As you know I have been in the House or Senate for 16 years. During that time I have helped to create the school for Negro boys at Boley and I have voted for appropriations for most of the buildings at Langston. Furthermore, helped put through the appropriations to build the Hospital at Taft, which is a credit to any state, and insisted as best I could that the personnel of that institution be from the colored race. I know of one session of the Legislature for instance, when more buildings were provided for at Langston than any white school in the state, for the reason that the Federal Government had provided for a part of the money if we would supply the balance.

"I have taken the position that those of your race had no vote in the legislation in the House or Senate and that they should be looked after—they were citizens of the state, taxpayers of the state.

"I can see no reason why the colored race should not be given an opportunity to run the colored institutions of the state. We will then see for ourselves the results obtained. If they are successful they should continue to run them. If not readjustments can be made. Personally, I believe that ability and qualifications for the job can be found in Oklahoma in the Negro race.

"I would be glad to answer any questions which may be of public interest and appreciate your fairness in giving me space in your newspaper for this expression."

Political - 1934

Pennsylvania

Elections.

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Afro-American

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5-19-34

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Afro-American

B. G. Collier Unanimously Elected Committeeman in 30th.

6-9-34

VARE FORCES ARE ROUTED

Baltimore, Md

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PHILADELPHIA—By the unanimous vote of 36 committeemen, John C. Asbury, William S. Vare, leader of the 30th Ward, was dethroned and B. G. Collier, K. P. grand chancellor, was elected ward leader, in a smothly oiled meeting Monday night.

At the same time the committee smashed the Vare machine in the 30th ward by electing the following slate:

Marty Manion, chairman; Dr. Willard T. Grinage, vice-chairman; Wiliam Upshur, treasurer; John Bell, recording secretary and Charles McIntyre, financial secretary. Robert Montgomery and James Young, treasurer and financial secretary, respectively, in the old regime, went down with Asbury.

Trainer Victor

With the ousting of Asbury, Harry T. Trainer, councilman, becomes the undisputed boss in the 30th. Trainer has also locked horns with Vare in the Seventh and Third wards.

Friends of Asbury attribute his downfall to his sole dependence upon the dictatorial support of Vare to carry him through in ward affairs. Vare, it is evident, is losing his grip on Republican party control.

Is Organization Man

At the committee meeting Monday night, Mr. Asbury pledged his allegiance to the party nominees, although they were his opponents in the recent primary. He stated that while he had fought Walter K. Jackson, successful legislative nominee, he would fight just as hard to bring about his election.

Jackson, who surprised political dopesters by winning the Republican nomination as an independent, started a fight against Asbury six years ago. The action of the committee, it is believed, ends the leadership of the veteran politician in the 30th ward.

Grundy Turns His Thumbs Way Down on Judge Henry

Afro-American

9-22-34

Baltimore, Md.

(AFRO Bureau

PHILADELPHIA. — A hornet's nest was stirred up in Philadelphia political circles Monday, when Joseph R. Grundy, white Republican state boss, turned thumbs down on the ambitions of colored leaders to put forward a candidate, Magistrate Edward W. Henry, for the post of U.S. Congressman in the Second District, made vacant by the recent resignation of James M. Beck, white.

The dictum of the state boss was carried out in a specially-called meeting of the nine ward leaders of the district, presided over by Edwin R. Cox, Republican city chairman, whom leaders claim added insult to injury by refusing to allow a committee, representing a city-wide delegation of more than 250 voters, to present its demand to the assembled ward leaders.

Invited to Caucus

This delegation, headed by Raymond Pace Alexander, Dr. Milton White and J. Austin Norris, had been invited by Mrs. Cox, Mr. Alexander claims, to caucus in the Republican City Committee rooms and Republican leaders had made overtures to Magistrate Henry to enter the fight as a means of halting the Democratic trend shown in the first day's registration.

In addition, Congressman Beck was quoted by Mr. Alexander as having expressed the hope that Republican leaders would get behind a colored candidate in the Second District as a means of fair play to them in city patronage.

Backed by Non-Partisan Group

Following several hurried conferences, leaders of both parties, sensing the possibility of having the district represented by a colored man and adding another member of the group to the nation's law making body, agreed to push Magistrate Henry, regarded as the strongest political leader in the city, and a resident of the 30th Ward, for the post.

Not only the delegation, but the sub-committee which was selected to present the demands to the ward leaders of the district, was non-partisan and city-wide.

When the time came, however, for the sub-committee to appear, City Chairman Cox refused to admit them to the room in which the ward leaders were deliberating.

Mr. Alexander and the committee came back to the crowded room where the delegation was gathered and announced that they had been refused even a hearing.

Party Change Urged

There were wild scenes of commotion as charges of an insult were hurled. "We won't forget this," Mr. Alexander told the delegation. "We'll have definite action. Go out from here, everybody, and spread this shameful news among the voters."

The first reaction to the action of the Republican organization came swiftly Tuesday morning, when the district was showered with handbills calling upon colored Republican voters to resent this so-called insult by registering Democratic. Tuesday was the second of the three registration days before election.

Gets Two Votes

In the meeting of the ward leaders, Magistrate Henry's cause was championed by B. G. Collier, 30th Ward leader, and Blakely D. McCaugh, white, leader of the 24th Ward.

Seven of the ward leaders, acting, it was said, under instructions from Mr. Grundy, voted for William H. Wilson, white, former director of public safety, who won the dislike of colored people here generally by his attitude during the 1919 race riots.

At that time, it was charged, he permitted the police to beat and shoot members of the race without punishment.

Following the seven-to-two vote against Magistrate Henry, the vote for Wilson was made unanimous.

Pair Embarrassed

The outcome of the ward leader's decision has put the Second District leader, Harry Trainer, and Republican City Chairman Cox in embarrassing positions. Mr. Trainer, it was said, invited Magistrate Henry to accept the candidacy and assured him of support of certain ward leaders.

When these leaders failed to give their support, Mr. Trainer stated that he had been double-crossed. The offer, it was said, was intended to lay a foundation for halting opposition by any colored candidate who might come forward to run against Mr. Trainer as councilman.

Deep Politics Involved

The defeat of Magistrate Henry, which will blast the hopes of colored voters in Philadelphia to realize their ambitions to send a member of their race to Congress, involved much political history.

Mr. Grundy is said to be out for Mr. Henry's political scalp because the magistrate switched from political friends to foe when the former voted for the confirmation of Justice Parker's appointment to the Supreme Bench.

While the magistrate is regarded as the strongest political leader in the group, he has had tilts with both party chieftains and left the Republican Party to ride into the magistracy on the last popular Democratic wave.

Republican Viewpoints Cited

Desuite the fact that B. G. Collier and other Republicans went down the line for Mr. Henry on the racial issue, there are those who see in the last-minute action of the delegation a political maneuver to further alienate voters from the party.

The point out that it should have been a foregone conclusion that the Republican ward leaders could not be induced to nominate Mr. Henry, a registered Democrat.

They also refer to the fact that the selection of Mr. Wilson had been made at a Republican caucus several days before the meeting Monday.

The fact that the Democratic leaders are not lambasting Mr. Henry for offering to run on the Republican ticket is also interpreted in some quarters as indicating that the whole thing might have been a move to embarrass Republicans.

Henry Talks

In an interview for the AFRO-AMERICAN, Magistrate Henry said:

"The colored voters of Philadelphia were grossly insulted and offended Monday by Edwin H. Cox, chairman of the Republican City Committee, when he curtly and offensively refused to hear them and their requests that a colored man be selected as a candidate for Congress in place of James M. Beck, who had withdrawn.

"The proposition came to me from the Republican committee that I be Congressional candidate on the Republican ticket. I consulted with my political advisors and supporters and without regard to party, they unanimously agreed that this was an opportunity which should not be lost.

Magistrate Blames Cox

"The ward committee, both colored and white, representing both parties, agreed that my candidacy would spell political progress for the colored race. Mr. Cox is undoubtedly responsible for the failure of the committee to make good its agreement.

"The best and most representative men and women of our race gathered in the rooms of the Republican City Committee to urge that a member of our group be selected.

"They were not treated with courtesy and Mr. Cox did not hesitate to show his lack of respect for them. Voters all over Philadelphia are filled with resentment and their votes will tell the story.

"The fact that my name was presented as a candidate is a mere incident. The Republicans showed their usual lack of interest and sympathy with the political aspirations of the 220,000 colored voters in Philadelphia.

1919 Riot Attitude Recalled

"There never was such an exhibition of racial loyalty and non-partisan interest as was shown by those indignant voters, Monday. The Vare machine at its worst compares most favorably with the new machine, headed by Mr. Cox.

"Not content with insulting these representatives of our race by treating them discourteously, they added to the injury by presenting as their candidate, William H. Wilson, former director of public safety during the race riots here in 1919, who looked on while brutal police under his direction killed and assaulted colored men, women and children.

"The man upon whom the responsibility is said to rest for the rebuff we suffered is Joseph R. Grundy, who voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker several years ago and whom we have defeated for the United States Senate."

Republican Wanted

Blakely D. McCaughn, white, clerk of the quarter sessions court, who seconded the nomination of Magistrate Henry, told the AFRO-AMERICAN:

"The opposition to Magistrate Henry in the convention room was declared war on the fact that he would now be a general exodus ward leaders who sheregistered as a Democrat. Although from the Republican Party. I was in favor of Magistrate Hen- **Delegation Members Named** ry, I felt it was a mistake not- Among some of the leaders seen to have advanced an outstanding in the delegation were: Republican for the appointment." Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, Wil- liam Upshur, Dr. Milton White, Raymond Pace Alexander, J. Austin Norris, E. Washington Rhodes, Mrs. M. Mosselle Griffin, Mrs. Addie Dickerson, Dr. Charles Lewis, Samuel Brown, George W. Carry, Mrs. Griffin predicted that there would be a general exodus from the Republican Party.

Collier Sorry

B. G. Collier, 30th Ward Republican leader, referring to the failure of the group to elect Magistrate Henry, said:

"It is a very sad affair. The Republican Party would have meant much to the Republican Party. There was nothing said against Magistrate Henry, and I did all I could to bring about his election." She spoke especially of Thaddeus Stevens, who caused the big corporation interests, who caused Joseph R. Grundy to send the word down the line. Mrs. Mosselle Griffin, Mrs. Addie Dickerson, Dr. Charles Lewis, Daily of the Seventh Ward. Sheliam Upshur, Dr. Milton White, declared war on the Republican Party.

Women Indignant

Mrs. M. Mossell Griffin, legislative chairman of the National League of Republican Women, expressed the attitude of women

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The Harry T. Trainer at the Helm

PHILADELPHIA—By the unanimous vote of 36 committeemen, John C. Asbury, William S. Vare leader of the 30th Ward, was dethroned and B. G. Collier, K. P. grand chancellor, was elected ward leader, in a smothly oiled meeting Monday night.

At the same time the committee smashed the Vare machine in the 30th ward by electing the following slate:

Marty Manion, chairman; Dr. Willard T. Grinage, vice-chairman; Wiliam Upshur, treasurer; John Bell, recording secretary and Charles McIntyre, financial secretary. Robert Montgomery and James Young, treasurer and financial secretary, respectively, in the old regime, went down with Asbury.

Trained Victor

With the ousting of Asbury, Harry T. Trainer, councilman, becomes the undisputed boss in the 30th. Trainer has also locked horns with Vare in the Seventh and Third wards.

Friends of Asbury attribute his downfall to his sole dependence upon the distaforial support of Vare to carry him through in ward affairs. Vare, it is evident, is losing his grip on Republican party control.

Is Organization Man

At the committee meeting Monday night, Mr. Asbury pledged his allegiance to the party nominees, although they were his opponents in the recent primary. He stated that while he had fought Walter K. Jackson, successful legislative nominee, he would fight just as hard to bring about his election.

Jackson, who surprised political dopesters by winning the Republican nomination as an independent, started a fight against Asbury six years ago. The action of the committee, it is believed, ends the leadership of the veteran politician in the 30th ward.

Grundy Turns His Thumbs Way Down on Judge Henry

Afro-American

9-22-34

Baltimore, Md.

(AFRO Bureau

PHILADELPHIA. — A hornet's nest was stirred up in Philadelphia political circles Monday, when Joseph R. Grundy, white Republican state boss, turned thumbs down on the ambitions of colored leaders to put forward a candidate, Magistrate Edward W. Henry, for the post of U.S. Congressman in the Second District, made vacant by the recent resignation of James M. Beck, white.

The dictum of the state boss was carried out in a specially-called meeting of the nine ward leaders of the district, presided over by Edwin R. Cox, Republican city chairman, whom leaders claim added insult to injury by refusing to allow a committee, representing a city-wide delegation of more than 250 voters, to present its demand to the assembled ward leaders.

Invited to Caucus

This delegation, headed by Raymond Pace Alexander, Dr. Milton White and J. Austin Norris, had been invited by Mrs. Cox, Mr. Alexander claims, to caucus in the Republican City Committee rooms and Republican leaders had made overtures to Magistrate Henry to enter the fight as a means of halting the Democratic trend shown in the first day's registration.

In addition, Congressman Beck was quoted by Mr. Alexander as having expressed the hope that Republican leaders would get behind a colored candidate in the Second District as a means of fair play to them in city patronage.

Backed by Non-Partisan Group

Following several hurried conferences of leaders of both parties, sensing the possibility of having the district represented by a colored man and adding another member of the group to the nation's law making body, agreed to push Magistrate Henry, regarded as the strongest political leader in the city, and a resident of the 30th Ward, for the post.

Not only the delegation, but the sub-committee which was selected to present the demands to the ward leaders of the district, was non-partisan and city-wide.

When the time came, however, for the sub-committee to appear, City Chairman Cox refused to admit them to the room in which the ward leaders were deliberating.

Mr. Alexander and the committee came back to the crowded room where the delegation was gathered and announced that they had been refused even a hearing.

Party Change Urged

There were wild scenes of commotion as charges of an insult were hurled. "We won't forget this," Mr. Alexander told the delegation. "We'll have definite action. Go out from here, everybody, and spread this shameful news among the voters."

The first reaction to the action of the Republican organization came swiftly Tuesday morning, when the district was showered with handbills calling upon colored Republican voters to resent this so-called insult by registering Democratic. Tuesday was the second of the three registration days before election.

Gets Two Votes

In the meeting of the ward leaders, Magistrate Henry's cause was championed by B. G. Collier, 30th Ward leader, and Blakely D. McCaugh, white, leader of the 24th Ward.

Seven of the ward leaders, acting, it was said, under instructions from Mr. Grundy, voted for William H. Wilson, white, former director of public safety, who won the dislike of colored people here generally by his attitude during the 1919 race riots.

At that time, it was charged, he permitted the police to beat and shoot members of the race without punishment.

Following the seven-to-two vote against Magistrate Henry, the vote for Wilson was made unanimous.

Pair Embarrassed

The outcome of the ward leader's decision has put the Second District leader, Harry Trainer, and Republican City Chairman Cox in embarrassing positions. Mr. Trainer, it was said, invited Magistrate Henry to accept the candidacy and assured him of support of certain ward leaders.

When these leaders failed to give their support, Mr. Trainer stated that he had been double-crossed. The offer, it was said, was intended to lay a foundation for halting opposition by any colored candidate who might come forward to run against Mr. Trainer as councilman.

Deep Politics Involved

The defeat of Magistrate Henry, which will blast the hopes of colored voters in Philadelphia to realize their ambitions to send a member of their race to Congress, involved much political history.

Mr. Grundy is said to be out for Mr. Henry's political scalp because the magistrate switched from political friends to foe when the former voted for the confirmation of Justice Parker's appointment to the Supreme Bench.

While the magistrate is regarded as the strongest political leader in the group, he has had tilts with both party chieftains and left the Republican Party to ride into the magistracy on the last popular Democratic wave.

Republican Viewpoints Cited

Desuite the fact that B. G. Collier and other Republicans went down the line for Mr. Henry on the racial issue, there are those who see in the last-minute action of the delegation a political maneuver to further alienate voters from the party.

The point out that it should have been a foregone conclusion that the Republican ward leaders could not be induced to nominate Mr. Henry, a registered Democrat.

They also refer to the fact that the selection of Mr. Wilson had been made at a Republican caucus several days before the meeting Monday.

The fact that the Democratic leaders are not lambasting Mr. Henry for offering to run on the Republican ticket is also interpreted in some quarters as indicating that the whole thing might have been a move to embarrass Republicans.

Henry Talks

In an interview for the AFRO-AMERICAN, Magistrate Henry said:

"The colored voters of Philadelphia were grossly insulted and offended Monday by Edwin H. Cox, chairman of the Republican City Committee, when he curtly and offensively refused to hear them and their requests that a colored man be selected as a candidate for Congress in place of James M. Beck, who had withdrawn.

"The proposition came to me from the Republican committee that I be Congressional candidate on the Republican ticket. I consulted with my political advisors and supporters and without regard to party, they unanimously agreed that this was an opportunity which should not be lost.

Magistrate Blames Cox

"The ward committee, both colored and white, representing both parties, agreed that my candidacy would spell political progress for the colored race. Mr. Cox is undoubtedly responsible for the failure of the committee to make good its agreement.

"The best and most representative men and women of our race gathered in the rooms of the Republican City Committee to urge that a member of our group be selected.

"They were not treated with courtesy and Mr. Cox did not hesitate to show his lack of respect for them. Voters all over Philadelphia are filled with resentment and their votes will tell the story.

"The fact that my name was presented as a candidate is a mere incident. The Republicans showed their usual lack of interest and sympathy with the political aspirations of the 220,000 colored voters in Philadelphia.

1919 Riot Attitude Recalled

"There never was such an exhibition of racial loyalty and non-partisan interest as was shown by those indignant voters, Monday. The Vare machine at its worst compares most favorably with the new machine, headed by Mr. Cox.

"Not content with insulting these representatives of our race by treating them discourteously, they added to the injury by presenting as their candidate, William H. Wilson, former director of public safety during the race riots here in 1919, who looked on while brutal police under his direction killed and assaulted colored men, women and children.

"The man upon whom the responsibility is said to rest for the rebuff we suffered is Joseph R. Grundy, who voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker several years ago and whom we have defeated for the United States Senate."

Republican Wanted

Blakely D. McCaughn, white, clerk of the quarter sessions court, who seconded the nomination of Magistrate Henry, told the AFRO-AMERICAN:

"The opposition to Magistrate Henry in the convention room was

war on the Republican Party.

Delegation Members Named

Among some of the leaders seen in the delegation were:

Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, William Upshur, Dr. Milton White, Raymond Pace Alexander, J. Austin Norris, E. Washington Rhodes, Mrs. M. Mosselle Griffin, Mrs. Addie Dickerson, Dr. Charles Lewis, Samuel Brown, George W. Carry.

Collier Sorry

B. G. Collier, 30th Ward Republican leader, referring to the failure of the group to elect Magistrate Henry, said:

Women Indignant

Mrs. M. Mossell Griffin, legislative chairman of the National League of Republican Women, expressed the attitude of women

Harry Battis;
Dr. John P. Turner, Wayne Hopkins, Robert N. C. Nix, Reginald Randolph, George Geter, Southall Williams, Dr. Henry Grinnage, Mrs. Lewis Mintess, Mrs. Ella Goldie, W. K. Jackson, Linton Fisher, Johnnie Gatlin and others.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER-PUBLIC LEDGER
SEP 18 1934

W. H. WILSON NAMED IN PLACE OF BECK FOR CONGRESS RACE

Ex-Safety Head and Prominent Lawyer Formerly State Legislator

William H. Wilson, former Director of the Department of Public Safety and a widely known lawyer, yesterday was chosen to succeed James M. Beck as a Republican candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District, at a meeting of the leaders of the nine wards comprising that district. The session was held at the headquarters of the Republican City Committee.

Only One Other Name Presented

Mr. Wilson won the nomination over Magistrate Edward W. Henry, the only Negro member of the minor judiciary. Seven of the nine committeemen voted for Mr. Wilson, while the other two cast their ballots for Magistrate Henry.

While several other candidates were suggested to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Congressman Beck, Wilson and Henry were the only persons for whom the city committeemen voted.

Terming the nomination "a stern summons to duty," Mr. Wilson, in accepting it, declared that he will wage an aggressive campaign in "behalf of the militant program and the splendid ticket of seasoned statesmen which the Republican

WILLIAM H. WILSON
Who was chosen yesterday as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District, succeeding Congressman James M. Beck.

Wilson Designated for Congress Race

Continued From First Page

Party offers to the people of Pennsylvania?"

The new candidate for Congress was selected by these leaders: Thaddeus M. Daly, 7th ward; James ward J. Cooke, 8th ward; James M. Neely, 9th ward; Magistrate Dennis F. Fitzgerald, 10th ward; Blakely D. McCaughn, 24th ward; John F. Dugan, 27th ward; B. C. Collier, 30th ward; Edwin R. Cox, president of City Council and chairman of the Republican City Committee, 36th ward, and Joseph Kelly, 44th ward.

Voices Must Be Raised

Referring to national issues, Mr. Wilson in his statement of acceptance, declared that "clamorous protest is called for to halt those in high places who today are seeking to strangle American initiative in the red-tape noose of bureaucracy."

"Voices must be raised," he continued, "against a national policy which is making our currency system a wild dance of the dervishes to a tune of debasement and repudiation. We must stabilize our currency and leave no possible shadow of doubt in anyone's mind as to the basis on which it is to endure.

"Throughout the Nation citizens are coming more and more to realize that in the Republican party lies their only hope of making progress against the deplorable tendencies of Governmental policy which alone hold back the advent of better times."

Mr. Wilson also said that another "disquieting symptom" is the tendency toward Government by blocs and specialized minorities" and declared that he wished to stress the point that "the lesson accentuated by troublous times that ill-considered and hastily digested laws have thrust upon us is that the fate of what Abraham Lincoln called 'the plain people' is in the balance.'"

Became Lawyer at 21

Mr. Wilson is 57, having been born in the First ward on December 6, 1877. He was graduated from the Central High School in 1895 and the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1898. Following his graduation from the latter institution, he was forced to wait for six months before being admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, because he had not reached the age of 21.

In 1900 he was appointed an Assistant City Solicitor and remained in that office until 1909, when he resigned to resume his private practice. He was a former law partner of the late Judge Joseph P. Rogers. He is now associated with Francis M. McAdams.

Sponsored State Welfare Laws

Mr. Wilson was elected to the State Legislature from the old 5th District in 1913 and was re-elected in 1915. During the 1915 session he was the administration's floor leader. While acting in that capacity he assumed charge of the Workmen's Compensation, Child Labor and Woman Suffrage bills and worked for their passage.

From 1916 to 1920 he was Director of Public Safety and during the World War handled many knotty problems with ability and dispatch. He has always lived and voted in Philadelphia. He has been a resident of the 8th Ward six years. He makes his home at the Barclay. He is married and has one daughter, Dorothy.

Close Friend of Schnader

Mr. Wilson is a close personal friend of Attorney General William A. Schnader, Republican candidate for Governor, and took an active part in the last primary election.

"In offering Mr. Wilson's name to the electorate of the 2d Congressional District for the important post of Congressman," said Mr. Cox, "the members of the convention feel satisfied that they are submitting the name of a man of ability, energy, wide experience and character, and one who will conscientiously, courageously and earnestly serve the people."

Four Candidates Are Ahead in Philly Election

Afro-American 11-10-34

Bloodshed and High Tension Characterize the Day.

Baltimore, Md.

FIRST DEMOCRAT TO LEGISLATURE

Marshall Shepard and 3 Republicans Named.

(AFRO Bureau)

PHILADELPHIA—In what old-timers here regard as Philadelphia's most hotly-contested election, and which was characterized by blood-shed and high tension throughout the day, all four colored candidate seem to have won according to returns Wednesday morning.

Samuel B. Hart, running for re-election to the legislature in the Sixth District; Walter K. Jackson in the Seventh, Marshall L. Shepard in the Eighteenth and Hobson Reynolds in the Twenty-first, seemed sure of nosing out.

Shepard Democrat

Marshall L. Shepard, who won the election for the state legislature in the Eighteenth, ran on the Democratic ticket and is the first successful candidate to have ever received the official endorsement of that party.

The election started off in a flow of blood and rain and with police, state constabulary officials and U.S. Department of Justice all here guarding the election. A number of members of our group were sworn in as deputies.

Fatal Clash

At least one fatal clash was chalked up to election fervor, when William Rooks, 38, 1711 Naudain Street, was shot to death by Joseph (Candy) Davenport, 44, 1640 Naudian Street.

This election tragedy took place in the presence of more than one hundred people shortly after a political rally at Seventeenth and Naudain. Mr. Davenport is a committeeman in the Seventh Ward.

According to eye-witnesses the shooting followed a fight which grew out of a political argument. The men first had a fist fight and Davenport is said to have gone home and secured a gun. He was arrested and is being held for the coroner.

Philadelphia gave the appearance of a New Year's Eve celebration in the downtown section Tuesday night. Both the Republican and Democratic headquarters were jammed and the streets were crowded.

The general opinion here is that the political status of colored citizens has been greatly advanced as a result of the close election results between the two parties. It is significant that both the colored Republican and Democratic candidates won.

Make Statements

Magistrate Edward W. Henry, a leading figure in the politics of the Thirtieth Ward, made the following statement:

"I'm very happy of the election of the Democratic candidates. I feel that this will be a new day as well as a new deal for colored citizens. Politically, the Republicans deserve the rebuke which colored voters have administered because of their failure to deal squarely with the people who have been their most loyal and dependable supporters. I am confident that the successful candidates will keep every promise they have made."

John M. Marquess, who fought with the Republicans, had the following to say:

"The Democratic victory of yesterday, while somewhat of a surprise, submits easily to analysis. The general belief that President Roosevelt is feeding the people plus the unrest of the many who have become melancholy over present-day conditions, and the feeling in the middle alignment that a change could make conditions no worse, all helped to contribute to their victory.

"From our angle there is no doubt that a fine education as to his wishes, and a splendid publicity of both sins of omission and commission on the part of the leaders were carried on with good effect. We shall hope that the new administration will measure up to all that is expected of it. A good citizen bows to the will of the majority."

Political - 1934

Elections.

Pennsylvania.

Legislator

Hobart S. Brown, prominent Pittsburgh attorney, who was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in Tuesday's balloting. He had been nominated on both Republican and Democratic tickets. Mr. Brown is the son-in-law of Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Byrd, of Norfolk, his wife being the former Miss Wilhelmina Byrd. He led his nearest rival 8 to 1.

THEY WON!

WALTER K. JACKSON

HOBSON R. REYNOLDS

SAMUEL H. HART

Four race men will represent Philadelphia in the State Legislature. Rev. Marshall Sheppard, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church; Samuel Hart, South Philadelphia leader; Walker J. Jackson, employed in the City Treasurer's office, and Hobson Reynolds, prominent North Philadelphia undertaker. Sheppard was running on the Democratic ticket. The others were on the Republican ticket.

South Carolina.

Political-1934

Elections.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
POST

FEB 9 1934

HOUSE KILLS CONNOR BILL

Changes Mind Overnight on Auto Property Tax Measure

Columbia, Feb. 9. (AP)—Changing its mind overnight, the house today killed on third reading the Connor bill to compel collection of property taxes on motor vehicles.

The measure, which would prohibit the issuance of an auto license unless the applicant presented receipts showing he had paid state county and city property taxes on the vehicle, was passed, 57 to 40 yesterday on second reading.

It was continued or killed today 49 to 39. The bill was introduced by Rep. Bob Connor of Orangeburg who said it would have brought in thousands of dollars of property taxes now escaping collection.

Receive Special Message

As the legislators began the final day of the fifth week of their session, they received a special message from Governor Blackwood urging them to push the rural electrification program in this state.

The governor asked the legislature to pass a concurrent resolution calling upon the PWA to give "immediate and preferential "consideration the state highway department's request for a $5,912,000 loan and grant to develop the project.

The special message was received as information in the house and referred to the finance committee for action in the senate.

Cooke Opines

Senator Cooke of Horry arose to say sponsors of the plan last year agreed it would not add to the state debt.

"This looks like a $5,000,000 debt now," he commented.

Lieut. Gov. J. O. Sheppard, presiding, explained part of the sum was to be a grant and the whole project was required to be "self-liquidating."

A little later, the liquor question flared into a brief debate in the senate on the committee reference of bills introduced by Williams of Aiken to authorize the sale and manufacture and to tax liquor in the state.

Because of revenue features, Williams wanted the measures to go to the finance committee instead of the "dry" judiciary committee. They were finally sent to the judiciary as "important legal questions." Both would be submitted in a referendum before becoming effective.

Libel Bill to Committee

As the legislators prepared for their week-end recess, the house sent the bill passed by the senate to liberalize the libel laws to its judiciary committee for inspection.

The house committee on roads, bridges and ferries a little earlier had reported favorably on a bill by McMaster of Richland to set up a commission and appropriate $25,000, if necessary, to assi the state attorney general in testing in the courts a 1925 act ratifying the "Columbia canal" agreement.

The senate passed and sent to the house bills said to place state and federal bank stockholders on a parity by abolishing stockholders liability to state banks and to repeal an "impractical" requirement that one-fourth of hygiene textbooks be devoted to the effect of alcohol and narcotics.

Tag Bill to Third Reading

It amended and sent to third reading a house auto tag bill. In its present form the measure would provide a quarterly reduction in tag fees, one fourth off between January 1 and April 30, half off between May 1 and July 31, and three fourths off for the last quarter.

The senators adopted a resolution by Hammond of Richland calling upon the federal government to use South Carolina granite in federal construction in the state.

Rep. Newton of Anderson put in a joint resolution in the house to appoint a committee to investigate the costs of text books used in institutions of higher learning. It went to the education committee.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on several joint resolutions for judicial reform, most of them sponsored by the J. O. U. A. M.

They included:

1. A joint resolution providing that except in capital cases, eleven jurors may return a verdict.

2. A joint resolution to permit the legislature by legislative act to dispense with the necessity of indictment in offenses less than capital.

3. A joint resolution limiting the governor's pardon power. This resolution was introduced by Rep. Epps of Sumter.

Bill Special Order

The senate made a third reading bill to raise teachers' salaries 10 per cent a special order for early action and scheduled a measure to abolish the "stretchout" mill system for consideration next Wednesday upon the insistence of Senator Sloan of Greenville.

Senators indicated a disposition to pass a joint resolution to reduce the governor's term from four to two years, but found the quorum necessary for a vote had dwindled away while they discussed merits of state executives.

Four new bills of statewide importance were introduced as the chamber ended its fifth week. They were:

By Senators Brown, Parler, McEachin, and Hammond, to regulate the making of small loans by bonding and licensing loan agencies and placing them under the bank examiner's supervision.

By Senators Brown and Jeffords, to impose an excise tax of ten cents a pound on all oleomargarine except varieties made from native products and specifically exempted for the purpose of increasing the use of cotton seed.

By Senator Parlor, to require the issuing of certificates of cancellation of charters by the secretary of state and to require their filing.

By Senator Brown, to regulate the hours of labor in factories.

At Brown's request, the senate judiciary committee set a hearing for 4 p. m. next Wednesday upon a series of bills to remove Democratic primary rules from the statute books.

The Barnwell senator explained that a supreme court decision in a Texas case held negroes could vote where primary ~~rules were~~ incorporated in the state laws.

NOT THIS KIND OF GOVERNOR

State Senator C. E. Sloan of Greenville, self styled "Mountain Lion," has announced his candidacy for governor of South Carolina. In announcing his platform among other things, he says: "I believe in adequate support for the common schools of the State in order that every white child may have an opportunity at least to receive the benefits of a common school education, and in the support of the penal and charitable institutions of the State."

That this candidate is too short-sighted and narrow to be the governor of any State that desires to make real progress is evident from his credo as to education. About half of the population of this State consist of Negroes. This gentleman, however, thinks that South Carolina can progress as other States which believes in the education of all of its inhabitants, even though only half of its population be provided with adequate funds to give at least a common school education. He does well, however, in stating in the same sentence his belief in a generous support of the penal and charitable institutions. He would be in different to schools for Negroes which means, of course, that he would necessarily have to be generous to the penal institutions. Any man of the intelligence which the governorship of a state should demand ought know that the more money spent in real education makes far less expenditures in the maintenance of penal institutions. The Senator may be a very good man and as excellent a legislator as he says he is, but as a governor, if he has expressed his real sentiments, he would make a good farmer.

Elections.

FREE-FOR-ALL RIOT MARKS REPUBLICAN POLITICAL CONFAB

Commercial Appeal

"Black and Tan" and "Lily White" Factions Clash

3-25-34

DEPUTIES QUELL FIGHT

Memphis, Tenn.

Officers With Tear Gas Restore Order in Courtroom

CHURCH CENTRAL FIGURE

Crowd of 500 Thrown Into Uproar When Rival Factions Meet With Election of Chairman as Issue

Deputy sheriffs with tear gas crashed the riot of "Black and Tan" and "Lily White" Republicans in the criminal court roo myesterday to restore order after the usual biennial fight of the two G. O. P. factions. Police were called. The meeting, scheduled as the Shelby County Republican convention, ended in a dog fall and both sides left claiming victory.

White Republicans and negro Republicans mixed it. Courtroom equipment was destroyed. A chair crashed through the air. A negro lawyer hurled an ink bottle. And behind all the din could be heard the shouts of Bob Church, Beale Street leader, directing his white lieutenants.

While the uproar continued each faction went through the motions of electing a separate delegation to the state convention and a new county committee.

Decide Winner May 15

Which side won will be decided May 15 at Chattanooga when each faction will appear at the convention to claim the Shelby County votes.

The commotion began as the convention opened, with election of a temporary chairman as the issue.

Joe Marks, chairman of the retiring Shelby County Republican committee and Church supporter, stood in the judges' box in front of the First Criminal courtroom.

Filling every inch of standing space, with negroes standing on benches at the rear of the courtroom, and white Republicans standing about the judges' box or seated in front of it, was a crowd of nearly 500.

Lester Brennen, United States commissioner, was placed in nomination by the Church faction, and Dr. Carroll H. Morgan, Shelby County election commissioner, was named by the lily whites, headed by John E. McCall.

Mr. McCall, Republican candidate for governor two years ago, stood on a chair in front of the chairman to ask that the vote be taken by division, with the factions taking to opposite sides of the room.

Shout For "Tellers"

But someone shouted from the floor for appointment of tellers to take the vote. A roar went up over the room.

Church shouted over the din:

"If Mr. McCall will take this by tellers—" onl yto be drowned out.

"It is perfectly apparent that—" Mr. McCall shouted over the heads of the crowd. His voice was lost in a shout from every part of the room.

"— on its face to take this convention like they have always done," McCall's voice came through the roar again. "They are not going to count these votes and you know it," McCall yelled at the top of his voice, and was heard, for the shouting redoubled.

"Appoint Mr. McCall one of the tellers," Church shouted to Mr. Marks, who stood in the judge's box, pounding his gavel at intervals but puzzled as to what to do next.

"All in favor of Dr. Morgan say aye," Mr. McCall shouted.

The answer was a tremendous shout of mingled ayes, nos and boos—bedlam.

Judge's Lamp Broken

As the roar continued, a half dozen men swarmed over the front of the judge's box, and everyone near them either tried to pull the climbers back or shove them in.

The judge's lamp was broken off at the top and the glass shade tinkled to the desk in hundreds of pieces.

George H. Poole undertook to drive George Wasington Lee, negro, secretary, away from the court stenographer's table, and Lee backed through the crowd with his fists in front of him, shouting at Poole. A dozen men separated them. Another scuffle started in the rear of the room, though partisans kept the would-be fighters apart.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
July 30, 1934

A Campaign Song

ONE of the candidates for sheriff has a Negro band which he takes with him to rallies. A favorite number they sing is

"Frank Burns done got choked on a chicken bone."

We feel sure that the hardy listeners who go out for an evening of speech-making find quite a diversion in this harmless sort of campaigning.

No less person than Mr. E. H. Crump of Memphis rode into office on a Negro band and a song they composed about him. The story is told in a new book, "Beale Street—Where the Blues Began," by George Lee, a Memphis Negro. Back in 1909, Mr. Crump, one of three candidates for mayor of Memphis, hired a Negro band to play for him. The band leader, W. C. Handy, Memphis Negro and originator of the type of song of which "Memphis Blues" is perhaps the best example, composed a song for the occasion. The song was entitled "Mr. Crump" and went something like this:

Mr. Crump don't 'low no easy riders here,
Mr. Crump won't 'low no easy riders here.
I don't care what Mr. Crump don't 'low,
I'm gonna bar'l-house anyhow.
Mr. Crump can go and catch himself some air.

Well, Mr. Crump, so the author says, was carried into office on this song and the author carried to fame by its subsequent success.

After the election the title was changed from "Mr. Crump" to "Memphis Blues." It brought a small fortune to the man who bought the song from Handy.

Frank Burns will go into office, because "Mr. Burns won't 'low no easy riders here." There have been too many easy riders.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS
JUL 30 1934

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Pope, Hooper Draw Enthusiastic Crowd, Ryman Auditorium

Voters Hear Pointed And Eloquent Addresses on Issue of Honest Elections

Some two hundred or more colored men and women, leaders among the politically minded members of the race in Nashville, helped swell an audience, estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 who gathered at the Ryman auditorium Tuesday night of this week to hear the addresses of the Hon. Lewis S. Pope and former Gov. Ben Hooper, Fusion candidates respectively for the offices of governor and United States Senator. It was pronounced by all who attended the meeting as the most enthusiastic gathering of voters that has assembled in Nashville in many years. The enthusiasm of the vast crowd was maintained throughout the long speaking program, and very largely because of the belief of the Fusion adherents that their ticket is marching to certain victory.

Kindly tributes to colored citizens were paid by both Messrs. Pope and Gov. Hooper in their address. Mr. Pope stoutly denied the charge being circulated against him that he "does not want the colored vote", and maintained that he has never made such a statement in his career as a candidate. He stated that he was opposed to colored men and women being herded to the polls and being used to corrupt elections. He was loudly applauded for his stand by the colored men and women in attendance as well as by the members of the white race. He stated that in his old home county of Bledsoe colored citizens were almost to a unit supporting him in his race.

Former Gov. Ben. Hooper, conceded to be the ablest orator in Tennessee, easily lived up to his reputation in an address that was devoted largely to an attack on "political machines" and sarcastic references to his opponent, Senator Kenneth D. McKellar. Among other things he promised if elected to the senate to correct the iniquities of the Bankhead cotton reduction law, which was enacted by the last congress with the help of Senator McKellar, who did nothing to prevent the law being passed, has since come out in favor of changing it because of the hardships it is visiting upon the "little men" in the cotton growing sections. Governor Hooper stated that Senator McKellar's promise to do something about the law "next January" would not be carried out because Senator McKellar would not be Senator next January.

Governor Hooper also came out in favor of the immediate payment of the bonus to ex-service men of the World War, and his promise to vote for the bonus was loudly cheered by the vast audience, showing conclusively that the "great common people" do not share the views of President Roosevelt who is opposed to paying the bonus, although thousands of World War veterans and their kindred helped elect Mr. Roosevelt because of the belief that he intended to pay the bonus out of the taxes collected by the government from the sale of beer.

Gov. Hooper punctuated his address with numerous anecdotes that kept the audience in great glee throughout the address. He spoke with extreme confidence with regard to the certainty that he has race against Senator McKellar won and that it is only a question of the size of his majority over the veteran solon from Memphis.

An ovation almost equal to that received by Messrs. Pope and Hooper was given the Hon. John E. McCall, young Memphis ex-service man who won the Republican nomination for governor over the Hon. Will H. Clark last August. Mr. McCall in a brief address stated that he gave up the Republican nomination in order to help in a great non-partisan effort of ridding the state of "political machines". He said he knew that in the event of his election as governor no progress could have been made as long as the state is dominated by "machines." Mr. McCall introduced the Hon. Lewis S. Pope, while Judge Sam Butler of Sparta, a democrat introduced former Governor Ben Hooper.

The Hon. Howard B. Shoffner, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, presided over the meeting. One of the unique features of the gathering was the presence of various Hooper-Pope clubs which marched into the auditorium carrying banners and flags. The meeting took on the appearance of a political convention, and the enthusiasm was unusual.

It is predicted that the Regular Democrats will have a hard task to nobolize, even in Nashville, a gathering equal in size to the one that greeted the Fusionists last Tuesday night. Even Democrats admit that they do not have among their array of speakers two orators of ability equal to former Gov. Hooper and the Hon. Lewis S. Pope.

THE JUSTICE-OF-THE-PEACE RACE

On December 29th, 1934, a special election will be held in the first nine wards, city of Knoxville, for the purpose of selecting a justice-of-the-peace to fill the vacancy caused by the death of 'Squire Dan Kelley. If the Negro voters have failed to discover by this time the need for having in this important office, a man who will conduct the affairs of office on the same high plane as was employed by 'Squire Kelly, the race will have none other to blame than themselves when and if some candidate slips into office bent on gouging all of the fees that he can possibly filch from the pockets of poor white people and Negroes.

It is possible that many voters will find themselves "so busy" that they can't find a few minutes to visit the polls on the above date and cast votes for the candidate who is best prepared to serve in the office, while on the other hand there will be those thoughtless individuals who will hang about the polls on election day and demand a price for their votes and will accept it, regardless as to which candidate will pay off. With such an attitude, when some notorious "fee grabber" gets into the office and begins to ply his trade, these very same thoughtless and indifferent voters will be the ones to raise the loudest howl.

Every voter should consider it his sacred duty to march to the polls on December 29th and cast his ballot in the election of that day in as determined and serious manner as though an election for president was being held. In such a manner, a qualified man will be selected to fill the office

Elections.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 30, 1934

Ballot Box Disappears When Negro Found to Be Elected

Votes Stolen After Count Shows Colored Doctor Named Councilman.

Nashville, March 30.—(U. P.)—A most important and burning question was to be decided today.

Who turned out the lights at the Fourteenth ward fire hall and stole the ballot box Thursday night, just after a count of ballots revealed that Dr. Harry W. Walker, Negro physician, had been elected to city council over two white opponents?

As the day wore on all city officials who could be located had little information to add to the disappearance. Neither did they know officially whether another election would be necessary.

The judges who announced the vote, with Walker's lead far in advance of his opponents, stuck to their tally.

Not Officially Elected.

Officials recalled that no one is officially elected until after the election board canvasses the result. That cannot be done with the box missing and many were of the opinion that it would be missing a long time. Friday was a holiday and no official action has been taken on the theft.

Jim Tignor, one of the election judges, reportedly was sitting with his feet atop the box when out went the lights, there was a rush in the dark, pandemonium, lights and an empty place where the box had been.

Tignor had little to say this morning. "They just knocked me over and took it. I don't know who it was," he said.

Political people of the ward said this wasn't the first time a box has been stolen in the turbulent vicinity where in past years three Negroes have been elected to council. J. Washington Moore, City Attorney, said however, that he was unfamiliar with the law and procedure regarding such a theft, and would have some research work to do before making an opinion.

The swiping of the box came just after Will Bearden and O. F. Young two of the judges, had announced these results: Walker, 214; Dr. Thomas J. King, druggist, 97; D. I. Barfield, huckster, 92. The election was a special one to fill a council vacancy.

Nearly 1,000 people had crowded into the hall for the count. A rope held them away from the box. The count was announced, the rope let down, and that was when the lights went out. No one had the slightest clue.

Walker claims he has a certified copy of the vote and is officially elected. Other semi-official opinions are that there must be an official canvass of the vote before anyone can take office. This, admittedly, will be hard to do with the ballot box missing.

COUNCILMAN - ELECT TRICKED BY WHITES

Afro-American

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP).—The first colored councilman to be elected here in more than twenty years was tricked out of his seat by the election commissioners last week.

Dr. H. H. Walker won over two white opponents in a special election to fill the recently vacated 14th ward seat, but the ballot box was stolen and then the commissioners suddenly disqualified all candidates.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

MAR 30 1934

Nashville Elects Negro Councilman

Nashville, Tenn., March 30 (AP)—A Negro and two white men ran for a City Council seat in a special election yesterday, but the ballot box was missing.

Election officials said the count showed that the ward, which has a large proportion of Negro citizens, had elected the Negro candidate by a wide margin.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
June 30, 1934

BOB CHURCH'S SCALP HANGING IN BALANCE

John E. McCall Makes Counter Proposal to G. O. P.

STATE COMMITTEE IS HIT

Offer to Give McCall Two Representatives, Church Two, and One Impartial Member on Board Debated

The political scalp of Bob Church, negro Republican leader, hung in the balance yesterday as state G. O. P. leaders debated the counter proposal of John E. McCall to their offer of equal representation on the Shelby County Republican primary board.

The offer, giving McCall two representatives and Church two, with the fifth member to be an outstanding Republican independent, was termed by Mr. McCall as an "eleventh-hour proposal aimed at saving the political life of Bob Church."

The offer was made at a meeting Tuesday in Nashville of state party leaders in an attempt to avert threatened court action against the state G. O. P. committee to force it to appoint the five McCall members elected to the board at the Chattanooga convention. At its recent meeting, the state committee adjourned without action on the Shelby board and left the Church-controlled board, headed by Lester H. Brenner, in power.

Action Unknown

"After consulting with my friends, I was authorized to make a counter proposition," Mr. McCall wired Congressman J. Will Taylor, state Republican leader and committeeman. What action will be taken by Mr. Taylor or other state leaders was not known yesterday. Mr. McCall has received no reply to his telegram.

The counter proposal provides that two McCall representatives serve with two Church supporters on the state committee from Shelby County, being elected without a contest, and it specifies that either side may name white or negro Republicans.

"But neither R. R. Church, Lester H. Brenner nor George W. Lee can be named by the Church faction to either the county primary board or the state committee," the proposal sets out.

Mr. McCall, a Republican gubernatorial candidate and leader of the new youth movement in the Republican ranks, has announced that the fight in Shelby County is against Church and his "blighting influence" on the Republican party, and calls the action by the state committee in failing to recognize the primary board "an effort to perpetuate Bob Church and the Republican wing of the Democratic party in Shelby County."

His statement follows::

"In an effort to perpetuate Bob Church and the Republican wing of the Democratic party in Shelby County, the Republican state committee, sitting as a primary board, ignored the law of Tennessee and violated their trust to the party by refusing to appoint the legally certified primary board of Shelby County.

"After an alternative writ of mandamus had been issued to compel a compliance with the law by the appointment of a legal primary board for Shelby County, those in control of the present state committee have sought a way to ameliorate the defeat Church suffered at the Chattanooga convention by proposing that my friends relinquish to Church the control of the local primary board to which they are entitled under the law.

"The fight in Shelby County is against Bob Church and his blighting influence on the Republican party. After consulting with my friends in regard to the eleventh hour proposal aimed at saving Church's political life, I was authorized to submit a counter proposition. My friends are willing to agree that two of my friends and two members of the opposition should be elected to the state committee without a contest; and that two of my friends and two members of the opposition should be named on the local primary board, the fifth man to be mutually agreed upon, with the undertsanding, that either side could name white or negro Republicans, but that neither R. R. Church, Lester Brenner or George W. Lee could be named by the Church faction to any of these places.

"This counter proposal from my friends is certainly more than fair in view of our legal rights. It was submitted on yesterday (Thursday) and no reply has been received."

"LILY WHITES" RUN AMUCK.

For the first time in years Bob Church seems to have met defeat at the hands of the "Lily White" mob down in Tennessee. He received a temporary setback at the Republican State Convention at Chattanooga.

The chief and only real objection Bob Church's enemies within the party had against his leadership was that he is a Negro. One of the inconsistencies of color prejudice was strikingly evident in this opposition to Bob Church—he is of lighter complexion than many of the white men who long have sought his political scalp.

Bob Church at no time used the colored vote in Tennessee to put himself into office. He has consistently refused to go on the public payrolls. Nor has it been his policy to entrench his race in a position of dominance over the whites. As a correspondent of the Associated Negro Press pointed out: "He has used the Negro vote to keep in line white friends for the Negro."

To offset the charge of "Lily Whiteism," it is reported that McCall has succeeded in wining the support of a few knee-bending, hat-in-hand Uncle Toms. But self-respecting members of the race will have nothing of McCall and his crowd. The prediction is made that he will stage a comeback and put his "Lily White" adversaries to rout.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
November 5, 1934

BACK M'REYNOLDS, NEGROES EXHORTED

Dr. Thompson Reveals Breach in Colored G.O.P. Lines.

Lauds Incumbent, Calls for His Re-Election as Aid to Administration.

The colored voters of Chattanooga were requested last night by Dr. W. A. Thompson, leader among his race, to throw aside party regularity at the polls tomorrow and support the "greatest president the country has had since Abraham Lincoln, by voting to send Representative Sam D. McReynolds back to congress."

The statement from Dr. Thompson bears political significance since aligned with him are a number of the colored leaders who are expected to follow him Tuesday and vote for McReynolds. This is the first indication of a breach in the colored lines, normally republican, in the congressional race.

Dr. Thompson said his decision to support McReynolds "has come after a review of his record as a member of the congress and with full consciousness that my vote Tuesday will not be just political, but in substantiation of the great work of our president, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

For the past several days, Dr. Thompson said, he has made it a point to contact members of his race to determine their sentiment in the congressional race "and unless I have been misinformed, the colored voters in Chattanooga will rally to Mr. McReynolds' cause Tuesday."

"My position in this race is not being taken with any ill feeling or discourtesy to Mr. Thach, the republican nominee." Dr. Thompson declared. "Mr. Thach is a splendid gentleman, a fine citizen and under other conditions would make this district a fine representative. But this is not the time. Mr. Roosevelt has the confidence of the people of the United States and should have it. Without reference to party, color or creed he has served his people.

"For the past twenty-five years I have known Representative McReynolds. His record here as criminal judge was one we are all proud of. Since he has been in congress I have had business with him occasionally in behalf of my people. Without regard to party, creed or color I always found him ready to serve my people. To the colored people of this city he has been a real friend.

"It has come to my attention that Representative Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, has sent letters of instructions to the colored people here admonishing them to vote against our congressman. With due respect to Representative DePriest and with full knowledge he is the only member of our race in congress, I must say this: 'I' do not know DePriest's problems in his district and I am certain he does not know our problems here. With that condition I should think that DePriest could better run his race in Chicago and leave the colored people of Chattanooga to decide in their own interest.

"Representative McReynolds has been a friend of the colored war veterans. He did not hesitate to help them with their claims when requested."

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Texas.

REPORTS CURRENT EXPOSING METHODS USED IN ELECTION

The "purity of the ballot" and "honesty in politics," where the perennial Negro question can by no stretch of the imagination be brought into the equation, did not prevail at several voting booths during the recent municipal Democratic primary election held in Houston, according to reports, rumors, charges, allegations and whatnots.

All sort of irregularities are alleged to have taken place, even to one person claiming that he voted eight different times; persons voting whose names did not appear on the poll tax rolls; non-residents casting ballots and many other irregular acts. It is even hinted that the election officials got their addition wrong in counting and tabulating the vote in the mayoralty race, and even the chairman of the city Democratic executive committee was quoted in one of the daily papers as urging a recount of the ballots.

Several supporters of the defeated mayoralty candidate staged a post-election or post-mortem meeting last week and decided upon another parley this week; just what action they plan to take has not been ascertained, as they do not seem to be giving out anything for publication.

For one time the declaimers and alarm viewers are minus their traditional cry of the "gullible and crooked Negro in politics;" and, if their reports and charges have any modicum of truth attached thereto, these alleged irregularities can

tay.

With the nominations including Ted Clark, C. N. Mooney's Chatterton - Uncle's Lassie colt, which set a new track record in winning the $10,000 Waggoner Handicap at Arlington Downs Saturday, and Chance Line, Chance Shot-

Texas

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Elections.

Why We Favor McDonald

There are several candidates in the race for governor of Texas. The Informer favors the candidacy of C. C. McDonald, and we believe that Negroes should vote for him.

In the first place our canvass of the upstanding Negro leadership of the state convinces us that practically all of the Negro leaders who are not seeking anything for themselves, but are thinking of the best welfare of the million Negroes of Texas, are in favor of the McDonald candidacy. There are some here and there who are waiting to see "how much" the respective candidates will offer; but they are few, and are thinking more of themselves than they are of their people.

Negro leaders have been saying over Texas for thirty years that they would support that group of political leaders who should first recognize and enforce the Constitutional provisions and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States guaranteeing to Negroes the right to vote. C. C. McDonald's crowd have done that very thing. If Negroes should be so unappreciative as to refuse to support people who do things to help them, in the future nobody will bother to protect the rights of Negroes.

In the second place we like the company that Mr. McDonald keeps. Much mouthing has been done about the Ferguson administration, but the fact stands out that this administration has consistently insisted that the Constitution and laws of the United States, being the supreme law of the land, should be obeyed, whether they are liked or not. In 1927, when the first Nixon decision was handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States, Hon. Jas. E. Ferguson said in a front page editorial of his Ferguson Forum the following:

"Let the Democrats of Texas understand that this decision of the Supreme Court puts us face to face with new conditions. Let us all be at once advised that it will do no good to continue to raise the race issue in elections. The Constitution says plainly that it is illegal to do so and that all men are equal before the law."

On June 11, 1934, when the administration-controlled State Democratic Executive Committee met in Austin, the special resolutions committee headed by Hon. Jas. E. Ferguson, refused to report a resolution barring Negroes, and Hon. J. K. Brim, chairman of the committee, said: "If a resolution to keep Negroes from voting in the primrary is introduced, I will rule it out of order. The Supreme Court of the United States told us plainly that there is nothing we can do to keep Negroes from voting."

So far as The Informer knows Mr. McDonald has not made any public statement upon the question. Facing the facts, The Informer realizes that it will be next to impossible to get any candidate to inject such a controversial subject into the campaign. Although The Informer thinks that candidates exaggerate the danger, we accept the facts and start with what seems in sight; for Negroes must learn that politics are not ideal. However, judging from the company that he keeps, it is fair for us to assume that Mr. McDonald, like the administration which is backing him and of which in spirit he is a part, believes that the Constitution of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court should be obeyed. Mr. McDonald is supported by an administration which has stood four-square for the Constitution, and it would be the height of folly for Negres to decline to support him in favor of some candidate whose chief backers and supporters are doing their level best to destroy the constitutional right of Negroes to vote. ....

In the third place, in unity there is strength, and a united support of Mr. McDonald by the thoughtful and straightforward Negro leaders of the state will give weight to our vote and prove to all candidates that we know how to think for ourselves, that our votes cannot be bought, and that Negroes have the integrity, wisdom ,and courage to vote for the people who do things for Negroes.

Finally, to answer the question before it is put, The Informer has not asked Mr. McDonald or any of his supporters for any money, The Informer has received no money from Mr. McDonald or any of his supporters, and The Informer will not ask Mr. McDonald or any of his supporters for anything for itself as a consideration for supporting him in the race for governor of Texas.

We Have Kept The Faith

With the withdrawal of Senator Tom Anglin from the gubernatorial race, the editor of this publicantion can repeat the words of the Apostle Paul: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith."

Outstanding as an issue in this campaign is the riddance of Dr. I. W. Young from Langston university. We stepped into the Anglin picture, secured the endorsement of our plan of public action from the Holdenville solon, realizing that in doing so we had closed the only door left open to the little Napolean out University way. Others stepped in and closed the Marland door. The next job for Dr. I. W. Young is to make ready to vacate the campus at Langston university.

Do not let any one fool you. We have had it from the lips of Mr. Marland himself that he will make Langston university what the Black Dispatch and the Negroes of Oklahoma desire it to be. Young's sun has set, and he forever closed the door in his own face, and cut his bridges behind him when he in the last days of the campaign made his wild, unseemly political gestures in favor of Senator Anglin. The story on page one of this issue shows the extent to which he floundered frantically, as chaos swallowed him up in the last hour of the campaign. We warned the Doctor three and one-half years ago that we would be looking down his alley one year before Governor Murray went out of office.

We say now as we said during the campaign that Senator Anglin would have made a good governor. His sixteen years in the legislature stand out like a lighthouse. The fog may come but all who strain their eyes may see the record of sympathetic use and service which he freely gave to the Negroes of Oklahoma. By voluntarily stepping out of the race after the voters had spoken last Tuesday makes Anglin a bigger man, and we predict now that the voters of Oklahoma will later reclaim him with open arms.

The Black Dispatch was forced to support Tom Anglin. Negro leaders over the state wanted to gum-shoe. They were afraid to get behind any candidate. Look over the record and the events as they occurred up to our announcement for Senator Anglin. There was not an outstanding leader in Oklahoma who had had the intestinal fortitude [illegible] behind a single gubernatorial candidate. In several [illegible]ences we held all were, as we said a moment ago, [illegible]ng to gum-shoe.

[illegible] was in such a moment that we told our conferees that the Black Dispatch did not have to pick a winner. We stated then and we aver now that the Negroes of Oklahoma need leadership not dependent upon jobs and political preferment and band wagon driving. The black men and women of Oklahoma need guidance which stands for and supports the objectives of Negroes regardless of who the man is who sits in the gubernatorial chair.

There were hundreds of Negroes who did not believe that with the elevation of Anglin to the gubernatorial chair Young would have been removed. We cannot blame many

of them for they have been crushed for so many years with the political domination of this individual that the truth was hard to believe. The truth is that every major gubernatorial candidate was pledged to do this thing for the Negroes of the state. We have it from responsible sources that one of the major defeated candidates, and a former mayor of Oklahoma City, had placed his name on the dotted line saying that Young must go.

To those who doubted whether Anglin was sincere we have only to say that they may come to this office and we will produce Dr. Young's correspondence written to the Anglin headquarters. Young's correspondence was forwarded direct to the Black Dispatch office. Seeing is believing. We go to this length to make the people of the state understand and know that the Black Dispatch in its support of Anglin was not alone assisting as good a man as were in the race, but in addition the Black Dispatch had performed the service that ninety per cent of the Negroes wanted performed. We had closed the door on Young.

It is too bad that a man of Anglin's stature had to be crucified upon the cross of Murrayism. Even in defeat we believe that had he run without the Murray endorsement, and solely upon his record, Anglin would today be the democratic nominee. One thing the public can be assured of: had Anglin continued in the race we would have followed him into the runoff. This publication has never in its twenty years of existence sought a band wagon, unless that wagon had in it that which would serve the people best.

There would have been no excuse, justification or reason for the Negroes going through this campaign leaving Young alone with Anglin. Suppose, for instance, Anglin today stood in Marland's shoes, and were the democratic nominee. Suppose no outstanding Negro in Oklahoma other than Young had supported him. Can you see this picture? We moved into the Anglin camp because we could stop Young and at the same time support with integrity one of the finest men in public life of Oklahoma, and while we were about our Father's Business, it has been amusing to see men clamoring for leadership who rode part time in three different political band wagons.

The Black Dispatch wants to take this method of thanking the many, many friends over the state, who loaned their support to our cause; who went out into the open to do battle, and who did so because they believed in the sincerity and integrity of Senator Anglin and the leadership of the Black Dispatch. With the same objectives and the same determination to serve the Negroes of this state we turn now towards the general election.

The Mirror

By C. F. RICHARDSON

Since The Defender has received so many inquiries regarding the various candidates seeking nomination at the Democratic party primary election Saturday, July 28, 1934, we shall attempt here to give the general public our position.

In the race for United States senate, The Defender favors Tom Connally, present incumbent, over both Joseph W. Bailey, Jr., and Guy B. Fisher. Senator Connally is a seasoned solon and has made an excellent record as a member of the upper house of the United States congress. He is fair, courageous, able and has brought considerable credit to his native state in congressional deliberations. He deserves another six-year term.

The gubernatorial race presents six very able men seeking the highest elective office within the gift of the Texas electorate, and while C. C. McDonald's platform is more in line with present day political philosophy and while we believe that he would make Texas a splendid chief executive, Negro voters, who will not ballot en bloc for any particular candidate in this race, have five other able men to choose from, viz: Edgar Witt, James V. Allred, Tom Hunter, Maury Hughes and Clint Small. The Defender does not take the candidacy of Edward K. Russell, prohibition disciple, very seriously.

Walter F. Woodull of Houston, erstwhile state senator, is our first choice for lieutenant governor of Texas, while John Hornsby of Austin as our second choice.

In the race for attorney general of Texas, Walter Woodward of Coleman, a very able civil attorney and a strong defender of American ideals and institutions, deserves the support and vote of all Texans who desire to see the state's legal affairs in the hands of a capable officer.

* * *

Returning to the state races, The Defender favors George H. Shepherd as state comptroller, one of the most important fiscal offices in Texas, and a post which he has filled with credit and distinction.

Charley Lockhart should be re-elected as state treasurer, for he has proved to be an honest and efficient custodian of state funds and a most worthy public servant.

L. A. Woods of Huntsville, who has been state superintendent of public instruction for the past biennium, is unopposed for re-election, which is a tribute to the efficient and impartial administration of his office. He is a friend to all elements of our polyglot population, and if he had opposition we would favor him over the field.

The office of state commissioner of agriculture is a very important one and calls for a man with intimate knowledge and first-hand information on agriculture (the culture of the field), and J. E. McDonald looms as the best man for this portfolio.

For commissioner of the general land office, J. H. Walker seems to have the call over his opponent, Walter E. Jones.

Five men are seeking the office of state railroad commissioner: W. Gregory Hatcher, James L. McNees, Lon A. Smith, John Pundt and H. O. Johnson, the latter a Houston aspirant. We have no particular choice here, although we believe that either Smith, Hatcher or Pundt would fill the position very acceptably.

* * *

While we hold tenaciously to the opinion that judges should be appointed for life or good behavior to the higher and highest courts of the state, just like the federal government does, and not be forced to campaign for such judicial posts, nevertheless the statutes of Texas provide for their election along with all other seekers after public offices.

Three able and learned jurists are seeking the position of associate justice of the Texas Supreme Court, viz: Judges H. S. Lattimore of Fort Worth; John H. Sharp and James W. McClendon. Having followed Judge Lattimore's judicial career, which has been meteoric, he is our first choice for the supreme court bench, while Judge Sharp is second.

Judge W. C. Morrow is unopposed for the judge of Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, and this fact automatically elicits our support.

Since Judge George W. Craves has no opposition his race for re-election as associate justice of the Court of Civil Appeals at Galveston, and since he is an able and learned jurist, he deserves another term.

The same thing is true regarding Judges Allen B. Hannay and Ewing Boyd, who are unopposed for the judgeships of the One Hundred and Thirteenth and Fifty-fifth Judicial District courts, respectively, of Harris County.

* * *

Next week we shall discuss and give our choices for state offices from this county, as well as county and precinct, as we are now conducting a study of the various candidates, their past records, present platforms and future promises.

Of course, where a county officer has no opposition we shall have no other alternative but to back his candidacy.

In this connection, The Defender suggests that Negro voters study all the candidates seeking public offices in the forthcoming primary, both their official and personal acts and attitudes, as well as their platforms, performances anr preachments.

Let us refrain from voting our prejudices and sentiments and support the men we honestly believe best qualified and fitted for the elective posts which they seek at the hands of the voters.

Texas Lawyer Was First To Run For Congress

Courier

By ALBERT WHITE

Staff Correspondent

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 16 — When Thomas H. Dent, Galveston race lawyer, was a candidate for congress from his district over a year ago, he set a political precedent.

It was the first time in over 30 years that a Negro sought such a high office in Galveston. His entrance in the contest for the seat of the late Congressman Clay Stone Briggs, created a stir in political circles of the Lone Star state.

Mr. Dent threw his hat into the ring when a special election was called in which Negroes were allowed to vote. He was immediately assailed by white politicians who accused him of attempting to muddy the waters and spoil the chances of a white Galvestonian getting the seat. Other candidates were in the race from cities which comprised the congressional district. Business interests of Galveston wanted some one from that city elected. They claimed that Mr. Dent's entrance was made to capture the solid Negro vote and thwart their plans.

It is reported that Mr. Dent was offered $1000 to withdraw from the election which he refused to do. He stayed in the race and when the votes were counted, out of six candidates seeking the post, Dent was third. To the amazement of politicians he nearly upset the election by getting into a run off election with one of his white opponents.

It is believed that if Negro voters had rallied solidly behind Mr. Dent he would have achieved second place in the contest for the seat, but he was fought by some who charged him with being insincere.

Mr. Dent is the leading colored lawyer in Galveston. He finished his college work and law studies at Howard University.

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Virginia

Vote of Confidence, New Mandate, New Challenge

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va. 1934

THE FOUR members of Norfolk City Council who were continued in office by the overwhelming consent of the electorate on Tuesday have every reason to feel unusually complimented. Despite opposition from two well organized groups and a couple of independents, both of whom ran well, the administration forces polled more than a majority of all the votes cast. The people are apparently satisfied that the present government is the one to rely upon, which is something for the present government to be quite proud of, considering the difficulties surrounding the business of governing during these times. Such an evidence of stability offers an encouraging outlook for Norfolk.

The administration has received a fresh mandate to go on with its program which has been characterized by conservatism and rigid economy. There is need for the continuation of such a policy, but it is to be hoped that the pressure will be applied with more careful regard for those who have always been under pressure. That is to say, we hope that certain measures that are necessary to the conservation of health, the maintenance of a tenable standard of living, and the provision of generally accepted minimum standards of education will not be subjected to such rigid exactions of retrenchment as to destroy their social value.

In some instances some of these functions have almost reached that stage in Norfolk, in so far as they affect the more disadvantaged or underprivileged element of the population. This situation imposes upon the administration a social responsibility which it cannot, with good reason, escape.

With due regard for the emphasis necessarily placed upon the continuance of rigid economy, it is the opinion of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE that the electorate which placed the stamp of its unqualified approval upon the men elected to succeed themselves, also put their approval upon certain humanitarian aspects of government toward which the administration has leaned in the past. There could be no more striking evidence of this than the flattering leading vote given Mr. WOOD. It is in this light that we are constrained to hope that the admitted exigencies which demand cautious management of the city's income and expenditures will not rise to such magnitude in the vision of our councilmen as to obscure the necessity of meeting the elementary needs of all the people, in so far as government is able to meet them.

Political - 1934

Elections.

West Virginia

First In W. Va.

Fleming A. Jones, Jr., attorney-at-law of Welch, West Virginia, who was elected a member of the W. Va. House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket on last November 6. He is the first Negro ever elected to the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket in West Virginia. Out of a field of twelve whites and one Negro, five of whom were nominated, Mr. Jones led the ticket in the primary election on August 7.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Communists Party

Communist Party Prepares For Fall Congress Elections

Pittsburgh Nominates Carreathers; Boston Lays Plans for Mass Campaign

Daily Worker 3-21-34

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 20.—Many special problems face Ben Carreathers, one of the leading comrades of Pittsburgh's hill district, and Communist Party candidate for Congress in the 32nd District of Pennsylvania, he told the Daily Worker yesterday as he prepared to launch his campaign in Pythian Temple on June 23.

New York Mirror

The majority of them, he said, derive from the vicious jim-crow system fostered and maintained by the white ruling class of Pittsburgh in a manner greatly similar to the South, with the sole purpose of preventing a unity of the large Negro proletariat on the hill with the white workers of the steel city.

BEN CARREATHERS

Discrimination Rife

There is the discrimination against Negro teachers in Pittsburgh schools, in municipal swimming pools the segregation of all Negroes, and the special discrimination against them on relief, and in the allotment of R. W. D. jobs.

In all the steel mills there is a consistent, vicious, jim-crow system which will allow Negro workers to hold only the worst jobs regardless of their individual ability.

The figures on Negro unemployment, Carreathers said, furnish an indication of the extent to which labor in the black skin, in the Pittsburgh district is doubly oppressed. The 1930 census showed 8 per cent of Pittsburgh's population to be Negroes, yet in 1934 they represent 30-38 per cent of the city's unemployed, and on the hill no less than 80 per cent of unemployed workers are Negroes.

In addition to the demands for abolition of the foregoing discriminatory practices, and the general six-point Communist Party program, Carreathers' is running on a platform calling for a fight against evictions and for the right of unemployed to use gas, light, and water; and for the eradication of slum conditions along Butler St., and in the Scotch Bottom and Glenwood sections.

He will outline his program in detail at the Pythian Temple meeting Saturday night, at which other Communist candidates will also speak.

* * *

Nominating Convention in Boston

BOSTON, Mass., June 18. — The Nominating Convention of the Communist Party in Massachusetts will be held on Friday evening, June 22, at 7:30 o'clock at the Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Boston.

One of the features of the Convention will be the appearance of Paul Wicks of Greenfield, former member of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, who, with four other delegates, walked out of the Socialist Party Convention at New Bedford yesterday and announced their intention of joining the Communist Party.

N. Sparks, Communist Party Organizer, will outline the Workers' platform for the coming campaign. He will address a special plea for the building of the youth movement in Massachusetts where, in the Dorchester district, Mack Libby, District organizer of the Y. C. L. will be suggested for nomination for the office of Representative to the State Legislature.

All trade unions, fraternal and mass organizations throughout Massachusetts, as well as Party units are urged to send delegates with proposals for the election platform, and to make immediate preparations for the collection of signatures to put the Party on the ballot.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TRIBUNE

AUG 5 1934

Communist Slate In Congress Race

The Communist party, in a statement issued Saturday, announced it would enter candidates from both the First and Second districts in the coming congressional race.

Among the planks in the Communist platform is the party's declared opposition to the Jim Crow law, the abolition of Negro lynchings and equal rights for Negroes.

The party has also declared for the right of Negroes to vote without the payment of poll taxes, the understanding clause or any other disqualification act. It also declared for the defense of the Soviet union.

Negro Reformists Fail In Attempts to Block Negro-White Solidarity

Daily Worker 8-11-34

New York, N.Y.

Communists in Chicago Lead Successful Rally on Jim-Crow Beach, Forcing Police to Back Down On Terror Plans—Negro Misleaders Defeated

By CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

Note:—The author of this article is the South Side Section Organizer of the Young Communist League, and a leader in the struggle of the Negro workers. He is a candidate for the State Assembly in the coming elections.

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CHICAGO.—Harry Haywood, in his report to the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party, pointed out the increasingly treacherous role of the Negro reformist misleaders. These misleaders, he stated, become more active as agents of the white ruling class precisely at a time when our Party and League are engaged in decisive struggles for Negro rights. In some cases they constitute the main danger to the Negro people as an aid to white chauvinism.

It is from this viewpoint that we must review the activities of these people in Chicago and their official organ, the Chicago Defender, in recent weeks.

Jim-Crowism Fought

Over a month ago the Young Communist League and the Youth Section of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights uncovered an "unwritten" law of Jim Crowism applied and enforced on the Jackson Park Beach. These organizations immediately organized a struggle to smash this "law."

The Hyde Park Businessmen's and Property Owners' Associations, together with the South Park Commissioners and their police thugs immediately launched a terror drive against the unity of Negro and white workers. They scented in this unity on the beaches a step to further united actions for more relief, against high rents, wage cuts and speed-up in the shops, and for other demands of the workers.

Wide Terror Protest

Over forty young workers were arrested for violating Jim Crow regulations on the beach, and were vilely insulted and abused by police. At meetings held to protest against these arrests, hoodlums employed by the businessmen threw stench bombs. Instead of crushing this struggle through terror as the white rulers expected, the bosses were flooded with protests, resolutions and letters from workers and intellectuals, from individuals and organizations, demanding a cessation of terror and Jim Crowism on the beach.

The South Park Commissioners, becoming alarmed at this growing sentiment, now called upon their Negro agents, the misleaders, to come to their rescue.

A mass beach party, scheduled to take place on July 29, had these people trembling in their boots. Again they calculated on terror to smash this demonstration of unity, but they realized that terror on other occasions had only broadened out the issue.

Negro Reformists Brought In

They realized that it was necessary to take other steps. Accordingly, the Negro reformists began to cry out, "There is no Jim Crowism on Jackson Park Beach. The Communists are attempting to create an issue for agitation. The headline stating, "There is no discrimination on Jackson Park Negroes only used one beach." The following week it headline stating, "It's Beach." The following week it headline stating, "It's Beach." The following week it headline stating, "It's

Political - 1934

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new york mirror

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the Negro workers. "If the Negroes create a race fence," they shouted, "Racial unrest is the fence." The fence on the beach that stands stating, "Racial unrest is because they segregated them-being stirred up in District 16 and selves." 17. All captains hold special forces in reserve. The Beach Parade must be broken up. There is no permit

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for it, nor will any be issued."

The Superintendent and Lieutenant of Police of the South Park Board informed a delegation that visited them that all of its forces would be mobilized and no parties would be held.

"Defender" Supports Police

In face of these threats, the Chicago Defender opened up its sheets to a cunningly written article justifying the planned attacks. The article stated that trouble would take place at Jackson Park Beach Sunday, July 29, and the Defender wanted to warn its readers of the situation. The article stated that a huge beach party of Negro and white workers would take place and that police were going to break it up.

It then proceeded to justify this attack by stating that all known radicals would be arrested on sight. It warned its readers that these arrests would not be because the party was mixed, but because the Communists were trying to use the beach for propaganda purposes.

It advised that the Negro workers attending not permit their children to play with others, not to mix with whites, and to call the police to arrest anyone that approached them.

This was the heroic support of white chauvinism which the Defender undertook by its efforts to smash the struggle against Jim Crowism.

Force Rulers to Back Down

In spite of this, our Party and League met and defeated the maneuvers and plans of the white rulers and their Negro agents.

By continuing to arouse the masses against these people and their schemes, we forced the authorities to back down. The great wave of protests finally made the South Park Board half-heartedly promise non-interference with the party of July 2.

When, in spite of this promise, hundreds of police were brought to the beach, the solidarity and unity was so great that they did not dare to attack.

Every weapon and lie used by the white rulers and their lackeys were defeated.

Negroes Flock to Party

First, we defeated their cry of 'creating race riots' by uniting non-revolutionary workers, Negro and white bathers in the party.

Second, their cry that Negroes had segregated themselves was exposed when large numbers of Negroes came across the old 'color line' to join the party when they saw no hostilities were developing.

We likewise forced the commissioners to cut a gate through the fence that had divided Negroes and whites.

This partial victory must be followed up until all our demands are won. Our message to the Abbots, McGills of the Chicago Defender, Foster of the Urban League, and the whole line-up of reformists is: "Judas, for the wonderful service you rendered your white masters, go get your thirty pieces of silver. If they reproach you for having failed, tell them you did your best, but the unity of the masses, Negro and white, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League defeated you."

SEATTLE, WASH.
POST INTELLIGENCER

SEP 1 1934

Negro Democrats to Hear Candidates

Candidates will be given hearings at a meeting of the King County Colored Democratic Club at new headquarters, 2715 Jackson St., tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, Arthur Williams, president, announced yesterday.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

AUG 30 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO PLAN CAMPAIGN

State Committee Meet, Banquet, Set Here Sept. 10

The Negro Democratic central committee will meet at 10 a. m. Sept. 10 at Slaughter's Hall on NE Second-st, leaders said today.

State Chairman I. W. Young, Langston, said plans will be made for the fall campaign. Hundreds of members and friends are expected to attend the organization's quadrennial banquet, which will be held at that time, said A. R. Jefferson, Stringtown, state secretary.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE

SEP 2 1934

Negroes to Organize

Negro Democrats of Vandalia are requested to meet at the Negro school at Vandalia at eight o'clock Thursday evening to organize a Negro Democratic club. The meeting has been called by Scott Warrington.

Decatur, Ga., Herald
August 30, 1934

NEGRO RUNS ON DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN MARYLAND

For the first time in Maryland's history a negro has announced his candidacy for the legislature on the democratic ticket.

Josiah F. Henry, Jr., negro attorney, said Friday he would seek the democratic nomination to the house of delegates from the fourth Baltimore district.

Through his campaign manager, Henry M. Daniels, another negro attorney, he has planned a series of speeches throughout the Fourth district, where a large part of Baltimore's negro population lives.

He plans to have Judge Edward Henry, negro jurist, of Philadelphia, appear on his behalf in Baltimore on August 24th.

CHICAGO, ILL.
HERALD EXAMINER

SEP 6 1934

DEMOCRATS IN BIG DRIVE TO BEAT DE PRIEST

Party's Local Leaders Line Up Behind Mitchell, Colored Candidate; Hopeful of Victory

By Charles N. Wheeler.

For the first time since the colored voters dominated the near South Side, a concerted effort is being made by the local leaders to swing the First Congressional District into the Democratic column.

Defeat of Congressman Oscar De Priest, uncrowned Republican "king of the district," who is completing his third term, is the major objective of the present drive.

For the first time, too, the local Democratic chiefs are backing a colored candidate on their ticket—Arthur W. Mitchell. He happens to be on speaking terms with President Roosevelt. He is also leading a movement among the colored voters to induce them to take an independent attitude in politics.

Brilliantly educated, with a background of teaching at the famous Tuskegee Institute and high scholastic attainments at Harvard and Columbia, Mitchell yesterday explained his political philosophy as follows:

"The colored voters will never take their rightful place in our political government until they display independence."

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

SEP 4 1934

John F. Lopez Is Director of Democratic Unit

John F. Lopez of Providence today is the new State director of the colored Democrats in Rhode Island, following his election at a meeting of delegates of the various colored Democratic units held in Newport yesterday. He succeeds Cromwell P. West of Newport, who submitted his resignation.

Over 37 delegates, representing 24 colored units, from various parts of the State, with the exception of Pawtucket, were present. The meeting was presided over by George Howard, president of the Narragansett Pier Colored Democratic club. The election of Lopez was unanimous.

West, who was the organizer of the Colored Roosevelt League in this State during the 1932 election, charged the Democratic party with neglecting the colored voters in this State, in regards to patronage distribution.

In a prepared address, West said, "My knowledge of American politics consists of the fundamentals as I understand them, which are votes in November. Patronage in December and protection of patronage in June, by increasing party registration."

In submitting his resignation West also declared, that he could not continue in a conscientious manner as the leader of the colored Democrats in this State. He further charged Newport Democrats had forgot the colored members of the party after the election.

No Need Of Negro Demo Set-Up Says Cong. Marland

By MALCOLM S. WHITBY

"I pledge to do everything possible to make you part and parcel of the State Democratic Convention so that there will be no need of this separate convention," said Hon. E. W. Marland, Democratic candidate for governor, in the course of a brief speech unprecedented for its liberal attitude toward the Negro populace of the state. The address was a feature of the Negro Democratic Convention held here Monday. The delegates assembled in the Cleaver Memorial Temple to hear the congressman.

Still commenting on Jim Crow democracy, Mr. Marland added that he hoped "within a short time to see you all a part of one great convention and there will be no need of this unit, for true democracy stands for government for all the people."

Commanding the packed and jammed audience to unite their forces for the coming campaign, the Democratic candidate scored the dissension among the Negro Demos as "flirtation with the Old Deal." Deafening applause greeted this statement. He urged a united front be presented Nov. 10.

Attacking white heads of state Negro institutions, Mr. Marland commented as follows: "There are plenty of competent Negro leaders to supervise your institutions. If I am elected governor you people will be called into council with me and I will take your advice in the selections."

The popular candidate was scheduled for another address and immediately left the assembly for the pending engagement.

Dr. E. B. Brooks introduced Hon. Eugene Maple, president of the League of Young Democrats, who in turn introduced the gubernatorial candidate.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

AUG 28 1934

DEMOCRATS AND NEGRO LEADERS.

Great, indeed, is said to be the dissatisfaction of Democratic nominees in the recent county election with the voting in Negro sections of the city. It seems that these nominees—or at least some of them—were rather generous with their money in the wards and precincts containing large Negro populations. In these sections Democratic nominees are reported to have placed about $2,200.

In contemplating the balloting

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE DEMOCRATS

For many years colored Cleveland has tried to elect Negro judges. Anxious voters were almost confident that Alexander H. Martin would ze a judicial seat at the last election, but hopes faded when the votes were counted.

With the promotion of one judge from the Municipal Court and one from the Common Pleas Court, there remained two vacancies to be filled by a Democratic Governor.

Sheriff Sulzmann carried about half the colored wards in the last election. Other Democrats made heavy gains in colored votes. Negroes are falling in line with the "New Deal" and are voting more Democratic votes now than ever before. This is due to the fact that some Democratic administrations have recognized the Negro. A splendid opportunity is offered now to the Democrats to gain more colored votes, by being the first party to appoint a Negro to a judicial post in Cleveland. Alexander H. Martin is the man that would fit the job admirably well, and would be a credit not only to the community, but to the party that appoints him.

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES
AUG 20 19

COLORED DEMOCRATS SEEK 100 NEW MEMBERS

Plans for the fall campaign and a membership drive to enlist 100 new members will be discussed at a meeting of the Colored Democratic club, which will be held to-night at 8:30 o'clock at the rooms, No. 236 Bellevue street. Boce W. Barlow, president, will preside.

After the Elections

THE DEMOCRATS won the elections. No diehard Republican in New York or all-Negro Boley, Okla., will refute that statement. For citizens of our own Harlem—and we mean every Negro regardless of creed and political affiliation—the next consideration may be boiled down to this question:

What should Harlemites expect to get from last week's election in addition to the gain of one state legislator and a few crumbs of patronage?

Every man, woman and child concerned with racial welfare will answer this question readily and in this manner:

We should expect (and battle for with all our resources) a fair reapportionment of congressional, state senatorial, assembly and aldermanic districts, with the view of securing the representation due a community of 204,000 citizens.

Reapportionment will be one of the first concerns of the new overwhelmingly Democratic Legislature when it convenes in January. Negroes in Harlem helped the Democratic party attain that majority last week, just as they did in 1933 and 1932 in all but one instance. The Democratic party owes Harlem Negro voters the same consideration extended to other citizens. It is indebted to our community for its expression of confidence and support as voiced at the polls.

Mere indebtedness, however, does not necessarily indicate gratitude. Human beings generally, and the Democratic party in particular, are not constituted that way. One does not make valuable concessions to people who demand nothing. Every Negro is aware Harlem is entitled to representation in Congress and the State Senate. The Democratic party leaders are aware of that fact also, but they must be reminded by mass meetings, telegrams and letters—a united front.

There is no time to waste. Partisan politics on the part of Negroes must be discarded in this figlit if we want representation. Republicans, Democrats, Liberals and whatnots must join hands and serve notice upon the Legislature, the Board of Aldermen and political leaders in Harlem and in every borough in the city.

When the Legislature reapportions the congressional and senatorial districts and when the Board of Aldermen draws up the lines for the election of assemblymen they will put through gerrymander tactics worse than any we have seen unless Harlem unites. Let us have no squabbles over who should lead this fight.

This is the battle of every Negro who refuses to admit that he is dead. The opportuntiy to get fair representation will not come again for many years!

THE LANDSLIDE AND THE NEGRO

The Democratic party is trumphant. The Republican party, champion of conservatism, is done for, and only a miracle can ever revive it.

The Democratic party has 69 seats in the Senate and 322 seats in the House. The Democrats can pass any legislation they wish without considering the Republican minority.

The Democrats will carry forward the various New Deal policies unhampered by the conservatives and standpatters of the G. O. P.

Those New Deal policies are putting the United States on its feet, and when the country gets on its feet, the Negro is on his feet.

President Roosevelt has been given the broadest mandate ever enjoyed by any President since Abraham Lincoln.

With complete control of his party, he can have passed any legislation which he places on his "must" program.

If he places the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill on his "must" line it will be passed, even over the opposition or abstention of the Southern senators and congressmen, because there are sufficient Democrats from elsewhere to do so.

If he desires to abolish jim-crowism in the army and navy, he can do so very easily.

If he wishes the Negro schools in the South to get their proper share of the Federal educational funds, he can bring it about.

If he wishes the Department of Justice to go after the kidnapers of Claude Neal, as it did those of Mrs. Stoll, he has but to say so.

Forsaking all others, the Negro has thrown his political power to President Roosevelt and the Democratic party for the improvement of American social life.

It is the Negro's hope that the President and the Democratic party will reciprocate.

Pennsylvania Turns Democratic

Not without considerable help from the Negro voters of the state, Pennsylvania turned into the ranks of the Democratic Party on November 6th. For the first time in many years the Keystone State elected a Democrat as governor and a Democratic United States senator.

One of the most significant events of the campaign was the open and frank way in which Governor-Elect George H. Earle and Senator-Elect Joseph F. Guffey said that they would correct the wrongs of the Republicans toward Pennsylvania Negroes, and guarantee to Negroes fair play in the distribution of the benefits of the New Deal, which they promised to bring to Pennsylvania if elected.

Most to be remembered, however, is the fact that the Negro Democratic leadership were not simply interested in party label; they fought for a better day for the masses of Negroes in Pennsylvania. Under such a program they will likewise turn on the Democrats if they fail to deliver. That is political leadership of a kind which is needed by Negroes everywhere.

A GROWING NEGRO DEMOCRACY

Chronicle

"A BODY made up of parts mutually dependent but each having a special function." That, dear readers, is a dependable definition of ORGANIZATION, the underlying principles of which are sorely needed within our group.

As yet we have not fully appreciated the significance of the phrase "mutually dependent." There are many who feel that they alone are self-sufficing, despite the fact that there is nothing in this wide, wide world we may enjoy, whose origin cannot be traced to the co-operation of others, known or unknown, living or dead. 11-17-34

But it so happens that we are not interested here in philosophizing about the ancient derivation of mutual dependence. However, we are interested in the present application, in our community, of the spirit of this phrase, to meet the requirements of the times. More definitely we are interested in the application of this to our political life and fortunes.

Unfortunately neither the Negro Democratic or the Republican leaders have covered themselves with glory in the matter of constructive organization in the last 15 years. Consequently a few have prospered and the group has slumped miserably. It now seems as though fate and a little hard commonsense have placed us in a position to recoup many of our losses.

Boston Mass

As the records indicate, the Negro throughout New England, went Democratic in the recent elections. He helped to make the Republican cause throughout the nation next to helpless for the next two years . . . and maybe more. (We say helpless, for out of forty-eight states, forty are now Democratic). Even the Republican cause in fair Massachusetts is in a state of virtual collapse, and at the present time does not even possess a leader. Therefore we rejoice that the Negro showed enough common sense to leave the G. O. P. in the midst of their stubborn resistance to the will of the people. For inasmuch as we received nothing from them in the "boom days," gracious only knows what our plight would have been in the midst of this catastrophe.

Then this strikes us as the golden opportunity for the Negro Democrat leaders in New England to so cement their forces, that by the Presidential campaign a year from next Fall the Negro Democrat will be a most potent factor in politics in this section of the country. This, as we all know, can only be done by a complete appreciation of the phrase, "mutually dependent," as exemplified in growing active organization. It cannot be done if we permit the practise of self-sufficiency to run rampant, as it has in the past. We must consolidate all Negro Democrats from Maine to Connecticut, having due respect for their respective organizations, but requiring of these organizations a specific degree of good faith and co-operation. But what is more vital is the fact that they must speak through a central source on those problems that involve the welfare of the community and the people, and respect hard-earned, recognized leadership.

Pennsylvania has its Vann, Illinois its Mitchell and Missouri its Thompkins. For effective results, we must have the same and it must be a person who has not only earned his or her spurs in the local field but enjoys certain national prestige.

We feel sure that we have no monopoly on this ideal and that there are many active Democratic leaders and organizations that are anxious to see the welfare of the people guarded and advanced through such effective organization. But here is hoping that within the next few days these dormant ideas will be brought into active living reality.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE

OCT 27 1934

The Negroes Come To Stay

The first political handbook ever to be compiled by West Virginia Negroes is off the press.

Bound in red and called the "1934 Democratic Red Book," the 14-page booklet is intelligently prepared. It definitely heralds the entrance of thousands of Negroes into the Democratic ranks. The exodus from the party of the Old Guard began in 1932, when, as the Red Book relates in its preface, "under the leadership of the Negro Democratic state executive committee, strongly aided and guided by the friendly and enlightened attitude of Democratic leaders and organizations, the Negro electorate came into the Democratic party by the thousands."

And the 1934 primary brought many thousands more. "They have come to stay. They have found a welcome. They are in the party on the basis of mutuality. Those who in 1932 waved the scarecrow of discrimination and disfranchisement to frighten the Negro electorate from voting Democratic find today the Negro's rights and liberties increased under Democracy."

The booklet is specific in its delineation of the "welcome" which has been extended the Negroes by the Democratic party. "The fairminded and generous policy of the Democratic party toward all minority groups as well as the Negro in West Virginia has made world history." The party has "honored" its platform pronouncement favoring "equal rights for all citizens, regardless of race and color." Negroes have retained the patronage held by them under previous administrations. The Democratic administration and legislature have established a Negro state board of education, "the only one in the world." In West Virginia today, again by action of Democrats, are to be found "the only five counties in the world where Negroes have an official voice and by law have a part in the administration of their public schools." On the state barber board is a Negro, "the only such member in the United States." There is a Negro engineer in the highway department, the "only Negro engineer in a road department in our country." A Negro was made safety engineer in the compensation department, recognition which "was the first of its caliber in our state and nation."

And the list is larger than that. The Negro Democratic organization has "secured patronage for at least eight counties in which the Negro had been politically overlooked." For the first time, a Negro doctor and four Negro nurses have been assigned to duty in the state hospital at Welch. Moreover, a "goodly number of lesser jobs have been secured for the masses of colored citizens on the highways of our state." Assistant road supervisors and truck drivers are found among them, whereas "prior to 1932 a single truck driver to our knowledge was found in the whole state."

As a result of the "fairminded and generous policy" of the Democratic administration in its relations with the Negro members of the party, today "Negro citizens are found in every department of the state government. This was not true in the previous administration."

Immensely proud of the first Negro political handbook ever to be published in the state, its sponsors hail it as "a decided forward step." In truth it is, just as in its pages is to be found a convincing array of evidence that under Democratic rule the Negroes of West Virginia have made significant political gains. Who can doubt that the Negroes have come to the Democratic party "to stay"?—Morgantown Dominion-News.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
NEWS TIMES

OCT 28 1934

COLORED RALLY TO DRAW CROWD

Robert L. Va n to Talk At Democratic Meeting.

Arrangements had been completed today for one of the largest gatherings here Monday night of colored voters ever held in northern Indiana.

The meeting, which will be attended by colored voters from Elkhart, LaPorte and St. Joseph counties, will be held in the Pythian hall, 224 W. Jefferson blvd., will be addressed by Robert L. Vann, former assistant United States attorney general and editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, the largest colored newspaper in the world.

Rep. Samuel B. Pettengill also is scheduled to address the meeting, which will begin at 8 o'clock.

J. Chester Allen, St. Joseph county poor attorney, will preside at the meeting, and will introduce Mr. Vann.

District Chairman Rudolph Ackermann will extend greetings to the visitors, and F. Douglass Coker will present Rep. Pettengill.

Political — 1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Time to Organize

THE BEAVERS' DEMOCRATIC CLUB, we believe, has set a noteworthy example by taking the initiative in demanding that Harlem be treated fairly in the matter of reapportionment, a major task facing the new Legislature. One of the Beavers' officials aptly stated the position of his organization the other day when he asserted that, while the club is a Democratic group, its members are far more concerned with advancing the status of their race than they are with playing politics.

1-24-34

The sincerity of this officer is attested by the fact that the Beavers' Club has sent letters to Assembly-elect William T. Andrews and Senator A. Spencer Feld, both Democrats, asking how they stand on redistricting. The club wants to know whether these legislators will stand up and fight for bills giving Negroes a fair chance at representation in Congress and the State Senate.

New York

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Cleveland Named First Democrat to Office

Senate Declined to Confirm Colored Men until President Insisted—Wilson Had Only "Good Intentions"—Roosevelt Is Best Democratic President.

Author Cleveland

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Afro-American 2-17-34

When we consider the contrasted attitudes of the two political parties at that time, such rebuke is at least understandable. Now a democrat of prominence rose to the surface upon the administration of Grover Cleveland in 1892. Frederick Douglass, a Republican holdover, became eulogistic of this liberal Democrat. I heard his eulogistic address, in which he said, speaking of his position as recorder of deeds, "I am ready to go, and willing to stay."

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Southern Democratic Senators at that time could not entertain the idea of confirming a colored man to high office even though he professed to be one of the same household of political faith. The Rev. Moses Hopkins, of New York, was appointed Minister to Liberia. Thereupon he died and was succeeded by C. H. Taylor, of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. John W. Thompson was sent as Minister to Haiti. These colored Democrats were confirmed for these purely colored governments.

During Cleveland's second term Mr. Taylor was appointed and confirmed as recorder of deeds to the District of Columbia. I believe that this was the first senatorial confirmation of a colored Democrat for Federal office in the home land under a Democratic administration. It is the only one of record until the appointment and confirmation of Dr. Tompkins as recorder of deeds by Roosevelt who was unanimously confirmed by an overwhelming Democratic Senate.

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When erstwhile Republican colored people found that Grover Cleveland was generously disposed towards the race, they fell over each other seeking appointive favors at his hands.

President Cleveland's first administration threatened to divide the leadership of the race between the two parties. But his second administration was much more reactionary which drove them back into the Republican fold, only to be sorely disappointed under McKinley and the long line of Republican successors, Theodore Roosevelt furnishing a notable exception. Since then the race has been gradually sinking in the estimation of the G.O.P.

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A distinguished Democrat high in the councils of the party told me that President Wilson, as soon as he got his chief measures out of the way, was going to give the race more important and significant appointments than any President had ever done before. Just then the clouds began to thicken.

The World War loomed above the horizon. All else was swallowed up in this great holocaust. There were, however, more colored in the civil service than at any time before or since. Many were given officer's rank. President Wilson inaugurated the policy of appointing colored people to important non-confirmatory positions in the various departments of the government. Dr. Emmett J. Scott was assigned as special assistant to the Secretary of War and Prof. George H. Haynes to a similar post in the Labor Department. This policy has been followed by succeeding administrations, Republican and Democratic.

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My distinguished friend is not the only eminent politician who has suffered severely from a lapsus linguae. Both the AFRO-AMERICAN and the *Pittsburgh Courier* attribute the political death of our Republican champion to the bite of the "skunk."

DEM. BANQUET ANTAGONIZES MANY CHIEFS

American

11-24-34

When the zero hour arrived Tuesday night for the banquet of the Central District Democratic Organization, popularly called the "Right wing", everything appeared to be calm and serene with an excellent attendance of especially invited guests, city and county officials and members of the organization, as well as a few representatives of the "Left wing" Conspicuously absent, however, were a large number of right wing and a good many members of the Left wing.

The distinction between the Right and Left wings was said to be, the former is composed of old line Democrats such as Marion Streeter, James G. Taylor, Bill Taylor, Duke Elston, William Durham, L. H. Brewer, Guy McCoughtry and Shirey Black, while the latter is said to be composed of the newer democratic converts such as Dr. S. R Blackwell, John Russell, Att'y M. W. Guy, Att'y and Mrs. Woodfolk and a good many others who formerly were staunch republican war horses.

Present officials sponsoring the victory banquet last Tuesday, to the victory banquet who presented themselves at the door with cards were refused admittance, one of whom insisted upon an explanation as to why a dog has his day. This is their day, and I will have my day later." barring him from the banquet." When asyed if he succeeded- Among the conspicuously absent were "Bishop" J. S. Blake, Chairman Wm. L. Avent, prominent morticians, Sec., and R. J. Dorsey, Treasurer. Before its organization, but explained to the order, barring him, one of the said to have been invited guests, they were said to have been narrowly avert-door keeper that they had unintentionally left their cards at home. When asyed a satisfactory explanation, near-fights are conclusion, several near-fights are quiet. And although they called for why and who issued the order, barring him, one of the ed at the door and in the pantry and in the club to verify persona-non-gratas stationed at the door without nation as to why apparently persona-non-gratas stationed at the door, near-fights were said to have been refused admittance. ing served. At the door, the fact that they were regularly invited guests, they were said to have been refused admittance. caused by a dicerence of opinion to have been refused admittance. as to whom should be admitted Other known od line democrats

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Bulletin Wed 1-24-34

Pittsburgh Courier 1-27-34

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building up the democratic percentage which proved so disastrous for the republicans in the recent election.

When questioned concerning his absence, Dr. Blackwell stated that "I believe a victory banquet should be participated in by all those who made the victory possible andnot just a chosen few and since so many of the forgotten men whom I know helped to make our recent victory possible were not invited, I could not have enjoyed myself at the banquet knowingt hat they had not been asked to help celebrate."

Other criticisms of the victory banquet as they have come to the American, were the method of promoting it. It was said that the Central District Democratic Organization under took to promote a banquet without financial means for its success and consequently had to solicit contributions from city and county ocicialsw ho should have been invited guests, but who in reality were thep romoters of the banquet.

The critics described the incident as a "type of curb stone political hustling which the colored voters are trying to get away from."

principal and teachers of this principal and teachers of this school in gathering untutored children from the rural districts is marvelous."

The school is located at the mouth of the Mississippi delta. In the country there are .6000 illiterate adults and in the farming area twenty thousand children between the ages of six and sixteen who have never been in a school room.

However, largely through the efforts of Miss Ida Jackson, the school now has the largest library of any school in the county, white or colored. Miss Jackson is grand basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
VINDICATOR
DEC 7 1934

Colored Democrats Will Meet Dec. 17

The next meeting of the 1934 Mahoning County Colored Democratic Committee, which met Monday evening, will be held Dec. 17.

E. S. Jones is chairman, and the roll call showed the following ward representation: C. C. Harrison, First ward; George Peterson and Miss Annie Hall, Second ward; Thomas Duffy, Fourth ward; W. H. Gordon, Fifth ward, and Eugene Hill, Sixth ward.

Rev. S. W. Keith, Campbell; Rev. J. R. Gral, Struthers, and Rev. McGinnis, Lowellville. Whitaker Miller is secretary of the committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Christian Recorder

12-6-34

Philadelphia Pa.

Perhaps the most surprising thing in the last election was the fact that the Democrats carried Pennsylvania—long the Keystone State of Republican. Not for 40 years has it had a Democratic Governor, it has not had a Democratic legislature in 50 years, and a Democratic United States Senator in 70 years. Now it has all three—and we are rejoicing.

The backbone of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania has been the Negro. Had the Negro stood by the Party this time it would have won for Reed and Schnader. But Reed and Schnader did not stand by the Negroes and although the whip was cracked over the Negro politicians' head, they could not hold the rank and file in hand. The Negroes even elected a Negro democrat to the legislature.

The Republicans have done almost nothing for the Negroes, but have held them in line by holding up the old race-hatred bogy. But this new generation is not afraid of the bogy. They have thought to try the Democrats saying: "Well, it could hardly be worse with us."

If the Democrats are in any way fair to Negroes, the Republicans will be dead forever.

Republican Apostacy

The Republican Party was born in idealism. It had a great task. And because of its idealism, its courage, and the revolutionary character of its task, the Republicans gripped the imagination of the people. As soon as the issue was clarified, so it was done in the Republican Platform of 1860, and the candidate for the presidency—Abraham Lincoln—the people rushed to the Republican standard. Abraham Lincoln kept his word, and the slaves were freed. The Republicans held sway from March 4, 1861 till March 4, 1885 having elected presidents of the United States, Lincoln twice, General Grant twice, Rutherford B. Hayes, and General J. A. Garfield, and having had two presidents by succession—Johnson and Chester Arthur. Up to 1912 only Grover Cleveland came in to interrupt Republican rule—in 1885-1889, and 1893-1897.

But since 1908 the Republicans have been slowly, losing their idealism. They stood by and saw almost without serious protest, the work of their founders nullified, and so God has nullified them.

With Negroes holding pivotal positions in nearly a dozen Northern States, the Republicans might easily have kept power, had they not sold their birthright for a mess of pottage.

Will they come back? We doubt it. But the Negro can do much toward bringing them back, if they do not act too late.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL
DEC 10 1934

4th Ward Colored Democrats Organize

Another addition to the ranks of political clubs was made Friday evening with the organization of the Fourth Ward Colored Democratic club at a meeting held at 20 Straight street.

Thomas Weston, prominent in Negro activities in the city for many years, was elected president of the newly-formed club. He will be assisted by the following officers: Mrs. Ellen Walker, first vice-president; William McNeal, second vice-president; Alfred Johnson, recording secretary; Mrs. Ella King, financial secretary, and Mrs. Carrie Carter, treasurer.

Trustees for the organization will be: Thomas Weston, Alfred Johnson, George B. Riley, Mrs. Carrie Carter, Mrs. Ella King, William Walker, and William Dudley.

Committees appointed will consist of the following members: Social, William Walker, chairman; Levi Currey, Mrs. Louise Edwards, Mrs. Carrie Carter, and Mrs. Ella King; membership, Francis Spring, Mrs. Horteze Fariessi and William McNeal; house, William Dudley and Raymond Wilmore; sick, Mrs. Carrie Carter, Mrs. Ellen Walker, Miss Mary Knight and Mrs. Ada Brown.

Immediately following the election the officers were installed by Rev. George B. Riley. A special committee of three was appointed by President Weston to seek permanent headquarters. The meetings of the club will be held on the first and third Friday evenings of every month and incorporation papers will be sought shortly.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL
DEC 10 1934

Negro Democrats Are Re-organized

At a dinner meeting held at the Loyal Tea Garden, 140 Governor street, Dec. 4, the Negro Democratic League of Passaic county was reorganized with Henry L. Moore as leader and standard bearer.

Mr. Moore is well known throughout the city and county for his work in sports and politics and also as a pirited worker for the members of his race. He was formerly vice-president of the league and in his new role promises to keep the organization before the public as the leading political body of organized Negroes in Northern New Jersey.

Notice of the league's change in leadership has been sent to the Democratic county chairman and to the state and county committeemen and women. At the next meeting to be held tomorrow night at the league headquarters, 132 Governor street, a new set of officers will be elected. All members are requested to be present tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

THE MEANING OF THE LATE ELECTION

Wonderful

People who think most be greatly amused at the interpretation of certain Democratic publications professed to put on the outcome of the recent election. They profess to see great power in it for the Democratic party. One dispatch from Washington states it thus: "This gives the South a great strangle-hold on national politics."

Indianapolis Ga.

The writer of the statement quoted spoke better than he knew. There would be a certain kind of "gospel" in his remark were the South and all rock-ribbed Democrats not in for a rude awakening if they insist on this point of view.

But we don't think the South is in for as rude an awakening as it could be, for the practical truth is that it already is awakening to the fact that this is first, an endorsement of the man Roosevelt; second, the political theory that has actually been endorsed is more socialistic than Bourbon Democratic.

What the rock-ribbed Democrat seems to forget is that there is very little difference between his party as such and that of reactionary Republicanism. If we are to judge by the acts of either, then both ancient parties seem to have been sired by the paternal ancestor of a mule, the difference being that one party has a little longer bray than the other. The dying Democratic Party is not the party of Thomas Jefferson any more than reactionary Republicans constitute the party of Lincoln and William Lloyd Garrison.

Bourbon Democracy could not receive the unqualified endorsement of men like Ickes and Norris and LaFollette. None of these men are originally Democrats and yet they work hand in hand with Roosevelt. In other words, one part of American leadership has the courage to endorse a forward-looking leader, — whatever his political label, and the other half of the powers that be has fundamental sense enough to let political revolution work itself out wihout "swords loud crashing, nor roll of stirring drums," but with typical Roosevelt ian love and mercy for humanity, this half expects a new government to come peacefully out of the old.

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Those who watch certain phases of the news will remember that when Sylvester Harris called the President long distance the story was written up in typical southern style, depicting Harris as a typical ignoramous. But the South always delights in discouraging Negro effort, especially if it is extraordinary. Now, seeing the handwriting on the wall in the cooperation of the intelligent political-minded Negro and the Roosevent forces, it hastens to add such approval as it can and at the same time save its face.

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Kelly Miller Makes First Democratic Campaign Speech

Afro-American 11-10-34

Baltimore Md.

Pledges Any Man of 60 Who Remains Devoted to the Republican Party.

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South Doesn't Dominate Democrats, He Says.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—"I sympathize with and sincerely pity any man over sixty years of age for his dog-like devotion to the Republican party," declared Kelly Miller, dean emeritus of Howard University, in his first Democratic campaign speech, here Friday night.

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Either Old or Stupid

"My upbraider," said Dean Miller, "is either a very old man or a very stupid one. Those who were the beneficiaries of the Grand Old Party in the days of Sumner, Stevens, Foraker and Thomas B. Reed, are easily excusable for their never-dying devotion. But in these latter days, a new Pharaoh, who knew not Joseph, is on the Republican throne.

"But the younger generation which has become acquainted with the attitude of the Grand Old Party through Taft, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, has no cause for gratitude or devotion.

"On the other hand, if my upbraider is not an old man, he must be feeble-minded. The race prejudice of the South is a thing wholly apart from partisan politics. Democrats of the North are every whit as favorably disposed to colored citizens as are Northern Republicans. On the other hand, Southern Republicans, known as lily-whites, are every whit as hostile.

"The South does not control the nation. It does not dominate the Democratic party. Northern Democrats constitute a majority of the party in both branches of Congress, in the cabinet and in high official station. The triumph of the Democratic party in national affairs does not give the South license to mistreat us beyond its usual wont.

"I am not here to commend the South or to condemn it, to glorify the Democratic party or to denounce the Republicans, but to uphold and defend Roosevelt and the New Deal. If the Democrats have the good sense and judgment to support the New Deal so much the better for them; if the Republicans have no better sense than to oppose these constructive measures, then so much the worse for the Republicans.

Lauds New Deal

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JACKSONVILLE, ILL. JOURNAL

OCT 28 1934

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MICHIGAN CITY, IND. NEWS

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MICHIGAN CITY, IND. NEWS

OCT 20 1934

250 AT COLORED

KELLY MILLER'S COLUMN

THE RISE OF NEGRO DEMOCRATS

When I was a boy in South Carolina, in the heyday of Reconstruction days, a Negro Democrat was regarded as an abomination to God and man, a traitor to his race, and ostracised as a social outcast with whom decent folk would have nothing to do. When we consider the contrasted attitudes of the two political parties at the time, such rebuke was at least understandable. No Democrat of prominence rose to the surface until the administration of Grover Cleveland, in 1885. Frederick Douglas, a Republican hold over, became eulogistic of this liberal Democrat. I heard his eulogistic address, in which he said, speaking of his position as Recorder of Deeds, "I am ready to go and willing to stay."

In my list of political celebrities, in last week's release, I failed to mention the names of any distinguished Democrats. These were so few by comparison that the omission was an oversight.

President Cleveland appointed James C. Matthews, of Albany, N. Y. to succeed Frederick Douglass as Recorder of Deeds. Mr. Matthews appointment failed of confirmation by the Senate. Thereupon, Mr. Cleveland appointed to that position Mr. Trotter of Boston, father of William Munroe Trotter, who also failed of confirmation but served till the expiration of Congress. Southern Democratic Senators at that time could not entertain the idea of confirming a colored man to high office even though he professed to be of the same household of political faith. Rev. Moses Hopkins of New York was appointed Minister to Liberia. Thereupon he died and was succeeded by C. H. Taylor of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. John W. Thompson was sent as minister to Hayti. These Negro Democrats were confirmed for these purely Negro governments. During Cleveland's second term Mr. Taylor was appointed and confirmed as Recorder of Deeds to the District of Columbia. I believe that this was the first senatorial confirmation of a Negro Democrat for federal office in the home land, under a Democratic administration. It is the only one of record until the appointment and confirmation of Dr. Tompkins as Recorder of Deeds by Roosevelt who was unanimously confirmed by an overwhelming Democratic Senate. Both President Cleveland and Wilson appointed several colored men as ministers to Liberia. President Wilson appointed Adam Patterson Register of the Treasury, but at his own request the nomination was withdrawn to save the face of his political sponsor. Judge Robert H. Terrell though a Republican, was reappointed and confirmed as Municipal Judge by Woodrow Wilson.

When erstwhile Republican Negroes found that Grover Cleveland was generously disposed towards the race, they fell over each other seeking appointive favors at his hands. President Cleveland's first administration threatened to divide the leadership of the race between the two parties. But his second administration was much more reactionary which drove them back into the Republican successors, Theodore Roosevelt furnishing a notable exception. Since then the Negro race has been gradually sinking in the estimation of the G. O. P.

Under Woodrow Wilson's administration, Bishop Alexander Waters assumed the role of Negro leadership. Candidate Wilson made glowing promises of what he intended to do for the race which he found it difficult or impossible to fulfil. His good intentions were attested by the appointment of Patterson as Register of the Treasury, which he was forced to withdraw. He found himself so dependent upon Southern Democratic support that he dared not offend them for fear of jeopardizing his principal measures. A distinguished Democrat high in the councils of the party told me that President Wilson as soon as he got his chief measures out of the way, was going to give the race more important and significant appointments than any president had ever done before. Just then the clouds bgan to thicken. The World War loomed over the horizon. All else was swallowed up in this great holocaust. There were, however more Negroes in the civil service than at any time before or since. Many were given officers rank. President Wilson inaugurated the policy of appointing Negroes to important non-confirmatory positions in the various departments of the government. Dr. Emmett J. Scott was assigned as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War and Prof. George H. Haynes to a similar post in the Labor Department. This policy has been followed by succeeding administrations, Republican and Democratic.

This brings us down to the year of our Lord, 1932, and the years of Franklin D. Roosevelt, one and two. President Roosevelt has chosen two distinguished Negro Democrats to high federal positions. Dr. Thompkins as recorder of Deeds and Robert L. Vann, editor and publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier as special assistant to the Postmaster General. But as Captain Henry would say, "This was only the beginning." The assignment of qualified colored men to important posts in the several departments is most encouraging. Never before, in the history of the Government, has such a group of colored men with technical and special fitness and preparation for their task recruited the ranks of the federal service.

The day of the Negro Democrat has arrived. He measures up fully in character, caliber and quality with his republican counterparts and the stigma of reproach has been rolled away from his name.

Roscoe Simmons, of irresponsible rhetoric, during the last presidential campaign, said that any Negro who voted the Democratic ticket should be sent to hell. Judging by the recent election I fear that the pyrotechnic orator would relegate the better portion of his race to the hotter place. Ex-Congressman DePriest, by slip of tongue, said in New Jersey that any Negro who voted the Democratic ticket was a skunk. My distinguished friend is not the only eminent politician who has suffered severely from a lapsus linguae. Both the Afro-American and the Pittsburgh Courier attribute the political death of our Republican champion to the bite of the "skunk."

Shades of Douglass

Except in Maryland where colored voters had a little private business to attend to they voted Democratic in the recent election with acclaim and eclat.

In Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Jersey, New York and Illinois for the first time there was a more even distribution of the colored vote between Republicans and Democrats than ever before.

If there is any doubt of the New Deal's hold on our people, North or South, let the doubter consider the evidence of Boley, Okla., an all-colored town. Boley went Democratic for the first time in history, giving a plurality to every Democratic candidate.

The great Frederick Douglass, who went up and down the country fifty years ago declaring that the "Republican party is the ship, all else is the sea," probably turned over in his grave when the election returns for Boley came in.

DEMOCRATS SHY AT MERGER

MASS. CLUBS TO KEEP IDENTITIES—TO FORM ADVISORY COMMITTEE — NO MERGING INTO ONE ORGANIZATION

A group consisting of prominent Democrats representing practically all the larger Colored Democratic organizations in Massachusetts met last Sunday at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Democratic League to take steps to unite the organizations as well as the leaders into some sort of an advisory committee for the common good of the race. The organizers included Dr. Silas F. Taylor, Mass. Colored Democratic League, Dr. Lloyd Marshall of the Worcester Democratic Club, Dr. William F. Brown, South End Democratic Club, C. L. Baker, Ward 12 Democratic Club, Dr. I. W. Starkey, Homer C. Jarratt, Joseph Nelson, Frank Howard, C. J. Davis and Frank Dupree, all of the Mass. Colored Men's Democratic Club, Inc., Mr. Sampson, the Fitzpatrick Associates, and Dr. Irving Gray, Myron McAdoo, and Attorneys Edward O. Gourdin, Wm. S. West, James G. Wolff, John T. Lane, John Louden and Henry E. Quarles, Benjamin Lane and Atty. Cyril F. Butler.

At a second meeting on Thursday night plans were under discussion as to the form which the organization should take and the matter was submitted to a committee consisting of Attorney Ned Gourdin, Chairman, Dr. S. F. Taylor, Attorneys Cyril F. Butler and Wm. S. West, Dr. Wm. F. Brown and Dr. Silas F Taylor. A report recommending a frame-work for action is expected at the next meeting within a very few days.

Southern Democrats, always upholding to constituents the Republican party as that of the negro, have levelled a steady fire against Oscar DePriest, negro Republican Congressman from Chicago. Whenever they wanted to stir up Democrats to a good old-fashioned hatred of the Republicans, they would tell about DePriest going into the congressional restaurant, or about DePriest's wife having tea with Mrs. Hoover, or something like that.

And now DePriest has been defeated, but there is no joy in the hearts of Southern Democrats. Because he was defeated by another negro, who happens to be wearing the label of a Democrat. The good Southerners thus look with much foreboding toward the coming session of congress.

The new negro Congressman is entitled to sit on committees with other Democrats, help elect a speaker, go into the Democratic cloak room, and otherwise mingle with his colleagues. Needless to say, some embarrassing situations are ahead for some southerners, and there may be some scenes created. The situation will have to be worked out somehow, with a minimum of trouble. Election of the negro Democratic Congressman is a fact that must be faced.

Meanwhile, we imagine Republicans in these parts (if any are left) are somewhat gleeful about the matter.

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

NOV 30 1934

In The Woodpile

Ocala Banner: Democrats swelled with pride at the smashing victory registered in the general elections recently, wherein the great majority in Congress was increased even further, and state after state put Democratic administrations into power.

But the victory was a little bit too overwhelming. There was a fly in the ointment (or should we say a "nigger in the woodpile") from the standpoint of Democrats—those from the South at least.

Political- 1934
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

New York Democrats Oppose Schorenstein

Afro-American

NEW YORK—Dissatisfied with the leadership of Hyman Schorenstein, white, Democratic state committeeman and commissioner of records, a large group of influential citizens of Brownville persuaded Dr. Maxwell Ross, white, educator and philanthropist, to oppose the incumbent, in the coming elections in the twenty-third Assembly district.

Dr. Ross agreed and selected for his co-leader, Miss Louise Nardone, a school teacher, and for the Assembly, G. Thomas LoRe, an attorney. Colored voters have organized several clubs and are campaigning for the election of the entire Ross ticket.

Schorenstein has neither offered a platform to the colored voters, nor has he addressed them through the press. Dr. Ross has openly pledged to the group proportional representation and a square deal in the community.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

SEP 2 1934

The colored Democrats of the 23d A. D. held a well attended meeting a few nights ago. This organization is with Commissioner of Records Schorenstein and doing all in its power to get out a big vote for him and all of the candidates of the regular organization on Primary Day. He told of the broadmindedness of Commissioner Schorenstein, whom he classed as a 'man who knew no race or color and always ready to do all in his power for people in this district." A large delegation of members of the county organization, led by "Chief" Wesley L. Young, the veteran county leader, attended. Mr. Young and Charles A. Johnson, one of the leading orators of the organization, spoke. All of the district designees on the Schorenstein ticket spoke.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

SEP 2 1934

"The faithful" of the Regular Colored Democratic Organization of Kings County are anxiously awaiting the announcement that Clarence Wilson has been appointed an assistant U. S. Attorney, as from all indications he will receive the endorsement of the triumvirate composed of Public Administrator Frank V. Kelly, Postmaster Francis J. Sinnott and Deputy Register Thomas F. Wogan. Mr. Wilson, an officer of the organization headed by Wesley L. Young, is slated to succeed Francis F. Giles, who served under the Republican administration. He is a graduate of De Witt Clinton H. S., Manhattan attended Columbia College and is a graduate of Brooklyn Law School.

Other colored lawyers active in the Democratic party who have been advanced include Oliver D. Williams, Thomas L. Wiggins and Philip J. Jones.

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

AUG 27 1934

Baltimore Negro Candidate For Democratic Nomination

Josiah F. Henry, Jr., Believed First Of Race To Seek State Office In Party, Is Running For House Of Delegates

For the first time in the annals of Maryland—as far as obtainable history records—a Negro is seeking election to a State position on the Democratic ticket.

Running for a nomination to the House of Delegates, he is Josiah F. Henry, Jr., of 2021 Druid Hill avenue. He is 38 years old.

He is an Eastern Shoreman, born in Cambridge, Dorchester county, and came to Baltimore following his education to practice law. He obtained his legal degree at Howard University and his master of law degree at the University of Michigan, is an officer of a colored Elks' lodge and is otherwise active in Negro fraternal affairs.

Two On G. O. P. Ballot

The candidacy of Negroes for State posts on the Republican ticket is not unusual in Maryland. There are two running in the same Legislative district with Henry—the Fourth—on the Gubernatorial ticket headed by Harry W. Nice. They are Ulysses S. Callis, 568 Wilson street, and Arthur E. Briscoe, also an attorney, who lives at 2230 McCulloh street. So far as can be ascertained there is none on the Smith ticket. Senator Goldsborough has no ticket in the field.

Henry last night explained that an independent Democratic movement has started among the Negroes of the city with two clubs formed in the Second ward, three in the Fourteenth ward and one each in the Fourth and Fifth wards. Delegates from these organizations meet periodically in what is called the Colored Democratic Congress for political discussion.

Hold Offices In Other States

"The National Negro Bar Association of which I am vice-president and which has the leading Negro lawyers of the country among its membership met here last week," Henry explained. "Among the delegates were an Assistant District Attorney of New York

on Page 6, Column 4)

during the "Al" Smith administration, a Democratic sitting member of the Ohio Legislature and a Negro recently appointed Assistant District Attorney of Detroit.

"The younger element of Negroes knows that the race has been supporting the Republican party for years but that the race has obtained no recognition from it. There is no reason why the Negroes in a Democratic State such as Maryland should be Republicans.

Expects Recognition By Party

"We feel that the Democratic party will recognize us in the proportion that we shall support it. There are 3,114 Democratic Negro voters in the Fourth district in which I am running and 22,000 Negro Democratic voters in the State. Recognition, of course, will not be immediate. We first must show and indicate our support."

Henry, it was said, is not receiving the support of the Democratic organization in his district, which is dominated by Jack Pollock, a member of the State Boxing Commission and a lieutenant of William Curran, city party leader. He also is lacking the support of Tom Smith, for many years Negro Democratic organization leader in the district, it was reported. Smith declined to comment on Henry's candidacy.

NEW ORLEANS, LA
TRIBUNE

AUG 31 1934

MAYOR SPEAKS UNEXPECTEDLY AT MEETING

Racivitch Also Addresses Rally Of Eighth Ward Regulars

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, appearing unexpectedly at a meeting last night of the Regular Democratic organization of the Eighth ward at 2231 Spain street, was warmly greeted and called upon to speak.

He charged that Huey P. Long was trying to reduce the citizens of New Orleans to the level of Negroes and that recent charges made by him cannot even be mentioned by decent people. "The Old Regular voters must resent things Long has said," he declared. "It is a question of vindicating family honor."

Herve Racivitch, the only candidate present at the meeting, declared that the circular put out yesterday by Long was intended to clear himself of any charges which might be made against him in case of bloodshed before the election.

Speakers at the meeting included Mrs. A. L. Pilsbury, Mr. Racivitch, Captain Mark Grusich, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, Dan McGovern, former ward leader; William P. Hickey, Edward Fallon, Jr., Joseph Ebert and Hugh Stewart. Edward (Buddy) Koster was chairman of the meeting.

New York Herald-Tribune

19 SEP 2 1934

2 Foes at Grips To Rule Tiger's Oldest Dynasty

Tom Murray, 70, Fights to Hold Family's Long Leadership in 21st A. D.

W. G. McIntosh Is Rival

Backed by Dodge in 'Battle of Washington Heights'

The oldest Tammany district dynasty is at stake in a struggle for control of the Democratic organization of the 21st Assembly District. The first round of the fight will be decided at the primary election September 13.

In this modern Battle of Washington Heights, Thomas F. Murray, seventy years old and a hardy, plain-spoken, two-fisted warrior, finds himself on the defensive for the third time in four years. Seeking to wrest the district leadership from him is William G. McIntosh, a Supreme Court attendant, who has the backing of William C. Dodge, District Attorney, and James E. McDonald chief magistrate.

Tom Murray, a graduate of Manhattan College, has been leader of the 21st only four and a half years, but his father, Alderman John Murray, was leader for years, and the Murray family has lived in that section of Manhattan since 1830. Tom is a massive man, tall, broad shouldered and deep-chested; his face is round and ruddy, his steel-gray eyes matchy the color of his hair. His voice is soft and low; his vocabulary is flexible when speaking of his political enemies.

He Names His Foes

Not unmindful of the historic Battle of Washington Heights, where the American rebels tangled with British redcoats, Mr. Murray refers to the chief magistrate of the current opposition as "English Jimmy McDonald or "Liverpool Jimmy." As for the others: "McIntosh is Dodge and Dodge is McIntosh."

"I have never been a boss, I have been a leader," he said as he sat at a flat-top desk on the first floor of the Chicopee Club, 728 St. Nicholas Avenue, where his constituents, white and Negro, call.

Mr. McIntosh, who would like to be leader, is the executive member of the

Ramapo Club, 402 West 146th Street headquarters of the Murray attackers District Attorney Dodge lived in the Murray district until recently, and now lives in the 22d Assembly District, of which John Kelly is Tammany leader. Mr. Murray complained that Mr. Dodge, whom he encouraged as far back as 1928 to aspire to the District Attorneyship, has persuaded several members of the staff of the District Attorney's office to transfer their allegiance from the Murray standard to that of McIntosh.

Sees McDonald Looking Ahead

The appearance of Chief Magistrate McDonald in the army of the opposition is explained by Mr. Murray in this fashion:

"McDonalds' term on the bench is going to end in about another year. The chances of his reappointment by Mayor LaGuardia are not so good. When his term ends McDonald will be shy about two years of the required number of years to be eligible for a pension. Dodge will still be District Attorney and in a position to appoint McDonald to his staff so as to give him the needed time in office to qualify for the pension.

"All this battling is a great nuisance. But I am not worried a bit We will win."

The leadership of the district will not be voted on at the approaching primary; that will not be decided until next year. But the influence of Mr. Murray over his organization will be lost if the opposition succeeds in nominating its state committeeman now. The district has a large Negro vote, and each side has nominated a Negro for the committee. James C. Thomas, an American Negro, is the Murray candidate, and Thomas Dyeth, a West Indian native and Assistant District Attorney carries the McIntosh hopes.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

SEP 9 1934

Negro Democrats Set Meeting—State League of Negro Democrats, Inc., will meet September 15 at 1115½ East Fourth street and all Negroes interested in the new deal are asked to attend, E. J. Burns, chairman, said Saturday.

SEATTLE, WASH.
POST INTELLIGENCER

SEP 7 1934

Colored Democrats Will Conduct Rally

Democratic candidates have been invited to speak at a rally to be held tonight by the Washington State Colored Democratic Club at the A. M. E. Church, 23rd Ave. and E. Pine St.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

SEP 6 1934

Negro Democrats To Name Own Head

J. B. Moore, Democratic state chairman, will take no part in appointment of a chairman of the Negro Democratic central committee, he informed Dr. I. W. Young, Langston, chairman of the Negro committee.

"I am not going to take any hand in the matter at all and leave it to the Negroes of this state to select their own chairman and run their own affairs," Moore said. "I do hope, however, that the Negro Democrats will get together and settle their differences and have harmony in their own ranks."

VALLEJO, CAL.
TIMES HERALD

AUG 24 1934

NEGRO CLUB IN ENDORSEMENT OF FRANK BUCK

Pledges Full Support for Roosevelt Administration; 350 at Meeting

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 23.—The Sacramento Negro Democratic Club endorsed George Creel for governor and Congressman Frank H. Buck for re-election to Congress at its meeting on Tuesday evening.

Alex Moore, president of the Democratic organization, presided at the gathering which was attended by nearly 350 members.

Congressman Buck spoke briefly outlining the highlights of the Roosevelt recovery program which has relieved unemployment and stimulated industry.

The club members pledged themselves to whole-hearted support of President Roosevelt and his plan to insure full economic recovery. Unanimous endorsements were given Creel and Buck as candidates loyal to the president and best able to carry out the administration program.

The executive committee which has taken an active part in organization affairs and furthering the Roosevelt policies consists of Alex Moore, Douglas McFarland, Samuel R. Bishop, Jeff Beavers, Rev. E. B. Childress and Dave Washington.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Citizen

SEP 8 1934

MORE CLUBS ARE PLEDGED TO STEINGUT

Secures Endorsement of Three Additional Organizations in Fight Here

Added to the growing list of political clubs which have pledged 100 per cent support to Irwin Steingut in his fight for the Democratic nominations for State Committeeman and Assemblyman are the College Men's Democratic Association of Brooklyn, the Parkway Democratic Club, and the Regular Colored Democrats of the Eighteenth Assembly districts.

Steingut secured the endorsements of these organizations last night after he and other members of his ticket had addressed them briefly.

After outlining the issues of the campaign to the clubs, Steingut attacked his opponent who, he said, "was waging a scurrilous and scandalous campaign in an effort to detract from the attention of the people the just man for re-election."

At the meeting of the Parkway Democratic Club, Eastern Parkway and Utica avenue, Harry Malter, executive member, lauded Steingut. State Senator Joseph Esquirol, Herman Dahut, Alderman John J. Campbell and Deputy General Emanuel Greenberg also spoke.

After the minority leader of the Assembly had addressed the colored Democrats, Joseph E. Green, executive member of the organization declared, "We are 100 per cent regular Democrats. Senator Esquirol and Congressman Andrew L. Somers also addressed this meeting which was held at the Temple Club.

The College Men's Democratic Association, also meeting at the Temple, "He best represents the ideals of this organization, which is to aid the rank and file of the County of Kings to a more intelligent and liberal government."

Other speakers beside Steingut were Alderman Campbell, Harry M. Peyser, William I. Siegel, Harry Firestone, Kathryn J. Smith, and the executive member of the Temple Club, Maurice Biedeman.

NEWARK, N. J.
STAR EAGLE

SEP 13 1934

CITY DEMOCRATS WARN DISLOYAL

Leaders Act After Hearing Reports of Plan to 'Throw' Votes.

Newark Democratic leaders were vigilant today for evidence of skullduggery on the part of their district leaders, reports having been made at the opening of the county campaign last night that some leaders have been approached with the idea of "throwing" the vote of their districts.

City Chairman William Untermann did not mention who had made the approaches but those present inferred he meant Republican bosses. He warned that any leader found guilty of disloyalty would be immediately barred from the party fold.

HARMONY FEAST

Outwardly the dinner at the Progress Club last night designed to launch the Essex campaign was a love feast of the warring factions. Present were members of the executive board ,advisory board, the county candidates and their campaign managers.

Counyt Chairman William H. Kelly said he was confident whatever differences there were in the party were forgotten in the common desire to roll up a vote in November. He outlined the campaign plan, an important part of which is a drive for the suburban vote which will start Monday.

Kelly announced appointment of Commissioner Joseph M. Byrne Jr., of the New York Port Authority as finance chairman of the campaign and Assistant Prosecutor Donal Fox as chairman of the speakers' bureau.

ASSAILS HOFFMAN

The county chairman directed an attack against Harold Hoffman, Republican candidate for Governor, saying: "He is the willing servant of the ring that seeks to control the State. He has the support of men linked with every scandal in New Jersey since the Larson administration."

Mayor Ellenstein was not present. John F. Monahan, defeated by Kelly for the chairmanship, praised Kelly's leadership, as did also Charles P. Gillen, former city commissioner. State Committeeman George Henderson urged a house-to-house canvass to enlist as many as possible of the county's 40,000 unregistered voters. Assistant Prosecutor J. Bernard Johnson reported 70 per cent of the colored vote in Essex this year will go Democratic.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

OCT 2 1934

Club Planned In 7th By Negro Democrats

Plans for a mass meeting Wednesday, Oct. 10, preparatory to organization of a Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club were announced today by John M. Lee temporary chairman.

The meeting will be held at the Seventh Ward Democratic Club on Waverly Street with Randall Tolliver, president of the Westchester County Colored Democratic Clubs, in the role of organizer.

George Richardson will conduct the session at which, Mr. Lee said, the following have been invited to speak: Surveyor of Customs in the Port of New York Harry T. Foley, William Cronin, his successor as county chairman; Public Works Commissioner Edward J. Murray, new city chairman; former Alderman Ross F. Calcagno, former Public Works Commissioner Thomas A. Brogan and the Rev. R. S. Oden.

Assisting Mr. Lee, a former Republican, on the temporary organization committee are Thomas Small, secretary; William Brooks, Woodrow Miller and Edward Campbell.

Democratic.

Political-1934

Party Affiliation.

DEMOCRATS OF MISSOURI TO STAGE RALLY

Call 7-3-34

State-Wide Meeting to Be Held in Sedalia Saturday and Sunday

Kansas City, Mo.

SEDALIA, Mo.—Missouri Democrats will make Sedalia their headquarters Saturday and Sunday, August 4 and 5, when a state-wide rally and industrial meet will be held at Liberty park here.

Democratic leaders, white and Negro, including the mayor of St. Louis, the mayor of this city and several senatorial candidates, will be on the program.

The two-day festivities, sponsored by the Out-State Democratic Club of Missouri, will begin with a gala parade at 11:30 a. m., Saturday along the principal streets of Sedalia. The girls' brass band of the Girls' Industrial home at Tipton under escort of the drum and bugle corps of the American Legion, Mayne Miner post of Kansas City will lead the parade to the convention hall of Liberty park where the afternoon's program will be held.

McLemore to Present Mayor

Bernard F. Dickmann, mayor of St. Louis, will be guest speaker on the program which will begin at 1:30 p. m. He will be introduced by Joseph L. McLemore, St. Louis attorney and first assistant in the legal aid department of that city.

The welcome address on this program will be delivered by O. B. Poundstone, mayor of Sedalia. After the speaking, a baseball game will be played. A dance featuring George and Julia Lee of Kansas City will follow.

On Sunday, special religious services will be held at 11 a. m. at the A.M.E. church. A social, educational and industrial meeting will be held at the Second Baptist church at 3 p. m. W. F. Clark, grand master of the U. B. F. lodge of Missouri, will be master of ceremonies.

Speakers on the program will be Lloyd W. King, superintendent of schools in Monroe City; Mrs. Ethel Bowles, superintendent of the Girls Industrial home in Tipton, Mo., and Edward L. Clark, manager of a drug store in Kansas City, Mo.

Senatorial Candidates Expected

The final program of the rally will be held at 8 p. m. Sunday at the Taylor Chapel M. E. church. N. C. Bruce will be master of ceremonies. Speakers will be A. L. Hammons, instructor of agriculture at Lincoln university; W. Robert Smalls, executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban League, and the Rev. B. F. Abbott, pastor of the Union Memorial M. E. church in St. Louis.

Judge H. S. Truman, J. J. Cochran and J. L. Milligan, senatorial candidates, and Congressman Joseph B. Shannon are expected to appear on the program.

The Progressive Democratic club of Sedalia will be host to the rally. Carl Abbott is chairman of the local committee. Fred Ferguson is chairman of the general committee. W. G. Mosely is president of the Out-State club, Arthur Foster is secretary.

DEMOCRATS MAP PLANS FOR BIG FALL CAMPAIGN

Journal and Guide 8-4-34

Race Leaders Line Up In Quaker City For "New Deal"

Norfolk, Va.

BY MISS BEATRICE M. PIERSON

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Negro Democrats are busy organizing for the fall campaign under the leadership of Paul F. Jones, of Pittsburgh, Negro state organizer for the Democratic State Committee, assisted by John B. Kelly, city Democratic leader.

Mr. Jones came to the city to form a city wide organization to formulate a definite policy as to the distribution of patronage and direct the active campaign among Negroes this fall. He will be assisted also by the Democratic City Commission. At a recent meeting held in the Franklin Trust Building in the headquarters of the city committee, Honorable David L. Lawrence, Democratic state chairman; George H. Earle, Democratic nominee for governor and Joseph F. Guffey, Democratic nominee for United States Senator were present.

Mr. Lawrence said that he felt that Negroes will be duly considered in Pennsylvania's "New Deal."

Fed Up On Promises

"Negroes have been fed up on the promises of the Republicans in the past but the policy of the Democrats of this state is to include the Negro voters in the Rooseveltian 'New Deal.'"

Mr. Jones said that the Democrats are asking Negroes to be patient for positions as it takes a little time to appoint a Negro to will the vacancy of assistant United States attorney, created by the resignation of E. Washington Rhodes and other appointments.

Invited Members

Among those invited to the meeting were Magistrate Edward Henery, Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Democratic nominee for the legislature; Russell Allen, deputy coroner; Dr. J. Max Barber, Negro leader of the Roosevelt campaign; James Bannager, West Philadelphia Democratic leader; Fletcher Amos, Negro leader of the 47th ward; Samuel Reading, president of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania; Joseph H. Rainey, international editor of the Philadelphia Record.

John Simmers, Democratic nominee for the legislature; Claude Johnson, ward committeeman; Francis Hyman, ward committeeman; Louis Slade, Frederic Perkins, South Philadelphia Democratic leader; Edward Hazel, ward committeeman of the 32nd ward; Wilson Jones, of the coroner's office; Madeline Bowes Rainey, Rev. J. H. Dwelle, president Pennsylvania Baptist Ministers Conference.

Bishop William H. Heard of the A. M. E. Church; John Gormiston Comerville Fauntleroy, leader of Negro Democratic women of the city; Lelia Lawrence, secretary of the Democratic Women's Association; Mrs. Helen Duckett, West Philadelphia Democratic leader; Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Mrs. Hattie Fambre and Helen Perkins. Attorney Robert L. Vann, special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, enroute to Washington, attended the meeting.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Reporter

AUG 15 1934

Democratic Ticket Given Endorsement

Official endorsement of the party ticket was voted by the Westchester County Colored Democratic Club in the new clubrooms of the Runyon Heights Democratic Club, 690 Saw Mill River road, Yonkers. More than 75 attended.

Randall Tolliver, president, led a discussion of the ticket. Others who spoke were Henry Lyons of the Progressive Democratic Club of Fairview, who is a district leader in Greenburgh, and Edward B. Smith, president of the Runyon Heights organization.

Plans were started for a dinner dance to be held next month. Canute W. Ferrin of Greenburgh, was appointed chairman.

Assisting are Mrs. May Jones, Norman Downes and Mr. Smith, of the Runyon Heights Club; Mrs. Maggie Rogers, Mrs. Fannie Watts, Mrs. Gladys Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Armstead of New Rochelle, and Mrs. Eva Jackson, Curtis J. Ruth, president, and Stanley Morris, of the Third Ward Club, Yonkers.

The next session of the organization will beheld Sunday, September 9, in the rooms of the Progressive Club, 48 Carlton street, Fairview.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

TIMES

AUG 27 1934

DEMOCRATS SET FOR DISLODGING 'BOSS' ROBINSON

County Candidates to Demand That Wilkerson Fire Colored Leader.

PAID $2,200—GOT NO AID

Claim Money Used for Other Ends—Maybe to Finance Walter's Own Race.

Democratic candidates who pulled through the August election without the aid of Walter Robinson, colored Fourth ward leader, who dictates many Negro appointments at the city hall, are preparing to get revenge by making a demand of Commissioner W. E. Wilkerson, of the city school department, that the Negro leader be left off the payroll for the coming school term.

Robinson for a number of years has been a truant officer in the city's colored schools. The information that Robinson has the finger of the democratic candidates of the last election pointed towards him came from high official circles yesterday. This, perhaps, is the first time the Negro ward leader has been "put on the spot" by such a large group of influential politicians and his re-election may be endangered. Every democratic candidate lost heavily in Robinson's Fourth ward as well as others in which the Negro leader had appointees who had influence with their race.

In all, the democratic nominees are reported to have placed approximately $2,200 in the Negro precincts and some of them, after the votes were counted, suspected that some of the money they contributed for use in the colored precincts must have been used against them as, apparently, it failed to register votes in their behalf.

Says "School Crowd" Handicap.

One candidate, T. W. Killough, who was re-elected county court clerk, is reported to have become considerably angered with Robinson. There has been a combination of Negro leaders who have had much to say about the voting of colored voters in Chattanooga. Robinson is the titular head, at least, of this combination. In this organization with him are Sid Byers, leader of the Fourth precinct of the Twelfth ward, and D. C. Harper, leader in the Second précinct of the Seventh ward. The influence of Robinson-recommended appointees and others close to the Negro "boss," the democratic officials say, was harmful to Byers and Harper in their efforts to obtain votes for the democratic nominees. Byers, for instance, openly complained shortly after the election that the "school crowd," meaning Robinson's forces, handicapped his ticket. Robinson was a candidate for the state republican executive committee in the republican primary and some of the democratic candidates have been persuaded to believe that he traded them off for votes in his own race. For example, Robinson ran way ahead of a field of six contestants for the committee in this county. Even a veteran in republican politics, former Congressman Joe Brown, trailed Robin-

son in this county for the state committee by more than 2 to 1. The closest contestant to him was Donald Early, who was approximately 1,000 votes behind him.

Not a single democrat carried Robinson's Fourth ward. Killough expected to carry the ward, the democrats say, but lost it to Ed Conner, the republican nominee, the vote being 295 to 129. Judge Will Cummings lost the ward by a vote of 274 to 186. He ran better than all other nominees, but lost by almost 100 votes. Sheriff-elect Frank Burns lost the ward to Sheriff John K. Tate, republican nominee, by a vote of 69 to 428. Judge Charles Lusk, republican nominee for re-election, carried the ward over Thomas S. Myers, democratic nominee, by a vote of 415 to 60. Atty.-Gen.-elect Peabody Howard, democrat, tallied but fifty-nine votes in the precinct, while the republican nominee, Tom Crutchfield, received 385. Other majorities for the republicans were similar.

City Election in Offing.

With the city elections next up after the general election in November, the assault upon Robinson's leadership is expected to have some effect. If Robinson is deposed as the "Negro" boss in Chattanooga another one will probably be brought forth and there may be trouble in selecting such a leader, the democrats realize. Robinson has been able to stay in the saddle with the help of the democrats and it is possible they could take him out. If his wings are clipped by taking the control of colored patronage, one of his main arteries of political strength would be sapped. Then, on his neck Robinson has a thirsty but organized minority led by Walter Kendricks and W. E. Thornhill and he will have to reckon with this group. He has been able to lick them in contests, but there is possibility that the patronage counter and the democratic contacts have tided him over.

The truant officer will be selected by the city commission upon the nomination of Commissioner Wilkerson. Although Sheriff-elect Burns has been on Harper's trail to get him removed as head janitor at the courthouse, the likelihood is that he will remain. The county attorney holds that the county court can elect a janitor for the courthouse and with that power Judge Cummings, who led his republican opponent in Harper's precinct, can obtain his election in the county court. He had $50 of Burns' money in the precinct, but when the votes were counted Burns found himself sunk by a substantial majority and demanded the $50 back and got it.

A WARNING TO DEMOCRATS

Cleveland Guide

Not so long ago in the City of Cleveland a Negro Democrat was a rare thing. The great masses of Negroes who participated in politics supported the Republican party and the number of Democrats could almost be counted on your fingers.

As time passed on efforts were made to win Negroes to the Democratic ranks, and a few Negroes decided to break the water and venture into a new political circle in an effort to better racial conditions at the hands of Democrats. Eventually the Democrats gave some Negroes consideration, which served to encourage others to join the ranks. Today the number of Negro Democrats runs into the thousands. Yet, with this increased support for the Democratic organization, the Negro has failed to receive his share. This justice due the Negro in Cleveland has been blocked by the present leadership of the Democratic party headed by Burr Gongwer, Newton Baker, and others.

The Negro had hopes of seeing the replacement of those leaders and the elevation of honest and fair-minded men like Martin L. Sweeney, to the leadership, through the election of precinct committeemen, but through dishonest methods many of the independent precinct committeemen were defeated, and the present leadership remains.

The Negroes of Cleveland who are Democrats serve warning on the Democratic party that unless the Negro fairs better than he has through either the elimination of the present leadership or the change in policy, the day will again come when it will be hard to find a Negro Democrat in Cleveland. The ground gained will be lost, and it will take perhaps a generation to regain it, if then.

THERE MUST BE A NEW DEAL FOR THE COLORED DEMOCRATS IN CLEVLAND IF THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION IS TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUPPORT FROM THE NEGRO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

AUG 28 1934

15,000 Negroes Band To Back Roosevelt

Consolidated Democracy To Support New Deal

Pledged to uphold the New Deal and its present leadership, a state-wide Negro Democratic Association, known as the Consolidated Democracy of New York State, has been organized.

The association has 15,000 members, it was stated, and a campaign will be launched to bring this figure to 25,000 before the Democratic state convention next month in Buffalo.

Organizers of the group are Dr. Alfred E. Pearlman, secretary of the Iroquois Democratic Club, J. Walter Jones and Van H. Scott.

Officers are:

State chairman, Mr. Jones; state vicechairman, Thomas J. Reid, Elmira; general secretary, T. M. Young, Binghamton; executive secretary, Mr. Scott; recording secretary, Mrs. Minnie Floyd, Elmira; treasurer, Lansing C. Johnson, Buffalo; chairman of finance committee, A. Roy Dennett, Utica; state chaplain, Rev. Luther Lightfoot, Binghamton, and publicity chairman, George B. Williams, Elmira.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS

AUG 23 1934

Negroes Organize Democratic Club

A booster rally was held Tuesday evening of the colored Democratic citizens of the First Ward at the law offices of Joseph Teich, 100 Market Street.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss plans and means of forming a colored Democratic Club in Passaic. It was decided that the Negroes of Passaic organize into one large Democratic Club.

The meeting was called by Elder Simon Eure, acting chairman. Speeches were made by John Wallen, William Coffey, Nat Gibbons, Simon Eure and Joseph Teich.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
COURIER

AUG 21 1934

NEGRO DELEGATES TO STATE MEET NAMED

At a recent meeting of the Negro Democratic club of Morgan county, held at the home of Mrs. Ada Whitis, 440 Lurton street, delegates were appointed to attend the convention of the State Negro Democratic League, to be held in Springfield Wednesday

The county delegates are: John R. Dunn, David Harris, Richard Harris, Robert Blue, Lails Gray, J. W. Turner, Russel Davis, Huffacer House, Mrs. Ada Saunders, Mrs. Lannie Jordan, Marshall Mosley.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
August 27, 1934

Negro Democrats To Form Political Club

Negro Democrats of Asheville and Buncombe county will meet at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon, September 3, at the Y. M. I., for the purpose of organizing a negro political club.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

AUG 25 1934

Negro Democrats to Meet—Call for meeting of the State Negro Democratic Central committee September 10 has been issued by Dr. I. W. Young, Langston, chairman. The meeting will be held to lay plans for the autumn campaign of the Democratic party.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

AUG 28 1934

Miller to Address Negro Democrats

C. K. Miller, Democratic candidate for Polk county attorney, will address the Roosevelt Negro Democratic club tonight at the community center at Fifteenth and Crocker streets.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JOURNAL-POST & EXPRESS

SEP 11 1934

Colored Democrats To Hold Convention

Colored members of the Consolidated Democracy of New York State, organized by Dr. Alfred E. Pearlman of Rochester, will conduct a three-day convention in Buffalo, September 25, 26 and 27. Sessions will begin with registration of delegates at the Hotel Savoy and a business meeting. September 26 delegates will be taken on a sightseeing tour of Buffalo in the morning and afternoon, and in the evening will have a banquet at Hotel Vendome and parade to the Savoy for a mass meeting.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
MAIL

SEP 9 1934

Kelly Speaks To Negro Democrats

Robert G. Kelly, chairman of the state Democratic committee, was the principal speaker before a meeting of the Democratic Negro state committee Saturday afternoon in the K. of P. hall in Washington street. Other speakers included J. H. Long, chairman of Rush D. Holt's campaign committee, and Sterrett Neale, publicity director for Mr. Holt.

The meeting was presided over by I. J. K. Wells, chairman. Twenty counties were represented.

Mr. Kelly told the gathering that members of the Negro race by "the tens of thousands" had turned to the Democratic party under Roosevelt, and that the party appreciated their allegiance. "The time has come now for you to help make the Democratic party a great force for the welfare of the entire country," Mr. Kelly said. He complimented the chairman upon the large attendance.

Mr. Long talked along lines similar to Mr. Kelly's remarks, calling upon the committee to complete its organization in every county.

Mr. Neale said that it was nothing unusual for Mr. Holt, the United States senate nominee, to have his separate campaign organization.

Mr. Holt had been invited to attend the meeting but was delayed in returning from Moundsville where on Friday he attended the funeral of State Senator John C. Myers.

Dave S. Ware, of Fayette county, was elected director in charge of the campaign. Mrs. Awhaneda P. Hairston, of Mingo county, was elected secretary. Lloyd G. Smith, of Cabell county, was elected as treasurer, and A. B. Grasty, of McDowell county, was elected as assistant treasurer.

The body went on record as being opposed to the capitation tax amendment, which would require the presentation of a poll tax receipt as a prerequisite for permission to vote.

LAWTON, OKLA.
CONSTITUTION

SEP 28 1934

Negro Democrats Will Meet In City

Comanche county negro Democrats are scheduled to meet Friday night at the Masonic hall in Lawton to make plans for the autumn campaign prior to the general election Nov. 6.

In calling the meeting, Chester Clanton, Lawton, president of the county group, urged that all members attend. The parley is to convene at 8:30 o'clock.

Democrats Will Have No Jim Crow Bureau

Indianapolis Recorder 8-11-34

No separate bureau will be maintained by the Democratic State committee for colored workers, The Recorder learned Thursday. Activities among colored voters will be directed from the regular headquarters in the Claypool hotel.

Political - 1934
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
February 28, 1934

Democrats Ban Negro Vote In Party Primary

County Board Unanimously Decides Wednesday to Bar Participation.

Bar G. O. P. lAso

Chairman Must Reside in Precinct—No Posters to Be Allowed at Polls.

No Negro will be allowed to vote in the Democratic primary on March 15.

The question of Negroes participating in the primary was decided at an executive session of the County Primary Board held Wednesday morning.

The barring of the Negro was done by unanimous vote of the board, Ira Templeton, chairman, stated at the close of the meeting. The action was taken by the body on the theory that all Negroes are presumed to be Republicans, the chairman explained.

Efforts will be made to prevent all Republicans, regardless of color, from casting ballots in the March primary. Precautions will be taken to keep all but the ballots of Democrats from the election boxes when the primary is held, Mr. Templeton said.

All members of the board were present for Wednesday's meeting. In addition to Mr. Templeton, the board is composed of Mrs. W. S. Biles, secretary; W. W. Hixson, Fred Fox, Oscar DeFriese, Mrs. Barney Strickland, Mrs. D. D. Allen, Mrs. Charles H. Weigle and Mrs. Charles W. Clark.

Must Reside in Precinct.

The board decided that no chairman or vice-chairman may be elected for a precinct in which he does not reside. Some aspirants for precinct heads have, through error or otherwise, listed precincts in which they do not live in filing qualification papers.

The matter of election officials was discussed, but the question was left open until the next meeting to be held next week.

No pictures, cards or literature of candidates will be allowed in election booths, the board voted.

The question of workers at the polls was not taken up by the board. Several candidates, however, have already expressed disapproval of the old practice of having supporters at the polls handing out cards. Many voters resent this and the practice results in confusion and disorder at the voting places. No workers have been allowed in most of the recent elections and quieter elections have resulted.

Will F. Chamlee, candidate for county judge, stated that he is opposed to poll workers. "I think every person should have the privilege of voting without having cards thrust in his face," he stated. Peabody Howard, candidate for attorney-general, stated that he is strongly opposed to workers at poling places and that he would have none. His opponent, Gen. John J. Lively, expressed the same views. "I did not expect this question to be raised in the coming primary, as I thought no one would attempt to use workers at the polls, since workers have been eliminated in the past fe welections," he stated. "Certainly the voters ought to be given a chance to cast their ballots without being annoyed at the polls." Dan B. Vance, candidate for Criminal judge declared that he is "absolutely opposed" to workers at voting places. Other candidates were not reached.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
March 1, 1934

WHO IS A DEMOCRAT?

Negro Asks How Many Vote for All Nominees.

To The Chattanooga Times:

Why make the Negro an issue? We do more harm to ourselves by not agreeing in mass on any one thing for our own good than we do injury to others.

As to the opinion expressed by W. W. Hixon relative to Negroes voting in democratic primaries in Sunday's issue of The Times. There being so much proof of democrats and republicans not supporting the party nominees that I am wondering if the opinion is just. When he says that unless a Negro is a confirmed democrat and willing to support all democratic nominees he would be opposed to the Negro entering the primary. If that same rule was applied to white democrats and republicans using the same word "confirmed," how many from each party at each election would be dropped from the party's column and left to wander into an independent or a fusion party? That would be dangerous to any party, as they were to Tammany.

Suppose we Negroes for legal reasons had refused and assigned legal reasons for not being willing to go into the World war because some of our group did not support President Wilson, he a democrat, and declared war. No, we threw aside religious pride for our country's honor and made for this country the best soldier that we knew how, obeying orders and without a traitor or coward in our ranks.

Suppose again the Negro had not supported Gov. McAlister. I do know we did not support McCall. And, too, some of our local officeholders would not have been elected if the suggestion of W. W. Hixon had applied to democrats and republicans alike. The Negro, like other citizens, has learned that parties mean nothing. We are supporting men and measures, and with conditions as they are in our neighborhood, watch our smoke. Negroes far back have been open in their support of democrats, some of us; conditions around us show that Negro republican chairmen made so by votes and seated and okehed by the republican executive committee have supported democratic candidates and fought republican candidates.

W. H. Sears, republican candidate for sheriff, was fought and defeated by the republicans, for had the republicans stood by him he would, I believe, have beaten Bass for sheriff. Again, Ex-Sheriff Charles Taylor was nominated by the democratic party and defeated by them. The primary named him. I understand that Mr. Hixon wants the Negro to stay out of the primary if he does declare or swear allegiance to the entire ticket and the styled democrats jump when they wish from democrat to republican, or vice versa.

Lest I forget, I think Judge Charles Lusk, a republican on the republican ticket, was elected by the aid of democrats against Judge Estell, that's more jumping. Now the fight that is on in Hamilton county in the democratic party needs to be watched, not from a Negro point of view for whether he votes in the primary or not he is a democrat. At this time to stop in midstream to argue or fight the Negro's right to vote in your primary might cause discord in your ranks and elect a republican. If that occurs, who's jumped? I don't believe there are many confirmed democrats or republicans. It would not pay for many reasons. A man or woman should be at liberty to do as he or she wishes. Regardless of what the primary says something might go wrong. Something has gone wrong several times for the candidates of the have gone down by their own parties' action. It is my belief or knowledge if a Negro wanted to support any one or more candidates in a democratic primary I believe the court would so rule. I don't believe there is any party could say that all of their party supported all of their candidates. Then why want the Negro to become fixed on all democratic candidates before he would be entitled to vote as Mr. Hixon says? Why are there not more Negro democrats? It is because of the primary condition named by Mr. Hixon. This tidal wave that has been sweeping the country is not yet spent. The Vare machine, of Philadelphia; the Thompson machine, of Chicago, and the Tammany machine, of New York, went down, and more are going. Remember the Roosevelt deluge and maybe Mr. Hixon will wish to seek public office and a helping hand from the Negro might prove to be the straw that broke the camel's back, but not now, for we have learned to help those who help us, regardless of party.

U. W. RICHARDSON.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES

MAR 7 1934

Young Negro Democrats Elect.

At a recent meeting of the Young Negro Democratic Club of St. Louis, David M. Grant was elected president, C. Broussard, vice president; Herbert C. Duckett, treasurer; Arthur V. Steward, financial secretary, and George McCormick, secretary. Their terms will be for four years.

SPRINGIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

MAR 4 1934

Colored Democratic Headquarters Open

The colored democratic headquarters at 122 South Eleventh street were opened Saturday in charge of A. Morris Williams and William Bruce, attorneys, Dr. R. H. Beverly and Harry Hawkins.

Precinct meetings and workers meetings will be held every evening until April 10, leaders announced. They are supporting Horner, Roosevelt, and the regular democratic slate of candidates.

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES

MAR 7 1934

PARTY BEING ARRANGED BY COLORED DEMOCRATS

A meeting of the Colored Democratic club of Hartford was held Monday night, conducted by Boce W. Barlow, president, and Henry T. Mitchell, secretary.

Mr. Mitchell read letters from Senator Lonergan and Congressman Kopplemann acknowledging receipt of telegrams concerning the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill.

On Saturday night the club will hold a party in the clubroom at No. 236 Bellevue street. Refreshments will be free. Entertainment will be furnished by Rastus and his Revue.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

APR 21 1934

Colored Democrats Endorse Saltzman

Lawyer Edward H. Saltzman, Democratic candidate for alderman in the Fourth ward, was endorsed for the post by the Passaic County Negro Democratic league at a meeting held last night at headquarters, 140 Governor street.

Reports were submitted by Henry Moone, first vice-president, who presided; Andrew King and Miss Sallie Griffin. A committee to canvass ward voters was appointed. They are Clarence Peter, chairman; Miss Alice Wilson, Stephen Hall, Hurley Cot, and Harold Griffin. The Rev. George B. Riley, standard bearer of the club, was endorsed for justice of the peace of the ward.

Jacksonville, Fla.
JOURNAL

APR 27 1934

Judge to Hear Why Negroes Should Vote

Circuit Judge George Couper Gibbs this afternoon was to hear reasons why negroes should or should not be allowed to join the Democratic party.

Edgar W. Waybright, representing Supervisor of Registration Emory H. Price, filed a motion today to quash the petition of Sylvanus H. Hart, a negro, for a writ of mandamus to force the acceptance of negroes in the party.

Judge Gibbs heard the motion at 10 a. m. today, and set 3 p. m. as the hour for arguments by attorneys.

Following orders issued by the state Democratic executive committee and upheld by Cary D. Landis, attorney general, Price has refused to register negroes as Democrats.

SOUTH OKLAHOMA DEMOCRATS BAR HAND-PICKED LEADERS AT BIG MEETING TO BE HELD APRIL 14

MISGUIDANCE OF RACE DUE TO LACK OF ORGANIZATION SAYS MITCHELL; DISTRICT CONVENTION AT ARDMORE, APRIL 14

People Of Counties To Name Officers

ARDMORE, Okla., Mar. 14.—(Special)—The Southern Oklahoma Convention composed of Negro Democrats, is making steady and sure strides in its development. On last Saturday, March 10, two counties—Marshall and Bryan—organized, holding their meeting in the district court rooms of the courthouse.

The meetings were largely attended by both white and colored. The purpose and why of the organization were clearly and inspiringly stated by W. E. Mitchell, acting chairman. This makes eight counties that have sold in the newly formed Democratic organization.

Mr. Mitchell said in opening one of the conventions, that "I believe in a representative Democratic party against the hand-picked Democratic party." He further stated that "the misguidance of the Negro Democrats in this state is wholly due to the fact that the Negro has never been called upon to organize by county units, but on the other hand some self-styled leader has picked men who are more or less weaklings and called them in to represent the counties in which many of them had little or no influence and has advertised this hand-picked organization and also has to a large degree fooled many good honest office holders. I mean to see to it that every county in Southern Oklahoma will be properly organized, giving every Negro in that county the privilege to name its officers and delegates."

Choctaw county, McCurtain and Pushmataha counties will organize next Saturday, March 17, in their respective courthouses. Any county in Southern Oklahoma may organize and send the name of the chairman and other officers and names of delegates to the district convention to be held at Ardmore Saturday, April 14.

For further information you may address W. E. Mitchell, Box 314, Ardmore. Okla.

Watchman, "What of The Night?"

The meeting held Saturday by the Negro democrats of the state, and to which came fully 100 representative citizens, is proof positive that Dr. I. W. Young has shot his bolt. Just as in the Muskogee meeting, where he was ignominously repudiated and where he openly ran for office and was defeated, so also was his open attitude expressed toward the meeting called by Attorney O. Ben Jefferson Saturday, repudiated. There are too many letters over the signature of Dr. I. W. Young, for that distinguished gentleman to now aver he had no interest in same. Dr. I. the state asking men not to attend that meeting, and under W. Young vainly tried to stop the Jefferson call meeting and failed.

The new alignment brings with its inception new responsibilities. The repudiation of Young is the direct result of his selfishness and individualism. The men of the state by their attitude and action, have indicated that they want organization for the common weal and not a set-up which serves selfish ends.

If the Jefferson organization can sense the call for honest, praise-worthy service; if the citizens feel that under his leadership there will come a turn towards fair play and a new deal, the Jefferson organization is going to grow and have influence. It is all right to call the crowd, but one must have something justifiable for the crowd when the crowd appears.

The Black Dispatch has sought to point the way to the type of leadership necessary in developing a new democratic organization in Oklahoma. Our questionnaire to the candidates for Governor indicates the lines towards the issues in which the Negroes are interested, should bend. The most illuminating factor about the questionnaires we mailed out is the attitude assumed towards same by the candidates.

For the first time since statehood democratic candidates are now on record, in large numbers, regarding a constructive program for the race. Eight have said that they will take Langston university out of politics, if elected to that high office. Three have pointed out the mechanics of their plan in doing this. All of those who have answered the Black Dispatch questionnaire have openly stated that they will repudiate Governor Murray's plan to place white administrators in Negro institutions. This is what we call progress.

It is the duty of a newspaper to make issues; it is the particular job of political organizations to shove live issues across. If the Jefferson organization desires to get and hold the confidence of the Negro democrats of the state the effective thing to do is to get behind the candidate who represents the most in a "Negro Program." The question of who should hold this job or that job should be subordinated. The state has had too much of this sort of political hi-jacking. The constructive issues raised by the Black Dispatch should be incorporated into the demands and platform of Negro democrats.

No political group is going to get very far with the voting public during these perilous times unless it can be clearly shown that the organization stands for a general spread of relief to the many, and that its agendum does not begin and end with the interest of a few.

Just this week a candidate for governor, and one who had not announced when we mailed out our questionnaires, wrote the Black Dispatch voluntarily, asking for one. Such action indicates the profound interest created in the making of demands in the interest of public welfare. In still another instance this writer held a conference in our office with a candidate seeking a legislative birth. The candidate said he honestly wanted to know what Negroes would have him do were he to realize his ambition. We spent two hours showing this office seeker the type of legislation, covering education, reduced taxation and other matters in which Negroes take vital interest.

The thought we wish to express is that any new organization succeeding the old Young regime must deliver to the people. The old system of selfish spoils will not stand today. The temper of the people requires unselfish, obvious service. Will the Jefferson organization meet the call to duty?

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

MAR 1 1 193

Candidates Speak At Colored Democrat Club

Urging support of the Roosevelt-Horner ticket at the primary April 10, a meeting sponsored by the regular Colored Democratic organization was held last night at the group's headquarters, 122 South Eleventh street. Among the speakers were Harry Mason, candidate for congress; William Natterman, candidate for sheriff; A. E. Rouland and A. Morris Williams. William B. Bruce presided.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

New Demo Set-Up Congratulated By James Farley

Black Dispatch

2-10-34

Oklahoma City

That the new O. Ben Jefferson organization of the Democratic Central Committee will have the backing of the national administration and President Roosevelt was definitely established Monday when James A. Farley, postmaster general, and President Roosevelt's hight-hand man, sent greetings to the Jefferson organization.

The newly organized committee denounced the policy of Governor Murray in naming white people to head Negro institutions and praised the national administration.

The official proceedings of the State Central Committee as reorganized under Attorney Jefferson's leadership follow:

"The duly elected representatives of the various counties of the state of Oklahoma in persuance to the published call of the properly constituted authorities met in regular session in Oklahoma City today, to choose and elect officers of the State Negro Democratic Convention for the next ensuing term, and to publish to the Negro voters of the state the policies of the Negro State Democratic Central Committee.

"Officers were duly and regularly elected: Dr. A. P. Bethel, temporary chairman; Prof. A. M. Salone, temporary secretary. Resolution committee as follows: Attorney J. C. Evans, chairman, Prof. W. A. Hill, R. M. Butts and J. E. Roberts. The temporary organization was made permanent, after which the following officers were duly elected for the State Negro Democratic Central Committee: Attorney O. B. Jefferson, chairman; Mrs. Pearl Howard, vice-chairman, and J. Henry Ferguson, secretary.

"Greetings to the convention were received from Honorable James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee as follows: "I want to take this opportunity of extending my best wishes to your group as they are assembled in Oklahoma City today. Appreciate your support and know it will continue.' This telegram was presented to the convention by J. Henry Ferguson, secretary of the State Democratic Central Committee, and who is also eecutive secretary of the Roosevelt-Garner League of Oklahoma, an official Roosevelt organization among the Negroes of the state.

"The following resolution was presented and adopted by the convention:

"Be it resolved, that the Negro Democratic Convention of Oklahoma in session endorse whole heartedly the current National Administration of the Democratic party under the unparalleled and matchless leadership of the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Be it further resolved that we further pledge and reaffirm our allegiance to the principles and practices of the Democratic party such as pronounced by Jefferson, Wilson and the immortal Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Resolved further that this convention deplores the policy of the present state administration in placing white persons in any position of control or management in any Negro institution in this state, it being unfair, unjust and contrary to the spirit, if not the leter of the constitution and laws of the state of Oklahoma.

"Be it further resolved that this convention through its proper officers present to each candidate for governor a questionnaire as to his position on the immediate control and personnel of the state institutions for Negroes.

"Committee: Attorney J. C. Evans, Okmulgee, Okla.; Prof. W. A. Hill, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mr. R. M. Butts, Vernon, Okla.; Mr. J. E. Roberts, Langston, Okla."

in to eat with white folks, there will be a Democratic party dedicated to the noble principle of preventing just such things as that.

"The national question at the moment is whether Negro employes can legall be served in the Capitol eating places. On this great issue Representative Warren, the high mogul of the cafes, declared himself as follows: "It (the restaurant) has never served Negro employes or visitors, nor will it as long as I have anything to do with it." Whereupon Republican DePriest orated in this manner: "If the Democrats are going to act that way toward the Negroes, we might as well have a showdown now."

Thus, an attempt to force the momentous problem to a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives is being confidently expected by all true Democrats and Republicans. Who says that Congress has lost its ability to meet the urgent questions of the day with dignity and dispatch?"

However, the editor of The State Columbia, S. C., though a southerner, is intelligent. He believes the difficulties are all in the way of those who don't see the thing the way DePriest does. He writes:

A Race Issue With Complications

"The issue which has arisen in Washington over the question of whether or not Negroes shall be served food in the 'public' restaurant operated under authority of a congressional committee, in the Capitol building, is likely to develop unpleasant complications.

"The restaurant is now operated under the control of the House Accounts committee of which Representative Warren of North Carolina is chairman. He gave the order that Negroes would not be served there. But it would seem the rule is neither new nor of Democratic origin, since Mr. Warren states 'It has always been the rule to feed only white people there.' If that is a fact then the rule barring Negroes was in operation under Hoover, Coolidge and Harding.

"But the issue does not seem to have been raised before. Now that it has been raised and the abrogation of the rule demanded by DePriest, the Negro representative from Chicago, defense of the rule appears to us as difficult. The right of DePriest to service in that restaurant is not questioned by Chairman Warren, but all other Negroes are barred.

"The facts that the restaurant is operated in the most conspicious building owned by the United States government; that it probably pays no rent, and that if it does not pay expense, the government would probably be responsible for the losses, present difficulties which, it seems to us, cannot be readily removed. To that extent the United States figures in the case, and the United States can have no knowledge or nor participate in drawing (color lines)."

WASHINGTON, D. C
NEWS

FEB 13 1934

Colored Democrats

Dr. E. C. Smith, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, will address District colored Democrats at 7:30 Thursday night at 1914 13th st nw. Mack D. Rowe will preside.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

FEB 6 1934

NEGRO STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE PICKS OFFICERS

Officers of the Negro state Democratic committee were elected at a meeting here Monday. They include: O. B. Jefferson, chairman; Mrs. Pearl Howard, vice-chairman, and J. Henry Ferguson, secretary. The organization of the committee meeting for organization, included Dr. A. P. Bethel, chairman; A. M. Salone, secretary

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JOURNAL, POST & EXPRESS

FEB 12 1934

WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO HOLD PARTY TONIGHT

The Third Ward Negro Democratic Club will have a party at 8 a. m. today at Democratic Headquarters, Clarissa and Atkinson Streets. Al S. Smith, president, announces that as a result of a membership drive still in progress, the membership has increased to one hundred

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JOURNAL

Eufaula, Okla.

FEB 8 1934

Negro Democrats Elect New Officers

In the largest gathering of negro Democrats held in the county for years here last week, Eddie Warrior was named chairman; Ada McGee, vice chairman; L. W. Presley, secretary, and Lon McNeal treasurer. They indorsed the national, state and county administrations, and elected delegates to the state convention in Oklahoma City.

NEGRO APPRECIATION

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Am writing you in honor of President Roosevelt's birthday. He is the greatest man history has ever known. He is the only man that has ever went in office with the interest of the poor man at heart. He is a man from God. From the day he entered the office until the present time he has kept his campaign promises. I am a colored man, but I see the good he has done. He is the greatest president this country has ever had, in fact he is the greatest man in the world today, he holds the limelight.

Telegraph 2-3-34

Macon Ga.

Words cannot express my gratitude towards him. I have mailed him a birthday greeting to show that I appreciate the good things he has done for the poor man. His thinking faculties are excellent. He has divine powers. I have read the comments of various European newspapers concerning him. I certainly hope he will live a long and happy life. This is heartfelt gratitude. I am the appreciative type of Negro. If it had not been for Mr. Roosevelt I probably would have been in a starving condition. My greatest hope and ambition is to view Mr. Roosevelt with my own eyes, so I can express my appreciation for what he has done for me.

Milledgeville, Ga. CLARENCE MIMS.

REPORT SHOWS OVER $200 FROM BIRTHDAY BALL

Informer

Houston Tex. 2-17-34

Houston.—The report of T. M. Fairchild, chairman of the Negro Citizens' President's Ball Committee, shows that net receipts from this effort amuonted to $200.50, which together with a credit of $38.00 from the sale of tickets by the colored policemen of the city made a total contribution from the Negro citizens of Houston in the sum of $238.50.

Mr. Fairchild also expressed appreciation for the fine spirit of cooperation manifested by the representatives of the various organizations that assisted in this effort, some of whom are entitled to special mention for disposing of all or a large percentage of the tickets given them. Among some of the "high percenters" were The Progressive Order of Pilgrims represented by G. A. Gennedy; I. L. A. No. 872 represented by Julius White; I. L. A. No. 1327 represented by P. A Hunter; Harrisburg School represented by Mrs. S. G. Kay; Atherton School represented by Prof. R. L. Isaacs; Bruce School represent-

ed by Prof. N. Q. Henderson; Working Girls Aid Club, represented by Mrs. Gertrude Vaughn; Prairie View Club represented by Prof. W. L. D. Johnson; Ethel Ransome Club by Mrs. L. H. Grigsby; Pathfinders and Harmony Clubs, by Dr. O. L. Lattimore; Alpha Kappa Alpha, by Miss Esther Hamlett; 1906 Art and Literary Club, by Mrs. Irene Godfrey; Crawford School, by Mrs. Mabel Wesley, Odd Fellows, represented by Jas. T. Ewing, The Houston Informer, represented by C. W. Weslev.

Southern Negroes Held Their Own Roosevelt Party

Birmingham News

2-4-34

By The Associated Press

While the white folks Tuesday night are dancing in honor of President Roosevelt's birthday, Southern Negroes will be having their own parties as token of respect for "the man in Washington."

1-31-34

Without any suggestion, so far as is officially known, from any white person or white organization the Negro Woman's Improvement Club of Milledgeville, Ga., started plans for a Negro dance to be held "just like the white folks," turning over receipts from the occasion to an endowment fund for the Warm Springs Foundation.

Birmingham News

In all, there were five balls — three white and two colored—in Milledgeville.

In some Southern cities where Negro dances had not been arranged, other means of celebrating will be in order.

1-31-34

In Birmingham, Ala., there was a tremendous torchlight parade. A large section of this manifestation of loyalty to the chief executive has been reserved for Negroes, and more than 1,000 are expected to take part.

The Golden Rule Alliance of Tampa., Fla., had completed plans for a Negro Roosevelt ball, and indications are that it will be a real success, both from the standpoint of attendance and receipts.

The Negroes of Charlotte, N. C., started several days ago telling the world they were going to help celebrate the president's fifty-second birthday with one of the best Negro balls ever attempted in that section.

Over in the Southwest the Negroes really got down to business and organized celebrations, topped with dances.

Latest official reports showed Texas far ahead, with balls scheduled for Dallas, Austin, Wichita Falls, Fort Worth and Houston.

Fort Worth reported that the attendance at the Negro ball there probably would reach 1,500, while Houston said it was expected that more than 2,000 Negroes would attend the dance there.

On His Birthday

Houston Informer

Houston.—Immediately after the large crowd had listened to President Roosevelt's address of thanks to the country for 6000 birthday balls which were given last Tuesday night in his honor for the raising of funds to aid the crippled children of the nation through the Warm Springs Foundation, the Negro citizens president's birthday ball committee of Houston through its chairman, sent the following telegram to Mr. Roosevelt:

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

2-4-34

The Negro citizens of Houston Texas, have just listened to your speech with a great deal of interest and delight. Stop. We are contributing our mite in the firm belief that some provision will be made for the crippled Negro children of the nation.

Texas

Negro Citizens President's Ball Committee

By T. M. Fairchild, chairman.

The ball given by the Negroes of Houston was held in the auditorium of the Booker T. Washington High School, of which Prof. W. E. Miller is the principal. Using a profusion of American flags and a red, white and blue color scheme, the hall was beautifully decorated by the place committee under the leadership and direction of Miss Vera E. Thompson, girl reserve secretary of the Y. W. C. A.

Music and entertainment were furnished free by the Jack Yates and Phyllis Wheatley orchestras and by the Booker Washington Bugle corps. The speech of the president was brought to the auditorium through the facilities of a direct public address system hook-up.

Bettis Heads 'Dem' Over State

Plain Dealer

KANSAS CITY WOMAN VICE-PRESIDENT

Topeka, Kansas—At the recent meeting of the Kansas State Democratic Organization of Negroes an elaborate banquet was served at the Ransonian Inn. The Kansas City delegation arrived in their special bus and staged a big demonstration following the dinner. The election of officers was held with the results, President, Charles S. Bettis, Wichita, Kansas; Vice President, Mrs. Myrtal Morgan, Kansas City; Secretary, Mrs. Galena French, Topeka; Assistant Secretary, Leroy Harris, Lawrence; Treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Phoenix, Emporia; Chaplain, Rev. I. K. Hicks, Wichita. The following were elected Congressional District Chairmen: 1st district, Mrs. Thelma Chiles Taylor, Topeka; 2nd district, Thornton Brown Kansas City; 3rd district, Roy Stockbridge, Parsons; 4th district, Mrs. Mamie Bowling, Emporia; 5th district Ernest De France, Wichita; 6th district, J. B. Edwards, Ellis; 7th district, Jim Bright, Pratt.

President Bettis in his acceptance speech, asked for support of the entire organization in the creation of more and better jobs for Negroes. This organization will fight for a square deal for the entire group. The Negro is a potent factor in the New Deal, and in these depressing times is contributing his part toward recovery in rounded measures and is demanding a square deal.

District meetings will start at Kansas City on April 15th, with meetings in every congressional district in rotation.

Southern Okla. Demos Organize In Eight Counties

Leaders From State To Attend April Confab

Black Dispatch

ARDMORE, Okla., Mar. 7. All southern Oklahoma from this city to Idabel, is organizing into Negro Democratic clubs, under the leadership of W. E. Mitchell, Ardmore. Mitchell, it will be recalled, was one of those who fought bitterly against Dr. D. W. Young both in the recent democratic central committee, that split wide open in Oklahoma City Feb. 5, and in the O. A. N. T. meeting at Muskogee.

"I'll not sleep until Young has been junked completely," was the constant slogan of Mitchell at the O. A. N. T. meeting at Muskogee.

Meetings and organizations in six counties have already been effected as follows: Stephens, Garvin, Carter, Murray, Love, Johnson, Marshall and Bryan counties will be organized Saturday.

A district meeting will be held at the convention hall, Ardmore, on April 14, at which time more than 100 delegates will attend. O. B. Jefferson, chairman of the Negro Democratic Central Committee, and Dr. D. E. Wallace, chairman of the Muskogee county organization.

Editor Roscoe Dunjee of the Black Dispatch, has been invited as special guest of the convention. Mitchell said Thursday that he would like to hear from other southern counties with reference to organization and that interested persons could address him at Box 751. Ardmore.

Jefferson Calls Demo Meeting

Session Open To General Public

Black Dispatch

O. B. Jefferson, chairman of the State Negro Democratic Central Committee, last week sent out notices convening the committee in Oklahoma City on March 17 at 10 a. m. In a conversation with a Black Dispatch reporter, Jefferson stated that from responses already received, it is indicated that the meeting will be attended by members from at least 22 counties of the state.

Plans will be discussed for the organization of other counties which have not heretofore been represented on the committee and for a vigorous campaign after the primaries.

Mr. Jefferson stated that the sessions of the committee will be open to the public and many persons, other than members of the committee, from various parts of the state have signified an intention to be present.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE

FEB 21 1934

Kansas' Jeffersonian league composed of Negroes who are Democrats, are meeting in Topeka tomorrow with Charles S. Bettis, of Wichita, as the chief speaker. Bettis is an orator of wide reputation as was his father, for years a member of the Wichita detective force. Another Wichitan is on the program, Mrs. Lulu Hill, who will make a speech imploring colored women to join the Democratic party.

Jacksonville, Fla.
JOURNAL

APR 28 1934

NEGROES WILL KEEP UP FIGHT

Lose First Tilt in Effort to Be Democrats

Negro voters today lost the first leg of a fight to become members of the Democratic party.

Circuit Judge George Couper Gibbs granted a motion this morning to quash a writ of mandamus which sought to force Supervisor of Registration Emory H. Price to register negroes as Democrats.

It was not, however, upon the right of the Democratic party to limit its membership, nor upon the legal right of the state of Florida to uphold the restrictions, that the court ruled against the negro relator, Sylvanus H. Hart.

The writ, as submitted by the negro attorneys, failed to show that it was not upon some other ground than race that Price refused to register Hart as a Democrat.

It made no attempt to show that the Democratic executive committee does not have the right constitutionally to discriminate against negro electors in the party primaries.

"The alternative writ of mandamus," the official order pointed out, "and the petition of the relator herein do not show that he is qualified for registration as a Democrat under the resolution of the state executive committee of that party, or that the terms and conditions of said resolution on which legal electors shall be declared and taken as proper members of such party, or any, of such terms and conditions, are inapplicable to said relator, or unconstitutional, or void, or that no resolution fixing the terms and conditions was adopted by said executive committee of said party."

After the ruling by Judge Gibbs, the attorneys for Hart said they planned to file a motion to amend the writ. If the motion is granted, argument on the constitutionality of the primary laws probably will follow.

Arguments on the motion to quash the writ began yesterday afternoon, and continued until after 11 a. m. today. Price was represented by Edgar W. Waybright, Jacksonville attorney.

The registration books are open to negroes, but the resolution as adopted by the Democratic executive committee, and upheld by Attorney General Cary D. Landis, denies them the right to register as Democrats. Many, however, are listing themselves as Republicans and as Independents. So listed, they are not allowed to vote in the Democratic primaries.

The registration books close Monday night.

Political - Past

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

Negro Democratic Club Organized in Joplin, Mo.

Kansas City Star 4-20-34

JOPLIN, Mo.—The Out State Negro Democratic Club, Inc., with headquarters at Jefferson City, Mo. organized Friday the first Negro Democratic club in Jasper county.

Following a Jefferson Day program in memory of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, at Handy Chapel West Fourth street, Friday night, a banquet was served at the Colored Citizens' hall, 219 1-2 Main street. About 150 persons attended.

After the repast W. G. Mosely, president of the Out State Negro Democratic club installed the following officers: R. W. Stennett president; M. Stephens, vice president; Rev. A. C. Harper, secretary; and A. Anderson, treasurer. The guest speaker of the occasion was Charles S. Bettis, deputy sheriff of Sedgewich county, Kansas. Mr. Bettis is national president of the Young Negro Democratic clubs.

Other visiting speakers were Fred Ferguson, Sedalia; James Morton, mail dispatcher for the department of the Secretary of State, and Arthur Edwards, senior student in Lincoln university, both of Jefferson City.

Representative Claycomb of Jasper county was present and delivered the welcome address.

Arrangements were made on the return trip for the organization of a club at Springfield.

Secretary of State Dwight H. Brown issued a charter Friday to the Out-State Negro Democratic club which boasts a membership of more than 200 persons. The club has been organized since January of this year at Jefferson City.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER

APR 6 1934

COLORED DEMO. ENDORSE

The Third ward Colored Democratic Club last night endorsed Samuel I. Kessler for State Committeeman, William L. Fox for Representative from the 11th Congressional District and Irving Rand for the Assembly.

N. Y. SUN
APR 13 1934

Liberal Rule Proves Burden

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That was in the last Congress—the 72d—and altogether there were twelve petitions filed. But in the present and 73d Congress there have already been twenty-five.

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PRESS

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The Eleventh and Fourteenth Wards remained Republican, the latter by a large majority. The Republicans also retained majorities in the Second, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards.

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RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS LEADER

APR 2 1934

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The Negro Democrats on Red River

Black Dispatch

The meeting of Negro democrats at Ardmore Saturday and their union with the Negro Democratic Central Committee is official notice to Dr. I. W. Young that "the Ides of March are here." Fourteen counties actually represented and five more counties represented by proxy means that Southern Oklahoma is united solidly against the old obnoxious regime.

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The presence of the democratic state chairman in the meeting, and his fine liberal utterances, was also significant. Mr. Moore in no uncertain terms extended a cordial invitation to the Negro to join the democratic party in Oklahoma and help the majority party build a great state. "I am delighted to see this changing attitude on the part of thinking Negroes towards the party of Jefferson," he declared.

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The presence of 129 delegates in the convention shows that President Mitchell has been doing some hard work in his section. The parley was by no means a paper, proxy affair. One could count noses and consult his geography to realize that the good men of the section had left their homes and at time and personal expense answered to President Mitchell's call. 4-21-34

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Party Affiliation.

Negro Democratic Club Organized in Joplin, Mo.

JOPLIN, Mo.—The Out State Negro Democratic Club, Inc., with headquarters at Jefferson City, Mo. organized Friday the first Negro Democratic club in Jasper county.

Following a Jefferson Day program in memory of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, at Handy Chapel West Fourth street, Friday night, a banquet was served at the Colored Citizens' hall, 219 1-2 Main street. About 150 persons attended.

After the repast W. G. Mosely, president of the Out State Negro Democratic club installed the following officers: R. W. Stennett president; M. Stephens, vice president; Rev. A. C. Harper, secretary; and A. Anderson, treasurer. The guest speaker of the occasion was Charles S. Bettis, deputy sheriff of Sedgewich county, Kansas. Mr. Bettis is national president of the Young Negro Democratic clubs.

Other visiting speakers were Fred Ferguson, Sedalia; James Morton, mail dispatcher for the department of the Secretary of State, and Arthur Edwards, senior student in Lincoln university, both of Jefferson City.

Representative Claycomb of Jasper county was present and delivered the welcome address.

Arrangements were made on the return trip for the organization of a club at Springfield.

Secretary of State Dwight H. Brown issued a charter Friday to the Out-State Negro Democratic club which boasts a membership of more than 200 persons. The club has been organized since January of this year at Jefferson City.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER

APR 6 1934

COLORED DEMO. ENDORSE

The Third Ward Colored Democratic Club last night endorsed Samuel I. Kessler for State Committeeman, William L. Fox for Representative from the 11th Congressional District and Irving Rand for the Assembly.

N. Y. SUN
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129 Delegates Pledge Affiliation With Jeffersonian Organization

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Tolliver Temporary Chairman

The convention got under way at 10 a. m. Saturday, with E. W. Tolliver, Duncan, selected as temporary chairman ,and T. C. Fletcher, Chickasha, temporary secretary. Rev. D. C. Miller, Coalgate, offered the invocation.

Mayor Welcomes

Following an address of welcome delivered by Mayor W. H. Batis, Prof. C. R. Buford, Berwyn, delivered a masterful welcome on behalf of the citizens of Carter county. Response was made by Rev. W. M. Johnson, Lawton.

Keynote Address

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Betrayed

"We have been betrayed by our leadership," said Sanford. "Selfish individuals have been selling their race upon the block. A man who would knife his own race is not a fit candidate for hell," he continued.

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"Before we could open our new insane asylum one of the self-designated Negro leaders of the state went to the governor and said "You white folks take the top jobs down there and we Negroes will be content to work in subordinate positions. That's why we have a white man running the insane asylum. We want Negro schools in Oklahoma for Negroes and white folks schools for whites. We want to kick out of public life these Negroes who will lick the dust in order to hold a state job."

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"On the other hand, I want it distinctly understood here today, that as an independent I am preaching to the Negroes of this state that if they want to get anywhere in Oklahoma politically, they must in large numbers join the democratic party, and help to settle who will control this state in the democratic primary." Cheers greeted this statement of Editor Dunjee, who then launched into a detailed discussion of effective voting.

Stresses Flexible Vote

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Cites West Virginia

Citing West Virginia as a state where Negroes practice effective voting, Dunjee pointed out that while the voting strength of the Negroes there did not equal the potential in Oklahoma, because of the solidarity and flexibility of that vote the Negroes of West Virginia were getting more out of their ballot right than in any other southern state. Immediately following his address Editor Dunjee left for Dallas, Texas.

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The committees of the convention reported following the address of Chairman Moore, following which Attorney Jefferson was introduced and made a plea for harmony. Jefferson said he was in perfect accord with all of the resolutions adopted by the convention and asked that the counties represented affiliate with the central committee which he heads. The convention voted to do this.

Permanent Officers of Convention

W. E. Mitchell, chairman, Ardmore; Mrs. D. S. A. Davidson, vice chairman, Pauls Valley; T. C. Fletcher, secretary, Chickasha; Joe Carson, treasurer, Ada.

Central Committee

All chairmen and vice chairmen of counties south of the Canadian river were named members of the Central Committee of the district.

Executive Committee

C. R. Buford, Berwyn; J. W. Sanford, Ardmore; E. W. Tolliver, Duncan; M. A. Guest, Marietta; Dr. Williamson, Idabel; Rev. Miller, Coalgate; W. M. Phillips, Ardmore; J. W. Hogan, Hugo; Rev. M. W. Johnson, Lawton.

Resolutions

Your Committee on Resolution makes the following report:

Whereas the Negroes of this state own and pay license on more or less than fifty thousand cars and buy gasoline and oil for running of these vehicles, thus amounting to an annual tax of about $750,000, and whereas there are no Negroes employed upon the highways of the state except the dragging of section roads.

Whereas the most of the license and fuel tax money is spent on building and upkeeping of the highways of the state.

Be it resolved that this Convention go on record favoring the employment of Negroes in proportionate numbers to work on the highways of the state.

Be it resolved that the officers of this organization will ascertain from the gubernatorial candidates whether they will favor the employment of Negroes on the highways of the state.

Be it resolved that the finding of these officers shall be made known to every county chairman in this organization and that the people be informed of the stand of each candidate on the question.

Whereas the school laws of this state, backed up by customary tradition, provide for separate schools and institutions for Negroes.

Whereas, the school law of the state is being grossly violated and also the policy of separation of whites and blacks is trampled under foot by the official connection and presence of three white men at the D. B. & O. Institute and the Insane Asylum for Negroes at Taft, Oklahoma.

Whereas our state educational institutions have been made a political football, thus hindering its educational progress.

Therefore be it resolved that this committee go on record condemning the act of placing these white men over and in the institutions at Taft.

Be it further resolved that we go on record favoring the elimination as far as possible our educational institutions from politics.

* * *

Whereas His Excellency President Franklin D. Roosevelt is ably attacking the economic condition of the country with almost superhuman power and intelligence, and has in a large measure succeeded.

Whereas he has become the great commoner of the people and one of the greatest of all times, therefore be it resolved that this convention highly endorse his administration and offer him fully our bit of service in the furtherance of his great endeavors.

Be it further resolved that we as Democrats, will support in the coming Democratic primary, only such candidates that stand surely and squarely with the policies of President Roosevelt.

* * *

Whereas it is not best to have a division in the Democratic ranks.

Therefore, be it resolved that we join the State Central Committee headed by Honorable O. B. Jefferson, provided that the Executive Committee of the state be increased to fifteen, and the following persons be added: C. R. Buford, Berwyn; Rev. Miller, Coalgate; Rev. Johnson, Lawton; and the chairmen and vice chairmen of the counties represented in this Convention become members of the State Executive Committee. E. W. Tolliver, Duncan; J. W. Williamson, Idabel; Dr. Williamson, Ardmore; Dr. Williamson, members of the State Central Committee.

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* * *

Whereas His Excellency President Franklin D. Roosevelt is ably attacking the economic condition of the country with almost superhuman power and intelligence, and has in a large measure succeeded.

Whereas he has become the great commoner of the people and one of the greatest of all times, therefore be it resolved that this convention highly endorse his administration and offer him fully our bit of service in the furtherance of his great endeavors.

Be it further resolved that we as Democrats, will support in the coming Democratic primary, only such candidates that stand surely and squarely with the policies of President Roosevelt.

* * *

Whereas it is not best to have a division in the Democratic ranks.

Therefore, be it resolved that we join the State Central Committee headed by Honorable O. B. Jefferson. provided that the Executive Committee of the state be increased to fifteen, and the following persons be added: C. R. Buford, Berwyn; Rev. Johnson, Idabel; Rev. Miller, Coalgate; Rev. Johnson, Lawton; and the chairmen and vice chairmen of the counties represented in this Convention become members of the State Executive Committee. E. W. Tolliver, Duncan; J. W. Sanford, Ardmore; Dr. Williamson, Members of the State Central Committee.

Party Affiliation.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

MAR 6 1934

Negro Democrats Form Club.

The Young Negro Democrats of St. Louis, an organization formed early in January, has launched a campaign which it is hoped will net 1000 new members. Both men and women are eligible for membership. The organization meets each Thursday night at the Pine Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

MAR 14 1934

NEGRO MAGISTRATE HEARING DEMANDED

4,000 Petition Council to Confirm Jackson

In an effort to hasten action in City Council, Charles E. Jackson, Negro, who last week was appointed a police magistrate by Mayor William N. McNair, today sought a public hearing.

Mr. Jackson and his backers hope to convince Council his appointment should be confirmed. A majority of the members already have indicated disapproval of the choice as a result of the appointee's conviction for embezzlement.

Council yesterday "received and filed" petitions of 4,000 names indorsing Mr. Jackson's appointment. The City-County Colored Democratic Organization will be represented at the hearing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

MAR 16 1934

PLOT IS CHARGED TO OUST NEGROES

Republican workers of the 20th ward were accused yesterday of conspiring to force Negro Democrats out of the ward.

The accusation was made by Magistrate Edward W. Henry at a hearing in his office, in which five policemen and a real estate agent were charged with perjury, false arrest and forcible entry by Mrs. Gertrude Boyer, of 930 N. Warnock st.

Mrs. Boyer was arrested with six others during a raid on her home February 24. She denied that a warrant had been shown her, and police were unable yesterday to produce the warrant. The case was continued until Saturday in order that the warrant might be produced.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

MAR 16 1934

OLD LINE NEGRO DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

The Third District Colored Democratic Organization of Louisville and Jefferson County (Incorporated) held its annual meeting on Thursday night March 8, with a full attendance. It was the most enthusiastic meeting that they have had for several months. Members from several other Democratic clubs of the city were present and made encouraging talks urging unity of action and co-operation.

Fifteen men were elected to membership and several applications were referred to the membership committee, as the law of the organization requires that one must be a registered Democrat and that one must pledge himself to support the regular nominee of the Democratic Party in order to become a member.

The annual election was held and the following were elected for the coming year:

W. W. Wilson, president; Dr. Horace Morris, first vice president; Carlyle Lively, second vice president; A. L. Garvin, secretary; J. W. Muir, assistant secretary; W. E. Johnson, treasurer; G. Clark Jefferson, organization chairman. Executive committee, Dr. Wilson Ballard and Chester Ware; membership committee, Louis Martin, Marion Tinsley and Albert Smith; ways and means committee, E. A. Grundy, Sam Stratton, Chancellor Morris, George Shaffer and D. C. McElvany; sergeant-at-arms, Hal Moore.

After the election many expressed themselves on the good of the organization and developed the idea of a city-wide campaign for members.

The aim is a club in every ward in the city.

REPORTER.

Louisville.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

MAR 25 1934

Negro Democrats Organize

HUGO, March 24.— (Special.) — Choctaw county Negroes have formed a Negro Democrat league pledged "to support the best political platform offered."

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

MAR 24 1934

DEMOCRATS TO MEET AT PALMER SCHOOL

The Colored Democratic organization of Sangamon county is scheduled to hold a meeting tonight in Palmer school, with candidates on the Roosevelt-Horner regular organization ticket in attendance.

The organization held a meeting last night at the residence of Campbell Smith, 1414 East Brown street. Residents of the seventy-eighth precinct attended.

Addresses were made by John Payne, candidate for committeeman in that precinct, who presented George Spann as chairman. Other speakers were William J. Nattermann, candidate for sheriff; West Rourke, candidate for state representative; Harry Hawkins, chairman of the Colored Democratic organization, and J. Harold White, of the same organization.

The club met Thursday night at the home of John Young, 1119 East Reynolds street, for voters of the fourth precinct. Committeeman Harold F. Long opened the meeting. Other speakers were William J. Nattermann, for sheriff; Louis M. Gietl, for county treasurer, and J. Harold White of the Colored Democratic organization. Refreshments were served.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

MAR 25 1934

COLORED DEMOCRAT MASS MEET HELD

The Colored Democratic organization of Sangamon county had a mass meeting last night at Palmer school with more than two hundred persons present. Harry Hawkins was chairman. The following candidates of the Roosevelt-Horner Regular Democratic organization of Sangamon county spoke:

Allan Cole, for representative; West Rourke, for representative; Harry Mason, for congress; W. J. Natterman, for sheriff; Ray Stout, for county clerk; Roscoe J. Bonjean, for county judge; George H. Webb, for probate judge; Murray Duncan, for probate clerk; J. Edward Taylor, for county superintendent of school, together with Louis J. Henny, A. M. Williams and W. B. Bruce.

At the close of the meeting, the candidates went to the home of John Curtis, 1110 East Reynolds, where more than one hundred other Negro voters were assembled, and listened to talks by Messrs. Natterman, Mason, Duncan, Taylor, Williams and J. Harold White. Harold F. Long, committeeman for the fourth precinct, presided.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL
STATE JOURNAL

MAR 27 1934

Colored Democrat Club Plans Mass Meet At Riverton

Other Dates During Week Are Announced.

The Colored Democratic organization of Sangamon county with headquarters at 122 South Eleventh street will hold a mass meeting this evening at Riverton in the town hall for support of the Roosevelt-Horner regular Democratic organization candidates, at which county candidates are expected to be present.

On Thursday evening, a meeting will be held at the headquarters, 122 South Eleventh street, under auspices of the Young Colored Democratic club, of which William Marshall is president and Miss Alberta Draper is secretary.

The public is invited to attend both meetings.

On Friday evening, this organization will join at the meeting of the Roosevelt-Horner Democratic organization for John Stelle, candidate for state treasurer, and Michael Igoe, for congressman-at-large, and county candidates at the Elks club.

On Saturday evening, a meeting will be held at 2004 East Stuart street for the colored voters of the seventy-fourth precinct at which William Sidener, candidate for committeeman and county candidates will speak. This meeting has been postponed from Friday night as first planned.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

MAR 16 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB IN EVERY WARD IS GOAL

"A Negro Democratic club in every city ward" was the objective Friday of a campaign launched at the annual meeting Thursday night of the Third District Colored Democratic Organization of Louisville and Jefferson County at headquarters in the Pythian Temple, Tenth and Chestnut Streets. W. W. Wilson, Negro, was elected president of the club for the new year.

Negro Democrats Attend Banquet in Leavenworth

Clipped

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. A representative number of Negro citizens was among the 500 persons who attended the Democratic banquet meeting in Abdallah Shrine temple Thursday evening, April 5.

No discrimination was practiced, the Negro Democrats receiving courteous treatment. Seated at a table near the speakers stand in the center of the hall, the colored persons were served by white waiters and waitresses.

The four candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor and many candidates for nomination to various state offices were among those who attended.

ROCHESTER, N. Y
AMERICAN

APR 8 1934

COLORED DEMOCRAT CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS IN 11TH

The Eleventh Ward Colored Democratic Club has elected the following officers: Walter Burks, president; Mrs. Cora Smith, secretary; Mrs. Stella Anderson, financial secretary; Robert Strothers, treasurer; Jeff D. Alston, sergeant-at-arms; James Jones, chairman of directors. The next meeting will be held April 18.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL
REGISTER

APR 4 1934

Colored Democrats in Buffalo Tonight

Candidates on the regular democratic organization ticket will be boosted tonight at a meeting in Buffalo sponsored by the Colored Democratic organization.

A meeting was held last night at Sherman Smith's place, 1030 East Mason street. Louis J. Henna, Chief McClain, A. Morris Williams, A. E. Rouland, Henry Williams and committeeman Clarence Holmes of precinct 3 spoke.

Another meeting was held last night at the residence of Mrs. Ida Renfro, 1607 East Mason street, with the following speakers: Harry Hawkins, Pete McCue, committeeman; Earle Williams, and J. Harold White.

Meetings are to be held every night this week, including Saturday.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

APR 2 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PLAN MASS MEETS

The Colored Democratic organization of Sangamon county will hold a meeting tonight at the home of John Payne, 1019 South Seventeenth street for the voters of the seventy-eighth precinct. Candidates of the Roosevelt-Horner regular organization will be present and speak.

Tomorrow evening a meeting will be held at Sherman Smith's, 1030 East Mason street, for voters of the third precinct. Another meeting will be held the same evening at the residence of Mrs. Ida Renfro, 1607 East Mason street, for voters of the second precinct.

On Friday evening, a mass meeting will be held for voters of the south part of the city at Feitshans school, at which candidates of the Roosevelt-Horner regular Democratic organization will attend. A mass meeting will be held Saturday evening at the headquarters, 122 South Eleventh street, for voters of the entire city.

A large crowd of voters of the seventy-fourth and seventy-ninth precincts attended a meeting Saturday evening at the home of William Sidener, 2004 East Stuart street, for candidates of the Roosevelt-Horner regular Democratic organization, where the issues of the primary campaign were discussed by the candidates.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

APR 3 1934

Colored Democrats Will Meet Tonight

Two meetings sponsored by the Colored Democratic organization are scheduled for tonight.

Voters of Precinct 3 are invited to attend a meeting at the home of Sherman Smith, 1030 East Mason street. Voters of Precinct 2 are invited to meet at the home of Ida Renfro, 1607 East Mason street.

A meeting was held for voters of Precinct 78 last night at the home of John Payne, 1019 South Seventeenth street. Harry Hawkins presided.

Speakers included: Roscoe C. Bonjean, candidate for county judge; William J. Nattermann, for sheriff; West M. Rourke, for state representative; J. Ed Taylor, for county superintendent of schools; John Payne, candidate for committeeman in Precinct 78, and William Seidner, candidate for committeeman in Precinct 74.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN

APR 9 1934

NEGRO EXPLORER HONORED

Mathew Henson, Who Accompanied Peary to the North Pole, Speaks at Explorers Club

To the Editor of The Republican:—

At long last Mathew Henson, the chief aid of Peary in reaching the North pole, and the only other living human ever to have set foot on that part of the earth, with the possible exception of one of the Eskimos who accompanied him and Peary and who is thought to be still alive, has been honored officially by an organization of greatest authority—the Explorers club of New York city. The members of this club are the greatest explorers living amongst us, and the list includes famous names all over the earth. It is the only club of its kind.

One of its most illustrious members, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, telephoned me that he had a story for me, and invited me to come to his apartment office and talk it over with him. At last Mathew Henson was to be the guest of honor at the Explorers club, on the evening of April 3, 1934. Although Mr Stefansson kept emphasizing to me that this consummation, long desired by certain members, was not more to be credited to his advocacy than to that of many others of the white men who are members of the club, still it is very evident that this great son of the Norsemen has long deemed it an idiotic thing that one of the greatest of living explorers was not only barred by his race and color from memerbship in the club but even from being recognized by and entertained in the club.

But now they proposed to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the discovery of the North pole by Robert E. Peary, and it looked silly to do so and not invite the only civilized man who had stood at the North pole with Peary and who by all accounts was his chief dependence in the enterprise. Stefansson and others now saw their chance, and to their surprise (so he tells me) there was no objection from any quarter and Mathew Henson was invited to be the guest of honor.

The other speakers and their subjects were: Roy Chapman Andrews, "Sketch of the life of Peary"; Vilhjalmur Stefansson, "A brief outline of the history of polar quests"; Anthony Fiala, "Polar work just preceding the attainment of the North pole"; Felix Riesenberg, "Early balloon attempts to reach the North pole"; Burt M. McConnell, "The part of the airplane in polar exploration." Then after some remarks by Frank Wilbert Stokes, an artist who had accompanied Peary on two of his Far North trips, and who could bear testimony to the excellent work of Henson and to Peary's implicit confidence in his colored companion, there was the speech of the evening by Mathew Henson, "The actual attainment of the pole."

Now, just when will they get the courage to make Mathew Henson a member of the Explorers club? He won't be living long now; before many years he must go and rejoin Admiral Peary in the endless explorations along those shores from which no explorer ever returns.

WILLIAM PICKENS.

New York city, April 7, 1934.

SENTINEL

No Tarrytown

FEB 24 1934

1934 BUDGET ADOPTED FOR GREENBURGH

Despite Protests of Many Taxpayers

Supervisor Duell Assures Objectors That Levy Is Necessary To Maintain Credit of Township—Threats of Tax Strike Made—Official Salaries Again Assailed

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Councilmen of the Town of Greenburgh, held Monday morning in the board room at the Lyceum Building, the 1934 budget was passed unanimously, making the tax rate $6.54 per $1,000, which is an increase of $5.25 per $1,000 over the $1.29 rate in effect last year.

A large number of people were in attendance and protests were made by Mrs. Helen Moyer, president of the Fairview Taxpayers Association, and Henry Lyons, Negro Democratic leader of the 26th election district in the Fairview section, both charging that the salaries provided in the budget were entirely too high.

Supervisor William C. Duell stated that the salaries of the town officials had been cut to the minimum, and if all the salaries were cut 50 per cent it would only mean a 25 cent reduction in the tax rate.

When threats were made of a tax strike by a large delegation who were present, Supervisor Duell advised them "to look up the results of tax strikes, and they would learn who paid for the min the end."

Supervisor Duell stated that if the budget was not passed the schools would have to close, as the school districts are now trying to borrow, and if the budget is passed they will be able to do so; if it is not passed, and since the schools borrow on the credit of the town, they will not be able to procure the funds to operate.

A communication was read which, was signed by the presidents of the Cotswold Association, the Longview Association, the Greenville Club, the Manor Woods Association, and the Green Ridge Association, recommending that the number of assessors be reduced to one, saving $6,500; that the pay of poll clerks and inspectors of election be reduced from $10 to $7 per day, saving about $2,200; and that the $200,000 back tax collected since December 31 be deducted from the budget. In the communication the council was advised that it was believed unwise to unnecessarily increase the budget, as it might lead to tax strikes.

Mrs. Moyer declared that Supervisor Duell was drawing too high a salary, but he stated that of his $9,000 salary he was compelled to pay $1,200 for clerk hire, which actually netted him $6,700, after paying other expenditures which the taxpayers would otherwise have to pay.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 5 1934

Negro Democrats Endorse W. L. Dill

Resolution Adopted at Tuesday Night's Meeting.

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league, located at 140 Governor street, at its regular meeting, April 3, on behalf of the gubernatorial candidacy of the Honorable William L. Dill, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, it shall be both the privilege and duty of the elecorate of this state to elect a governor at the forthcoming general election; and

"Whereas, this particular office necessitates that there be selected one who has the courage of decision, the respect of all the citizenry, integrity beyond the slightest doubt of reproach, a keen perception of prevalent ills and their solution, a dutiful and judicious public administrator, irrespective of class, color or creed and a scholar and statesman; and

"Whereas, the Democratic party of the state of New Jersey has seen fit to select and offer as its candidate, a true scholar and statesman, possessed of all he requisites of this honorable office; therefore,

"Be it further resolved, that we, the members of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, on this 28th day of March, 1934, as a token of the esteem in which we hold the Hon. William L. Dill, the Democratic candidate for governor of the state of New Jersey and so that our most humble office may proclaim to the citizenry at large our most sincere affection and respect for an honorable public servant, do most heartily endorse the candidacy of the Hon. William L Dill, and

"Be it further resolved, that we the members of the Passaic County Democratic league in furtherance of our endorsement, do announce and pledge our fullest co-operation and support in effecting a successful election of the Hon. William L. Dill, as governor of the state of New Jerey, and

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. William L. Dill, and

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the public press, so that our sentiments may be fully and properly proclaimed, and

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be written at large in the minutes of this organization."

The leader of the organization the largest in Passaic county, is the Rev. George Bert Riley, pastor of the First Baptist church, Spring Valley, N. Y., who has been recently appointed a deputy collector of internal revenue by Charles V. Duffy, collector of internal revenue and Democratic chairman.

Political-1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

If Democrats Are Ready to "Dish Out" the Jobs, Colored Citizens Will Show That They Can "Take 'Em"—Bitter Battles Loom.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—Jobs will be the deciding factor the brother will prove that he can absorb them, and the effect tion in November.

If the Democrats are prepared to "dish out" the jobs the brother will prove that he can absorb them, and the effect of his improved economic status will be registered on the side of the Democratic party.

The Democrats are out after two big posts: Oscar DePriest's seat in the United States congress and the seat in the State senate made vacant by the defeat for nomination of Adelbert H. Roberts, a Republican.

In the congressional fight, the Democrats have little more to do than to keep lined up behind Arthur Mitchell, the colored candidate endorsed, the white votes in the district. These, with the colored Democratic votes already in the Rooseveltian column, are enough to inspire the greatest confidence among party leaders.

But the State senate fight is a donkey of a different bred. There are some white votes in the Third senatorial district, but not enough to form such a ballast as those in the congressional district. Success in the senatorial battle must largely be achieved by making black Democrats out of black Republicans.

The candidates are William E. King, Republican, and Bryant Hammond, Democrat. King, though young in years, is a veteran campaigner, who has won all his political battles save one in the last fifteen years. Hammond, prominent business man and civic worker, is taking his first bath in fire at the hands of the voters.

Ten years ago, a Democrat would scarcely have raised his voice in the district which was then 90 per cent Republican. But times have changed. The Democratic strength in the district today is conservatively estimated at between 35 and 40 per cent.

Some Democratic leaders have been reluctant to talk jobs for the Negroes because they could not think the fact that the district still returns Republican majorities. Negro Democratic leaders have sought to impress upon them that these majorities are dwindling and that the thing for the men who control the jobs to do is not to be stubborn and insist that the Negro must prove he is a Democrat first.

Up until now, the Republicans throughout the years, have kept busy watching and fighting one another. The day has arrived when they must exercise all their vigilance to protect themselves from the strategic onslaughs of the sable Democrats, backed by the cash jobs and ingenious devices controled by the Democratic party.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

DEC 7 1934

Colored Democrats Of County Organized

On Wednesday evening the Roosevelt Colored Democratic league of Passaic county was organized with headquarters at 1 Arch street. The officers elected were the following: Walter Barbour, president; Mrs. Marie Nash, first vice-president; John Steppe, second vice-president; Mrs Sarah Mason, recording secretary; Mrs. Helen Barbour, financial secretary; Mrs. Helena Pellington, assistant financial secretary; Rev. G. B. Riley, treasurer. The trustees are as follows: Walter Barbour, John Steppe, Edward Mishaw, George B. Riley, Marie Nash, Carrie Ali, Sarah Mason.

Committees appointed were the following: Social, Mrs. Helen Barbour, chairman; Mrs. Marjorie Jenido, Mrs. Carrie Ali, Edward Mishaw, Henry Brown, Earl Taylor, Mrs. Sarah Peete, Mrs. Elizabeth Driver. Membership: Charles Brown, Harry Johnson, Raymond Abdel. Sick: Mrs. Maria Mason Mrs. Julia Randio, Mrs. Sarah Smith. House: Earl Taylor, Marcel Earl.

All officers were duly installed. First and third Wednesday of each month will be regular meeting nights. The newly organized Fourth ward colored Democratic club of 20 Straight street will hold their installation of officers this evening at 9 o'clock. Rev. George B. Riley, standard bearer of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league is also organizer and leader of the new organizations.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
NEWS

DEC 8 1934

NEGRO VOTERS PRAISED FOR DEMOCRATIC SWING

Negro voters were lauded for what was termed a swing to the Democratic party in the last election by speakers at a dinner to Senator-elect David F. Doyle and Assemblyman-elect Bert Fischer in Hotel Vendome Friday evening sponsored by the Square Deal Colored Democratic association.

Clarence B. Maloney was toastmaster. Gifts to Mr. Doyle and Mr Fischer were presented by Andrew Jackson Smitherman, editor of the Buffalo Star. The dinner was planned by Lansing E. Johnson president of the Square Deal association, and Edward V. Bennett business manager.

Party Affiliation.

President Roosevelt Host to Harvard Classmates at the White House

Top photo (arrow), shows President and Mrs. Roosevelt as they came on porch of White House to greet his Harvard classmates after entire group had been received inside. All members of 1904 class and their families were invited. Lower photo, guests on left and right wings of porch as group photographs were taken. Arrows, left to right, James G. Wolf, Boston, lawyer; T. G. Williams, assistant principal at manual training school, Bordentown, N.J.; Carrington L. Davis, vice-principal of Douglass High School, Baltimore; and William R. Valentine, principal at manual training school, Bordentown, N.J. The grads and their families dined, talked and hob-nobbed on the White House grounds for nearly two hours. There were six colored members of the 1904 class present with their families.

PATERSON, N. J.

CALL

APR 21 1934

Negro Democrats of County Hold Meeting

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league with headquarters, 140 Governor street, held a very enthusiatstic meeting last evening. Henry Moone, first vice-presdient presided. Reports on registration was made by Andrew King, second vice-president and Miss Sallie Griffin. Fifteen new registrants closed the drive on the last day. A stearing committee consisting of the following: Clarence Peter, chairman; Miss Alice Wilson, Stepher Hall, Hurley Cot and Harold Griffin were apponited by the Standard bearer to push a house to house canvas leading to primary election.

Lawyer Edward H. Saltman was unanimously endorsed by the organization as their candidate for alderman of the Fourth ward also Rev. George B. Riley, the Standard bearer for justice of peace.

The organization opens a vigerous campaign to help elect all the candidates on the primary of May.

Organize First Negro Democratic Club In Jasper County, Missouri

Argus

JOPLIN, Mo. May 2 — The recently chartered Out State Negro Democratic Club, Inc., with headquarters at Jefferson City organized the first Negro Democratic Club in Jasper County here last Friday night. Following a Jefferson Day program at Handy Chapel, a 150-plate banquet and installation of officers of the new club were held at The Colored Citizens Hall. Officers installed by W. G. Rosley, president of the Out State Club were Pres., R. W. Stennett; V. P., M. Stephens; Secty., Rev. A. C. Harper, and Treas., A. Anderson.

The guest speaker at the banquet was Hon. Chas. S. Bettes, Deputy Sheriff of Sedgewich County, Kansas, and National President of the Young Negro Democratic Clubs of America. Other visiting speakers were Fred W. Ferguson, Sedalia undertaker; James Morton, mail dispatcher, and Arthur Edwards, Lincoln U. Senior. Representative Claycomb of Jasper County made the welcoming speech.

The Out Negro State Democratic Club was organized Jan. 18 and a charter issued April 7th. It now has more than 200 names on its roster. Twenty-five counties are represented in the membership.

Party Affiliation.

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CALL
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Young Negro Democrats Endorse Bond Issues

At the meeting of the Young Negro Democratic Club last Tuesday night it was unanimously agreed to support the entire program of the city and state in the coming bond election. No action was taken on the proposed school bond issue because of the indefinite stand taken by the Board of Education concerning the Vocational Training School for race pupils.

The club members enjoyed refreshments and games of cards before and atfer the business meeting. They will meet again next Tuesday night at 122 N. Channing Ave. Both men and women are invited to attend.

DEMOCRATS TOLD TO KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES

New Recorder of Deeds Tells Local Club to Read Congressional Record

The Allied Colored Democratic Club of Washington was told to "get acquainted with what's going on" when members of the organization visited the office of Dr. William J. Thompkins, newly appointed recorder of deeds, Tuesday noon.

Dr. Thompkins also told the group that it ought to "at least get a copy of the Congressional Record in order to know what the government is doing."

"The office is half legislated out of existence. You have an organization and you don't know what's going on up in congress. You are not connected with the national organization. If you carry the name, make it worthy," he arrested.

Welcomed by Howard

Mack D. Rowe, organizer of the Allied Democratic Club, was the spokesman for the group and introduced James H. Howard, chairman of the organization. Mr. Howard extended a welcome to Dr. Thompkins on behalf of the Democrats of the District.

Dr. Thompkins in responding urged the members to use pressure to keep the appointment of the recorder out of the hands of the District commissioners.

Those in the group included besides Mr. Howard and Mr. Rowe, Attorney John H. Clinton, Attorney Brooks T. Sanders, a candidate for assistant U.S. attorney; Mrs. J. E. Gray, J. D. Williams, Lewis A. Johnson and M. Pope.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAY 3 1934

Negro Democrats of Passaic County Meet

Passaic County Negro Democratic League, with headquarters at 140 Governor street, held its regular weekly meeting last evening. In the absence of the president, Jacob Holmes; Harry Moore, first vice-president. Reports showing splendid accomplishments were made by the following: Clarence Pete, for the steering committee; William Hogan, for the house; Steve Hall, for the membership, and Miss Alice Wilson for the entertainment. Primary workers assigned to districts 1, 2 4 and 6, of the Fourth ward, reported results of their canvass.

Special instructions relative to the primary was given by the standard bearer, Rev. George Bert Riley. The name of the Roosevelt Regular organization candidates were posted for special attention of the members with that of the standard bearer, Rev. Riley, as justice of the peace of the Fourth ward. An extraordinary mass meeting for next Tuesday was arranged. The leader of the Fourth ward, George Dimond, and the aldermanic candidate, Edward H. Saltzman, will be the special guests. A most cordial invitation is extended to all Democrats and their friends. Refreshments will be served.

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

MAY 7 - 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS INQUIRE

TAMPA.—Hon. Cary A. Landis, Attorney General, Tallahassee, Honorable sir: I am addressing you this open letter, for an opinion on the legal status of negro Democrats voting in the June coming primary. I happen to be the chairman of the negro democracy of this state. According to an opinion by the county Supervisor of Registration negroes can register as Democrats but will not be allowed to vote in the June primary. That's why we are calling on you for an opinion so we will know our legal standing.

During the last national campaign other members as well as myself, who represent the negro democracy of this state worked hard to elect all Democrats to office from Constable to President. I thank God that we were able to build up a strong party that helped elect Franklin D. Roosevelt President, who has created the new deal, and is now being hailed as one among the greatest Presidents since Lincoln.

The new deal means all men up and none down. It was a strange thing to see a negro Democrat a few years ago but not so today. The negro thought he was Republican by birth, but today thousands are listed as Democrats, receiving endorsements for appointments for positions in our national government from Democrats in the south as well as in the north. As you know negroes vote in Democratic primaries in several southern states. Why not Florida? Virginia the cradle of Democracy and the nest of wisdom of this great nation has recognized the negro in this long awaited capacity. The democracy of Florida should do no less. Among our group are war veterans, who are still suffering from wounds. Will it be said of Florida that the enemy of this country a few years ago has mere political privileges, since coming to this country, than we black Americans who have always remained true to the Stars and Stripes; on our lips will always be our country's national anthem?

DEWEY A. RICHARDSON.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
ADVANCE

MAY 8 1934

Negro Democrats Plan Reunion of All Factions

A REUNION of Negro political forces on Staten Island, split since the November, 1933, elections, will be sought at a meeting tomorrow night, at which delegates from all factions will get together at Democratic Headquarters, 292 Van Duzer street, Stapleton.

Phoenix B. Armstrong, president of the Richmond Borough Colored Democracy, Inc., the club that has been recognized as "regular" in the Democratic ranks, has called this meeting. According to Armstrong, factional differences already have been ironed out, and tomorrow night's meeting is merely a formality to put the agreement into effect.

Armstrong for more than ten years has been looked upon by the Democratic forces as leader among the Negro voters. With the split between Commissioner David S. Rendt and former Borough President John A. Lynch, however, the colored voters also broke into factions.

"All factions will come together now," Armstrong said today, "under the Richmond Borough Colored Democracy banner. We have had preliminary meetings at which all factions have agreed to come together. They will do that tomorrow night when we will elect an executive committee of the club that will represent all factions."

The Staten Island Colored Voters League, the group that broke away from the organization to support Lynch, has expressed willingness to come back into the ranks, according to Armstrong. Another group of Negro voters, that followed the Fusionists in the last campaign, also will reunite, he predicted.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

APR 24 1934

NEGROES PLAN MEETING HERE

Political Group to Hold State Convention May 12.

Iowa Negro Democrats will meet in state convention in Des Moines May 12, it was announced Monday.

The call for the convention followed a special meeting of the Roosevelt Negro Democratic club, according to Quentin Mease, president of the Des Moines organization.

Committeemen and workers throughout the state are being notified of the meeting, he said.

The next meeting of the club will be at the Negro Community center, Wednesday, May 2.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

MAR 10 193

Colored Democrat Club Will Open Headquarters

Headquarters of the Colored Democratic voters, who are supporting the Roosevelt-Horner organization ticket of candidates, will be formally opened tonight at 122 South Eleventh street. All voters are requested to attend.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
ADVANCE

MAY 11 1934

Colored Democracy Forms New Club

The Richmond Borough Colored Democracy, representing a merger of the three Negro factions on Staten Island, is forming a Young Colored People's Democratic Club.

William Lambert, chairman of the advisory board of the senior group, conducted a meeting of the board at his home, 43 Van Duzer street, last night to plan the new organization.

Three hundred young men and women of the Negro race on the Island are eligible for membership, Lambert said.

WHEELING, W. VA.
REGISTER

OCT 25 1934

G. O. P. OF 1864 NOT LIKE TODAY

Negro Democratic Leader Addresses 300 In Wheeling High Hall.

I. J. K. Wells, state president of the West Virginia Negro Democratic clubs, told an audience of 300 in the Wheeling high school auditorium last night that Republican politicians of today cannot be compared with those of Abraham Lincoln's day. The rally was sponsored by the Ohio County Negro Democratic club.

The negroes have always felt themselves indebted to the Republican party because it was the party of Lincoln," he said, "but the Republicans of Lincoln's time were far above those in office now."

Wells continued with a discussion of what the present Democratic administration has done for the negroes of West Virginia. Other speakers at the rally were Thomas F. Gavin, Democratic nominee for county commissioner, and Stephen Russek and Jack R. Adams, candidates for the house of delegates. A five-piece orchestra provided music during the rally.

Democratic.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 1 1934

Stafford and Neilley Scheduled to Speak at Negro Democratic Club

The United Colored Democratic Club will open its new headquarters at 272 Chestnut Street this evening. Acting County Chairman Bernard Stafford and Vice-Chairman Robert J. Neilley, of Passaic, are expected to be present to address the members. Anthony V. Gross, Mrs. Anna Gilmore, candidates for re-election to the Assembly, and Dr. Frank Van Noort, candidate for Congress, are also scheduled to speak.

There will be a sociable at the clubrooms on Thursday evening. John Wallen, the president, has extended a general invitation for all Democratic clubs of the City to participate in the party.

READING, PA.
TIMES

SEP 26 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO HEAR CANDIDATES

Gather Tonight at River Road Clubhouse

E. D. Hamilton, president of the Colored Democratic club, 104 River st., has called a meeting for tonight at 8.30 o'clock. This is the only Negro voters' club in the city and county and officers are confident of a large attendance. Candidates and party leaders will speak.

Additions will be made to standing committees of the club at this meeting, Hamilton said last night. A feature of the session will be appointment of a large committee to represent the club at the Democratic outing at the Fair Grounds Saturday.

The first two city registration days brought a large increase in number of Negro voters on the books, due to the club's activities, officers declare.

The committee in charge of enrollment is made up of Mrs. Carrie Nelson, Myrtle Cahman, Caroline Bland, Gertrude Davis, Elizabeth Call, Catharine Banks, Ralph Perrod, Dane Bryant, Alexander Cook, Walter Bland, Eddie Burton and Howard Oxenford.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

OCT 2 1934

Colored Democratic Meeting.

The postponed meeting of the Colored Democratic Club will be held tonight at 8:15 o'clock at 236 Bellevue Street. Edward J. Daly, Democratic nominee for State Attorney General, and other speakers will address the meeting.

WHEELING, W. VA.
REGISTER

SEP 29 1934

NEGROES FOR HOLT

From the Parkersburg Sentinel

The West Virginia Negro State Democratic league in session at Charleston a few days ago endorsed unanimously Rush D. Holt, Democratic nominee for U. S. senator, and the party's entire state ticket. One doesn't need to be very old to recall the time when there were not enough Democratic Negroes in the Mountain State to form a league to hold a meeting. The colored man has learned, however that the Republican politician is not his friend. That was an old Civil war tradition

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 29 1934

Dill Colored Club To Open Headquarters

Dill for Governor Colored club with headquarters at 20 Straight street will be officially opened this evening. John E. Walton of the Hudson Speakers' bureau will be the principal speaker. Buffet supper will be served. Democrats of other clubs are invited. Richard Lee, the president, will preside.

CHARLESTON, W. VA
GAZETTE

SEP 15 1934

Negro Democratic Club To Meet at Courthouse

Bishop T. C. Glashen of Beckley, Dr. S. T. Bamfield of Logan and D. W. Ambrose of Huntington are to be among the speakers at the meeting of the Negro Democratic club at two o'clock this afternoon at the court house.

James M. Mason will give the address of welcome and Dr. J. D. Gibson of Logan, the response. All Democratic candidates have been extended an invitation.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

SEP 26 1934

TALKS GIVEN BY DEMOCRATS

McEniry, Hanson Outline Policies to Negro Club.

Prominent Polk county Democrats addressed the Negro Roosevelt Democratic club at the Negro Community center, Fifteenth and Crocker streets Tuesday night.

Dan McEniry, candidate for sheriff, and the Rev. Joseph Hanson, candidate for clerk of district court, outlined their policies. Mrs. George W. Richter, county Democratic chairwoman, explained the women's organization within the county.

Quentin Mease presided.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

SEP 16 1934

PARTIES PLAN TO FIRE FIRST GUNS IN WEEK

Rallies to Be Held Soon To Stir Interest in State Ballot Appeals.

By OBSERVER

The general election campaign has emerged from the preliminary stages and this week will find both E. W. Marland, Democratic nominee for governor, and W. B. Pine, Republican nominee, in the field campaigning.

Political leaders expect the campaign to arouse public attention by October 1, and both parties will offer their best in the October campaigning before the general election, November 6.

Marland will open a drive in the eighth district at Perry and Alva Monday, and will formally open his state campaign at Ardmore a week later, September 24. Pine is billed for a "Pine day" rally at Chandler next Saturday, which may be classed as his campaign opening.

Ferguson to Get Aid

Both parties will put their best speakers into the campaign. Democrats are paying particular attention to the eighth district where party efforts will be doubled in the effort to elect Phil Ferguson, Woodward, to congress over T. J. Sargent, Newkirk, Republican.

The campaign has rocked along for almost two months since the primaries with the only activity shown in organization and convention work. Both parties are attempting to perfect organizations that will reach to the precinct.

To the average dopester and man on the street the question is: "Will Pine gather sufficient strength to make it interesting?"

Campaign developments alone will bring the answer. The Republicans have laid the ground work for a vigorous campaign. Evidently a better organization than usual is being prepared to form the backbone of the vote drive. Pine's candidacy has been widely advertised by signs along the highways, indicating the minority party means business.

Other Bolts Are Forecast

Yet the Republicans have not developed a trend of sentiment to endanger the normal Democratic majority.

C. C. Hawk, Republican chairman, promises plenty of developments in the campaign in the next two weeks. He is forecasting further bolts.

The Republican strategy will be to place Marland on the defensive. The G. O. P. will attack his business relations with the state and attempt to keep him answering charges, it is indicated. The administration of relief will be one point for them to hammer upon.

The Democratic strategy is to hold the party's normal advantage, and be prepared in case the Republican campaign should catch the crest of public sentiment.

The Democrats will play upon the fact that Frank Anderson, Okmulgee Negro, is on the Republican ticket as the nominee for corporation commissioner. Incidentally, the failure of Republican leaders to obtain his withdrawal is one of the question marks of the campaign. Hawk and the others would like to have him off the ticket, although Democrats are charging Pine wants him to remain on the ballot as a bid for Negro votes.

Hawk Not to Vote for Him

Hawk denied that he would vote for the Negro if he remains on the ticket.

"No sir," he said. "I'm not going to vote for him. I didn't help put him on the ticket either."

In addition to Marland speaking next week, Senators T. P. Gore and Elmer Thomas will aid in the campaign. Scott Ferris, national committeeman, and W. W. Hastings, congressman, will aid the party headquarters in directing the campaign. Marland's speech at Alva Monday night will be before a rally of young Democrats.

Republican leaders billed for speeches include A. Langley Coffey, leader of the Young Republicans; Cleo Wilson, Norman, and George A. Hutchinson, Enid, state senator.

SOCIALISTS ADOPT SLOGAN OF SINCLAIR'S CAMPAIGN

While the major parties are sparring in preliminaries before the actual campaigning gets under way, the Socialists have adopted the slogan of Upton Sinclair, Democratic nominee for governor in California, to start an EPIO (End Poverty in Oklahoma).

Edgar Clemons, state secretary, said five all-day mass meetings will be held to introduce Oklahoma voters to

STAMFORD, CONN.
ADVOCATE

SEP 19 1934

POLITICS

Colored Jeffersonian Club

A get-together meeting of the executive committees of the Colored Jeffersonian Democratic Club and the Colored Democratic Club (West Side) was held at the Astoria Hotel, Monday evening, Sept. 8. Representatives of the Colored Democratic Club attended by invitation from Hubert A. Noville, chairman of the executive committee of the Colored Jeffersonian Club. Among those present were Hubert A. Noville, Vilana Harbrook, Christopher Reed, and John Wilson, representing the Jeffersonian, and Harry H. Williams, Brody Higgs and Mrs. Lucy Johnson, representing the West Side Club. The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic. Mr. Noville presided.

the EPIO Socialist plan.

Meetings will be held at Elk City Tuesday; Chickasha, Thursday; Okemah, Friday; Bristow, Saturday, and Carnegie, September 26. The speakers are S. P. Green, Socialist candidate for governor; Fred D. Warren, Girard, Kan., former editor of the Socialist weekly, "The Appeal to Reason," and Oscar Ameringer, Oklahoma City.

"Although we are using the Sinclair slogan, our program goes much farther than that he proposed," said Clemons. "Fortunately, the Oklahoma constitution permits the state to enter any business whatsoever, and that is exactly what we propose to do."

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE
SEP 26 1934

Johnson to Address Negro Democrat Club

Thomas M. Johnson, jr., president of the Randolph County Negro Democratic club, will deliver the principal address at a raily of Negro Democrats Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock in Glen Rogers, Wyoming county, it was announced yesterday by Robert H. Kidd, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Holt-for-U. S. senate campaign committee.

Negro voters from various parts of the Southern West Virginia coal fields will participate. Mr. Johnson who is a graduate of West Virginia State college and who has his master's degree from Ohio State university has been active in advancing the candidacy of Mr. Holt among members of his race.

Arrangements for the rally were completed by Henry Clay of Pineville, chairman of the Wyoming County Democratic executive committee.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE
SEP 17 1934

Negro Democratic Quarters Opened

David S. Ware, Fayette, Named Campaign Head; Meeting Tonight

Chairman I. J. K. Wells of the Negro state executive committee announced last night the opening of headquarters at the Ferguson hotel, from where the Negro state Democratic campaign committee will function under direction of David S. Ware of Fayette county.

Invitation is extended to all Negro Democrats in Charleston and vicinity to attend a smoker tonight at the headquarters, following which plans for formally launching the fall drive under the slogan, "Elect Every Democratic Candidate", will be announced.

To Organize State

An executive council composed of one representative from every county in the state in which Negroes reside, will work with Director Ware in formulating and conducting details of the campaign.

Ware said "Every Negro is considered a potential Democrat and their demonstration of favor to the new order is attested to by the huge turnover during the last year. We intend to contract every voter and to carry this fight into every county and precinct with the intention of joining together for a common cause the greatest number of Negroes in the history of the state.

"With a minumim amount of deflection within our ranks, the Negro state executive committee has cause for rejoicing as a result of disaffection among a recalcitrant group of independent Negro Democrats, a large number of whom have voluntarily tendered their offer of support to the committee under their adopted slogan, "Elect Every Democratic Candidate". The committee invites every Negro Democratic voter in the state to unite with them in this effort."

Smith Visits Here

Lloyd G. Smith of Huntington, treasurer, was in Charleston Friday, conferring with members of the committee on matters pertaining to the campaign.

Because Director Ware will be engaged in field activities for the next two weeks, George Scott of Beckley and William Holmes of Bluefield have been placed in charge of headquarters details until October 1. R. T. Jordan, former editor of a local Negro newspaper, has been selected as publicity director for the campaign.

All persons visiting headquarters tonight and hereafter are requested to register with the secretary or clerk.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JOURNAL-POST & EXPRESS
SEP 24 1934

Organizer Confers With City Democrats

Representing more than 10,000 Negro voters of the state, Vann H. Scott, executive secretary of the newly-organized Consolidated Democracy of New York State, was in Rochester today conferring with Democratic leaders.

Scott is on his way to Buffalo for the Democratic state convention, opening there Wednesday. With Dr. Albert E. Pearlman, secretary of the Iroquois Club and one of the principal organizers of the new association, Scott launched a membership campaign in this territory.

State Democrats Urge Passage of Wagner-Costigan Anti-Lynching Bill In Their Party Platform

Buffalo, N. Y.—Going to Buffalo to the Democratic State Convention, September 26-27, as the first State Committeemen in the history of the State, Dr. Godfrey Nurse, from the 19th Assembly District and Assistant District Attorney Thomas B. Dyett from the 21st Assembly District more than justified the confidence of their constituents. Without ballyhoo or publicity these two Committeemen, together with Attorney Richard E. Carey, delegate from the 22nd Assembly District, and Bertram L. Baker delegate from the 17th Assembly District of Kings County, campaigned through the Statler Hotel for two days and nights, and procured the insertion of a plank in the platform of their party advocating the passage of the Wagner-Costigan Anti-Lynching Bill.

Resolutions had been rejected from veteran's organizations, women's clubs, labor organizations and many others, but the drive started for the anti-lynching plank by these stalwart men could not be sidetracked. This reporter saw them flying from one floor to the other of the Statler Hotel, interviewing Senator Wagner who gave enthusiastic support to the measure; storming the office of William J. O'Shea Jr., chairman of the Platform Committee, and keeping up a continual barrage until Chairman Farley himself was reached, and having obtained his approval, the battle seemed won. But even after his assurance had been received these men carried on until 3 o'clock Thursday morning when the Hon. George Gordon Battle, who had been working with them definitely assured them that the plank was in the stay.

Minnie J. Abel Joins Fight

Mrs. Minnie J. Abel of the 17 Assembly District of Kings County, on whose ticket Bertram L. Baker was elected a delegate, when approached for her support, jumped into the fight with whole hearted interest and before long the signatures of her entire delegation were affixed to a strong endorsement of the measure.

Others who gave their support were Alderman Charles Bradford from the 19th, Joyce Bushel co-leader from the 21st., and William McIntosh, also James J. Hines of the 11th, John J. Kelly of the 22nd Andrew B. Keating of the 13th, Congressman Gavagan, and assistant District Attorney Irving Mendelson.

When interviewed in his suite at the Hotel Lafayette, Dr. Nurse said he was happy over the result. Mr. Dyett said that he hoped that the example and courage of the Democrats in this state would be followed by both Republicans and Democrats in other States. Mr. Carey questioned in his suit adjoining Mr. Dyett's at the Statler said that it was the beginning of a new day. Mr. Baker of Kings County stated that as the first colored delegate to have the honor of representing the voters of his district he felt greatly pleased to have been able to contribute his efforts toward such a worthy and important measure.

The plank reads as follows:

"We urge Congress to enact the Wagner-Costigan Anti-lynching bill."

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE
SEP 16 1934

Negro League Endorses Holt

C. E. Kimbrough, Sr., Made Chairman of Campaign; Others Elected

Rush D. Holt, Democratic nominee for U. S. senator, and the party's entire state ticket were endorsed unanimously at a meeting of the West Virginia Negro State Democratic league at the Kanawha county court house yesterday. C. E. Kimbrough, sr., Charleston attorney, was elected chairman of the league for the November election campaign.

On the campaign committee were appointed C. W. Dickerson, Kanawha county: Mrs. Lucy M. Froe of Harrison county, and D. W. Ambrose of Cabell county.

The meeting was addressed by several prominent persons, including R. H. Kidd, representing Mr. Holt; Charles E. Barnett of the state auditor's office; William Easly of the state board of control; Dr. J. M. Bamfield of Logan, and James M. Mason, III, of Charleston.

The league elected the following officers:

Mr. Kimbrough, chairman; Bishop Glashen, first vice chairman; Mrs. J. Jean Bays, Logan county, second vice chairman; W. B. Fox, Cabell county, third vice chairman; E. L. James, Kanawha county, secretary; A. L. Trigg, Mingo county, assistant secretary; L. D. Dawson, Mingo county, corresponding secretary; Dr. R. G. Warren, Pocahontas county, treasurer; Ashby Grayson, Harrison county, sergeant-at-arms, and Mrs. Froe, Harrison county, in charge of women's activities.

McAlester Demos Start Activities

Black Dispatch

McALESTER, Okla., Oct. 11.—Negro Democrats of Pittsburgh county have opened headquarters on E. Choctaw avenue, under the leadership of Walter Seward, county chairman. Steward has been in conference with O. B. Jefferson, chairman of the Negro Democratic Central Committee, and is working in harmony with Jefferson.

Prominent in the headquarters is a bulletin board on which is displayed the recent editorials of the Black Dispatch, in support of the Marland candidacy. Appended under the bulletins is the inscription, "By Our Own Roscoe Dunjee."

"I think the editorials published weekly in the columns of the Black Dispatch are having great effect upon the citizens of Pittsburg county, and I presume they are having like effect all over Oklahoma," declared Steward.

The headquarters is also enthusiastic over the candidacy of Judge E. P. Hill, who is the Democratic nominee for the legislature from Pittsburgh county.

Other officers in the headquarters are L. N. Neal, treasurer, and Mrs. J. W. Price, secretary.

Political - 1934
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Plan To Exhaust Every Legal Remedy Before They Accept Defeat

Houston Chronicle 7-14-34

HOUSTON.—Members of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, through their president, Julius White, filed suit in the District Court of Harris County, Tusday, to compel Albert Townsend, county clerk, to issue absentee ballots to Negroes, especially Julius White, the movant.

The petition alleges that Clerk Townsend has, arbitrarily and without justification, refused to comply with Articles 2955 and 2956 of the in the county six months, and have a poll tax receipt are qualified to vote; and that when such elector or voter presents himself and receipt to the county clerk, the clerk SHALL give him an absentee ballot.

Negroes say that Albert Townsend voluntarily went to the officers of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee to get a copy of a spurious resolution purporting to bar Negroes from the Democratic primary elections of Harris County, and announced that he was going to bar Negroes under that resolution. His office is notorious among Negroes as the most hostile to Negro visitors in the Court House.

Attorney J. M. Nabrit, who is the official legal representative of the Club and who has shaped the policy and line of procedure, pointed out that mandamus lies in the State court to require an officer to perform any act about which he has no discretion. The statute says when an elector comes the clerk shall give him the ballot and it makes no provision for the hearing in the 80th Court Monday morning at 9 a. m. before Judge Roy Campbell. It is years since Negroes went into the District Court of Harris County. Somehow, they have imagined there was too much political pressure, but there are those who believe our district judges have the courage to follow the law.

It seems that this is but the first gun in what bids fair to be a real war. Probably, before this story is off the press, a damage suit will be filed against Albert Townsend and his bondsmen. It is also planned to file suit in both the Federal and State courts against John "Shorty" Lubbock and his committee. Without doubt, Negroes in Harris County will also file hundreds of damage suits against registrars and all who interfere with their voting.

Negroes of Harris County feel particularly outraged because they think it is a double insult for them to be thus mistreated when Negroes of Dallas and San Antonio are bing encouraged to vote. It looks like the diehard Democrats will have plenty fun riding this horse. If the court doesn't stop them, their whole election may be declared void later. Attorney Nabrit says they will exhaust every remedy.

PATERSON, N. J.

CALL

JUL 6 1934

Negro Democrats Plan Social Events

Passaic County Negro Democratic league of 77 Twelfth avenue, and Billy Dill club have arranged many social events in order to boost the Dill campaign among colored voters of the State. Plans are complete for the bus ride to Asbury Park Saturday night, July 14. The bus will leave Governor street at 8:30 p. m., and return 6:00 a. m. Sunday. Two large streamers "Bill Dill for Governor" are being prepared for the bus. Friends interested in Judge Dill's campaign are requested to get in touch with Rev. Geo. B. Riley, Democratic leader and assist in making these efforts a success. The league holds its meetings every Tuesday evening at 77 Twelfth avenue and Bill Dill's club every other Wednesday evening at 19 North Main street.

COLORED DEMOCRATS EMPLOY HOPKINS, KRAVITCH JACKSON

Savannah Journal 7-21-34

MR. KRAVITCH DECLARES THE NEGRO AND JEW ARE BOTH DEPRESSED.

Savannah, Ga.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Colored Democratic Club of Chatham County was held at St. Phillip A. M. E. Church on Monday, July 16. Attornes Aaron Kravitch and W. H. Hopkins spoke on our rights and our methods to secure these rights.

The meetings was opened with prayer by Mr. Romeo Smith. The president, Mr. T. J. Hopkins, Jr., spoke on the reasons or purpose of organizinga Democratic Club.

1. That the eqclusion of colored voters from the Democratic primary is illegal. 2. That the Constitution of the United States gvies you the right to vote in the primary. 3. That the colored people of Texas won their fight for the right to vote in the primary. 4. That our lowly position in our community is due to the lack of vote in the primary. 5. That our children have only one decent public school building and that is over crowded.

We constitute about 45 per cent of the population of the city of Savannah and we do not have any member on any official board in our formal government. The foreign element is 10 per cent. to 15 per cent of the people of our city. The fight is not only a fight of the colored Democrats, but a fight of every colored citizen.

Attorney Kravitch, who followed Mr. Hopkins on the platform, said the Republican party is less than 10 per cent. of the population in the South. The Democratic party in the North and South offers more to us than any other party. We rae living in the South, therefore we must be Democrats in order to gain our rightful place in the community. We will have to assert ourselves legally, peacefully and quietly to get our rights.

As soon as the Firteenth Amendment was passed the Southern states began to pass laws to get around that amendment and keep the Negroes from getting equal rights. Now we have no voice in the local affairs. If we had a man like Hitler in office and who said we are not going to have any more schools, city doctors, we would have to accept it. He told us to meet the issue fairly and squarely. If we have the courage and manhood we will not lose. the fight would have to go to the United States Supreme Court before a finfial decision is reached. Our expenses will be at least $1,500.

In comparing the Negroes and the Jews, Mr. Kravitch said: "That Negroes and Jews belong to the minority group and even both oppressed, but that Jews had representatives in the courts, and in political offices and also money, but the Negro had neither.

"The Fifteenth Amendment is our only weapon. We have only one colored officer, two doctors and only a few other people working for the city. The lawyers, doctors and all other business and professional people must forget whether they are Republicans or Democrats and make a united front. We must have faith. There was wild aplause as Attorney Kravitch took his seat.

A few remarks were made by Prof. T. N. Roberts. He told us we must have some type of representative in our government. We must support any good movement whose purpose is for the benefit of the people.

He said further that we had tried religion to raise us in the community and it had failed us; we had tried education and it had done likewise and at least we should be willing to give the ballot a try now and if that fail we should leave America.

Savannah Ga. Journal 7-21-34

Attorney W. H. Hopkins then analyzed our legal attack and the methods that would be used by our attorneys in their fight. He gave us the cost of seeing the fight through the United States Supreme Court to be at least fifteen hundred dollars and he detailed how this money would be spent. He asked the audience if they would not be willing to pay ten thousand dollars to see our rights protected and to give our children their rights and privileges as guaranteed by the Constitution. He pledged himself, Mr. Kravitch and Mr. Jackson to make the strongest fight possible for our cause and assured us that we would be successful if we stuck to them.

All of these addresses were well received and Rev. Hobbs responded and assured us that he would support the movement and would do everything possible to see the fight through.

The meeting adjourned with prayer by Rev. Paul Johns after the president announced that solicitors would try to see every one for a contribution to this legal attack and if you did not receive a call from a solicitor send your contribution to Toland J. Edwards, treasurer, 611 West Broad street.

Reifer Asserts Negro Still Wears Shackles

L. S. Reid Sees Brighter Picture and Points to Accomplishments at Democratic Parley

Conflicting views on the opportunities presented the Negro in America today transformed into a debate between Walter E. Reifer of Corona and L. S. Reid of Bayside at the meeting Monday night of the Queens County United Colored Democracy at 107-50 New York boulevard, South Jamaica

Seventy delegates from Negro Democratic clubs in all parts of the county, who had come to hear reports and receive final instructions for Wednesday night's installation dinner of the United Democracy, hitched their chairs up closer as Reid and Reifer clashed forensically.

Reifer piled up the fireworks when he declared that Negroes were only fooling themselves when they declared they were free.

"I witnessed several graduations last month," said Reifer, who is general secretary of the United Democracy. "I saw the white boys and girls march proudly across the platform to claim their diplomas, cherished certificates enabling them to go out and make their way in the world without any limitations but their own abilities.

"I saw colored boys and girls drag their feet across the same platforms, without self-confidence and without that bright, adventurous spirit. It was as if they already knew and I believe many of them did—that very few of them would be succesful doctors and lawyers no matter how bright and ambitious they were.

"It was as if they knew that some of their finest minds would wind up as redcaps because the doors of other employment would be closed to them."

Reifer said that the sooner Negroes realized this state of affairs the sooner could they unite their votes to demand a fair deal.

"The only way is to unite in politics as Negroes," he said. "Our votes, even though in a minority, can pile up a hell of a protest."

Reid, who was chairman of the meeting, took issue with Reifer as soon as the Corona man, who is leader of the Progressive Democratic Club, had sat down.

"There is no country on God's earth that gives the black man the opportunity that the United States gives him," said Reid after he had challenged the accuracy of Reifer's observations.

"I know there are Negro children who marched up bravely to get their diplomas," he said, "and Negro college men and women who reached for their degrees with the assurance that they were fit to do things that would win new respect and honors for the race.

"I know Charlie Anderson," Reid said; "would you say he went through life with dragging feet? I know John Defoe, the collector of the port at Savannah. I know Judge Lee at Jacksonville, Miss.

"I know a score of other Negroes in responsible positions. Look at Delany! LaGuardia wasn't forced to give him his job. LaGuardia didn't have to do that, but Delany showed himself the man for the job.

"If a Negro boy is graduated from school in New York State there is no limit upon his opportunities. Ask Judge Toney. If he's a West Indian Negro, ask Judge Watson.

"I'd rather be in the United States and be a Negro," he declared, "than be in Germany and be a Jew."

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"Don't you permit these Democrats to win this election without your fullest co-operation," he said. "We Negroes have done much of the rough pioneer work which has made possible the present success of the Democrats in America, and we must not lose one iota of the influence and respect thus gained by permitting ourselves to be divided by little petty squabbles which weaken our united strength."

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Dr. Shepard is the Democratic nominee for legislature from the 18th District, comprising the 24th, 34th and 44th wards, three of the most populous residential wards in the city. Mrs. Fauntleroy was elected State Committeewoman at the last election, while Mr. Reading is president of the Pennsylvania Democratic Association and president of the Progressive Democratic Club of the 44th ward. Magistrate Henry polled the highest vote of any of the 16 contestants for magisterial honors last fall and is recognized as a great vote-getter.

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Lantern
Muskogee, Okla.
AUG 25 1934

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State-like, the Democratic State Central committee, the Negro Democratic Central committee has refrained from entering the primary campaigns as an organization per se for any candidate; thereby leaving itself in a position to support the democratic ticket without hesitation. Its individual members may support any one of the candidates in the primary they desire to. This is their right as citizens. But when the primaries are over they are called upon to come together and support the democratic ticket without hesitation or equivocation. This has always been their procedure and will continue to be so, says Chairman Young. The chairman himself has refrained from any pernicious activity in the primaries, avoiding the possible chance for his acts to be construed as the will and act of the organization. This is true of the chairman of the regular organization and this precedent has been followed by Chairman Young, who is the founder of the organization more than twelve years ago.

Chairman Young says the democrats of this state have spoken in no uncertain terms expressing their will about the future administration of this state's government and it's now the duty of all good democrats to rally to party standard, now borne by Hon. E. W. Marland of Ponca City, and make the election in November an overwhelming victory for the democratic party and Marland.

Reifer Asserts Negro Still Wears Shackles

L. S. Reid Sees Brighter Picture and Points to Accomplishments at Democratic Parley

Conflicting views on the opportunities presented the Negro in America today transformed into a debate between Walter E. Reifer of Corona and L. S. Reid of Bayside at the meeting Monday night of the Queens County United Colored Democracy at 107-50 New York boulevard, South Jamaica.

Seventy delegates from Negro Democratic clubs in all parts of the county, who had come to hear reports and receive final instructions for Wednesday night's installation dinner of the United Democracy, hitched their chairs up closer as Reid and Reifer clashed forensically.

Reifer piled up the fireworks when he declared that Negroes were only fooling themselves when they declared they were free.

"I witnessed several graduations last month," said Reifer, who is general secretary of the United Democracy. "I saw the white boys and girls march proudly across the platform to claim their diplomas, cherished certificates enabling them to go out and make their way in the world without any limitations but their own abilities.

"I saw colored boys and girls drag their feet across the same platforms, without self-confidence and without that bright, adventurous spirit. It was as if they already knew—and I believe many of them did—that very few of them would be succesful doctors and lawyers no matter how bright and ambitious they were.

"It was as if they knew that some of their finest minds would wind up as redcaps because the doors of other employment would be closed to them."

Reifer said that the sooner Negroes realized this state of affairs the sooner could they unite their votes to demand a fair deal.

"The only way is to unite in politics as Negroes," he said. "Our votes, even though in a minority, can pile up a hell of a protest."

Reid, who was chairman of the meeting, took issue with Reifer as soon as the Corona man, who is leader of the Progressive Democratic Club, had sat down.

"There is no country on God's earth that gives the black man the opportunity that the United States gives him," said Reid after he had challenged the accuracy of Reifer's observations.

"I know there are Negro children who marched up bravely to get their diplomas," he said, "and Negro college men and women who reached for their degrees with the assurance that they were fit to do things that would win new respect and honors for the race.

"I know Charlie Anderson," Reid said; "would you say he went through life with dragging feet? I know John Defoe, the collector of the port at Savannah. I know Judge Lee at Jacksonville, Miss.

"I know a score of other Negroes in responsible positions. Look at Delany! LaGuardia wasn't forced to give him his job. LaGuardia didn't have to do that, but Delany showed himself the man for the job.

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CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

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The representation in the state convention is based on legislative representation, which is based on negro as well as white population. Hence Georgetown and Barnwell, with large negro majorities in their population, each have six delegates in the convention, as have Oconee and Pickens, counties in which about three-fourths of the people are white.

Therefore, it is possible, indeed not uncommon, that a majority in the convention may represent a white minority in the state.

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FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

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At the committee session candidates will be assessed for the expense of the primaries, the drawing for places on the ballot will be held and election judges will be appointed.

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Black Dispatch

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Refreshments of assorted sandwiches, beer, soft drinks and hot coffee were served at the lunch hour, after which the meeting was called to order by the chairman, John Brooks, Snyder; H. C. Clemmont, G. T. Allen and Mrs. Pearl E. Howard, Langston; J. A. Vinson and General Wright, Bokchito; J. J. Goodloe, Mountain Park; W. S. Peters, Boley; E. W. Toliver, Duncan; James Wright, Burbank, and O. P. Alderson and A. M. Salone, Oklahoma City.

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Black Dispatch 5-27-34

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New Democratic Leadership

Response which came to the call of O. B. Jefferson, head of the central committee of Negro democrats, formerly headed by Dr. I. W. Young, showed conclusively in the Monday meeting that I. W. Young has lost his political power in Oklahoma. No one need doubt any longer that the "paper organization" of that gentleman is of force or effect.

The group in meeting did nothing of particular significance, so far as the work day was concerned. It, in fact was called for the purpose of determining whether the rank and file of the organization would recognize O. B. Jefferson as it leader. From this angle and standpoint it was a howling success.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of quizzing candidates along lines in which the group is interested, but this was in a large measure an idle gesture for the reason that all of the major candidates have fully expressed themselves along many lines, in answer to the questionnaire sent out by the Black Dispatch, the teachers and the Southern Oklahoma Convention last month.

It has been freely predicted that an attempt would be made to endorse another candidate at this meeting other than Senator Anglin, and that the guiding spirits behind the effort would see to this. Whether this was intended or not, the Anglin sentiment was too obvious and definitely drawn for anyone having such a notion in mind to have sought to secure endorsement of any other name. It is the policy of the organization not to endorse candidates in the primary.

As we said at the outset, the meeting was primarily called as a test of power and control, and so far as the O. B. Jefferson adherents are concerned, the meeting showed them in complete control. It was indeed a funeral service for the former Napoleon of University Hill.

Jacksonville, Fla.
JOURNAL

MAY 25 1934

NEGROES CAN'T BE DEMOCRATS

Judge Gibbs Rules They Can't Vote in June

It was understood at the courthouse today that negro voters will carry their fight for membership in the Democratic party to the state supreme court, and if necessary to the U. S. supreme court.

They had not filed their writ of error at noon at the office of Elliot W. Butts, clerk of the circuit court. It was said, however, that the petitioners are determined to continue the battle designed to force Supervisor of Registration Emory H Price to register them as Democrats.

In a 20-page opinion handed down yesterday by Circuit Judge George Couper Gibbs, the court gave in detail the reasons for denial of a peremptory writ of mandamus brought by Sylvanus H. Hart, negro voter.

Under the decision, negroes will not be allowed to vote in the Democratic primaries next month.

It had been the contention of Hart's attorneys that a resolution of the Democratic executive committee limiting membership to white persons was in violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal constitution.

They held that since the state law gave to the committee the right to prescribe conditions and limitations in the primaries, the law was unconstitutional.

It was the opinion of the court, however, that "that statute in question in this case is but the recognition by the state of the powers inherent in the state executive committee of the party.

"Such limitations or restrictions as appear in the primary laws are in no sense grants of power, nor do they indicate a surrender of inherent power residing in the Democratic party to the state.

"Neither to do they make of the members of the committee delegates to the state, or the action of the committee by resolution, or otherwise, the action of the state."

Under the decision, negroes will be allowed to participate only in the general election of November.

WILL THEY BE LAW-ABIDING

This editorial is being written upon the eve of the meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee in Austin on Monday, June 11. This is the same committee which the Supreme Court of the United States has held to be an "agency of government," and as such "bound by the mandates of liberty and equality which bind officials everywhere."

The question is clear and simple: Will the members of that committee be law-abiding and obey the dictates of the supreme law of the land? Or will they be law-breakers and trample the supreme law of the land?

If they are law-abiding, Negroes will vote in the coming statutory Democratic primary elections; if they are not, Negroes will be relegated again to a long court battle to attempt to compel recognition and respect for the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. We hope they will be law-abiding.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE

SEP 9 1934

Negro Democrats Name Committee To Run Campaign

Ware Chosen Manager; Chairman Wells Gives High Points Of Work

David S. Ware of Fayette county was named state Negro Democratic campaign manager yesterday at the meeting of the Negro Democratic state executive committee, presided over by Chairman I. J. K. Wells, state supervisor of Negro schools. Approximately 200 Negroes from 40 counties attended.

Mrs. Awhaneda P. Hairston of Mingo county was named campaign secretary, Lloyd G. Smith of Cabell county was elected treasurer and A. B. Grasty of McDowell county was named assistant treasurer.

Chairman Wells was authorized to appoint a committee to make plans for the second annual Kump state dinner to be held on Columbus day, October 12. It is also planned to hold a big Negro Democratic rally on the same day and the executive committee will meet prior to the dinner.

Capitation Amendment Opposed

The committee adopted a resolution of "unqualified opposition" to the proposed capitation tax amendment, which would require the presentation of a poll tax receipt as a prerequisite for the privilege of voting. E. L. Powell, committee secretary, who called the meeting to order, pointed out that Rush D. Holt, Democratic nominee for United States senator, voted against the amendment when it was before the legislature.

Several prominent white Democrats attended, among them being Col. J. H. Long, manager of the Holt senatorial campaign; Sterrett O. Neale, publicity director; Robert G. Kelly, Democratic state chairman, and E. L. Bailey, state road commissioner. Each was introduced and made a few remarks.

Chairman Wells reviewed the accomplishments of the committee and paid a tribute to the record of the Kump administration. He said that under the leadership of the governor, this state now has the best school system in the nation.

Negroes Get Appointments

He said that through the work of the committee, Negroes have been appointed to every position formerly held by members of the race under Republican control. In addition, he pointed out that Negroes have been appointed to several other positions.

Among the "new" positions now occupied by Negroes, he said, were desk clerk and telephone operator for the state road commission in Wilson street, road engineer in the road commission, safety director and mining engineer for the compensation department, an attache in the tax commissioner's office and several lesser positions.

Through the efforts of the committee the only Negro board of education ever to be appointed in the world as an autonomous body is now functioning with efficiency.

The committee secured the enactment of an amendment to the county unit law providing for the appointment of Negro county supervisors in all counties employing 50 or more Negro teachers. The committee also secured Negro representation on the state barber board. The Welch state hospital has a Negro assistant physician and four colored nurses. The chairman gave special credit to Charles Moore, an employe of the state commission for aiding and [illegible]ting many of these openings.

CISCO, TEX.
NEWS

SEP 2 1934

Maryland Negro Throws Hat Into Demo Ring

Baltimore is the proud city of "Maryland, My Maryland." For the first time in history of the commonwealth a negro is seeking election to state office on a democratic ticket. Joshua F. Henry, Jr., shattered a Maryland precedent by announcing as a candidate for nomination in the leading negro district of Baltimore. There are thousands of negroes in Maryland who vote the democratic ticket. They could not do it in Texas where they are barred from casting primary ballots by order of leaders of the democratic party and the lawmakers of the commonwealth.

New Democratic Leadership

Response which came to the call of O. B. Jefferson, head of the central committee of Negro democrats, formerly headed by Dr. I. W. Young, showed conclusively in the Monday meeting that I. W. Young has lost his political power in Oklahoma. No one need doubt any longer that the "paper organization" of that gentleman is of force or effect.

The group in meeting did nothing of particular significance, so far as the work day was concerned. It, in fact was called for the purpose of determining whether the rank and file of the organization would recognize O. B. Jefferson as it leader. From this angle and standpoint it was a howling success.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of quizzing candidates along lines in which the group is interested, but this was in a large measure an idle gesture for the reason that all of the major candidates have fully expressed themselves along many lines, in answer to the questionnaire sent out by the Black Dispatch, the teachers and the Southern Oklahoma Convention last month.

It has been freely predicted that an attempt would be made to endorse another candidate at this meeting other than Senator Anglin, and that the guiding spirits behind the effort would see to this. Whether this was intended or not, the Anglin sentiment was too obvious and definitely drawn for anyone having such a notion in mind to have sought to secure endorsement of any other name. It is the policy of the organization not to endorse candidates in the primary.

As we said at the outset, the meeting was primarily called as a test of power and control, and so far as the O. B. Jefferson adherents are concerned, the meeting showed them in complete control. It was indeed a funeral service for the former Napoleon of University Hill.

Jacksonville, Fla.
JOURNAL

MAY 25 1934

NEGROES CAN'T BE DEMOCRATS

Judge Gibbs Rules They Can't Vote in June

It was understood at the courthouse today that negro voters will carry their fight for membership in the Democratic party to the state supreme court, and if necessary to the U. S. supreme court.

They had not filed their writ of error at noon at the office of Elliot W. Butts, clerk of the circuit court. It was said, however, that the petitioners are determined to continue the battle designed to force Supervisor of Registration Emory H. Price to register them as Democrats.

In a 20-page opinion handed down yesterday by Circuit Judge George Couper Gibbs, the court gave in detail the reasons for denial of a peremptory writ of mandamus brought by Sylvanus H. Hart, negro voter.

Under the decision, negroes will not be allowed to vote in the Democratic primaries next month.

It had been the contention of Hart's attorneys that a resolution of the Democratic executive committee limiting membership to white persons was in violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal constitution.

They held that since the state law gave to the committee the right to prescribe conditions and limitations in the primaries, the law was unconstitutional.

It was the opinion of the court, however, that "that statute in question in this case is but the recognition by the state of the powers inherent in the state executive committee of the party.

"Such limitations or restrictions as appear in the primary laws are in no sense grants of power, nor do they indicate a surrender of inherent power residing in the Democratic party to the state.

"Neither to do they make of the members of the committee delegates to the state, or the action of the committee by resolution, or otherwise, the action of the state."

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Democratic.

Political – 1934
Party Affiliation.

WHEELING, W. VA.
REGISTER

SEP 7 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO MEET SATURDAY

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The negro state Democratic executive committee will convene in Charleston Saturday afternoon to discuss plans for the fall campaign.

The session was called by I. J. K. Wells, of Charleston, state chairman.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB CHATHAM COUNTY

Journal
9-22-34

September 19, 1934

Dear Colored Citizens:

Savannah, Ga.

The Colored Democratic Club of Chatham County is asking you to assist in raising funds to attack the disfranchisement of Colored voters in the Democratic Primary which was held on September 12, 1934.

This disfranchisement barred us from voting for our Governor, Representative in Congress, State Senator, State Representatives and Judge of our Superior Court. This disfranchisement was based solely upon the fact that we were not white but instead were Colored. The Governor of our State Eugene Talmage, said that The Primary is the election and every citizens who is qualified should cast his ballot in the Primary. This did not apply to us because we are Colored tho we are tax payers and good lawabiding citizens of our city, county and state.

This disfranchisement will continue to exist as long as we are satisfied to allow it to go on. We will be able to stop it if we will wage a consistent legal fight in the Courts of the United States in order that the officials of the Democratic Party in this State recognize that the fifteenth Admentment to the Constitution of these United States means exactly what it says "The Right of the Citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race color, or previous condition of servitude.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled in reference to the Texas Democratic Primary that "The right to vote in the Primary is the right to vote as intended in the Constitution of the United States. It is necessary for us as men and women to have the United States District Court of Appeals or Supreme Court to rule similary in our case which is identical with the Texas case in that we were denied the right to vote solely because of color. Those of you who attempted to vote on the twelfth of September remember that we were told that we could not vote because the Primary was for White only.

To secure the right to vote in seleeting the officials of our city, county and state it is necessary for us to raise fifteen hundred dollars and we are asking you to do your share by contributing your part to this cause and help yourselves. your children your friends and future generation of Colored men and women.

Thanking you for your contribution which you can send to Mr. Tolond J. Edwards Monroe's Funeral Directors, 611 West Broad Street or to any of the Solicitors who may call upon you we remain

The Colored Democratir Club of Chatham County.

by T. J. Hopkins Jr. Pres.
Dr. J. W. Wilson, Secretary
Toland J. Edwards, Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
JOURNAL

SEP 4 1934

CHARGES COLORED WORKERS SLIGHTED

Cromwell P. West, State Director of Democratic Clubs, Resigns.

LOPEZ WILL FILL POST

Retiring Official Declares "Chick" Suggs Could Not Be Placed Under CWA in Newport

Charging that party leaders in Providence and Newport had slighted colored workers when patronage was distributed, Cromwell P. West of Newport, State Director of the Colored Democratic Clubs and Units of Rhode Island, resigned at a meeting of the delegates at Newport yesterday. John F. Lopez of Providence was elected unanimously to succeed him.

In charging bad faith on the part of Democratic leaders in failing to reward colored workers, West cited, among others, the case of Edward "Chick" Suggs, former colored boxer, who, he said, had rendered valuable service to the party in Newport and Providence, and who "could not be placed under the CWA activities in Newport, even on the Recreational Commission controlled by prominent Democrats, despite his athletic reputation."

Twenty-four colored Democratic units, embracing all local organizations except Pawtucket, were represented by 37 delegates.

Tracing his own Democratic activity, West said that in 1928, Alfred A. Clark, chairman of the Newport Democratic City committee, and the late Arthur Riley, asked him to lay plans for a State and local Democratic colored organization.

Helped in Victory

"Prior to the Campaign of 1932," he said, "Clark came to my store with 'Chick' Suggs, founder of the Providence Colored Democratic Club; Martin Canavan and A. C. Cannel, Jr., and urged my wife and myself to come to Democratic headquarters to meet other Democratic colored leaders of the State. I was elected State Director of the Colored Roosevelt League in Rhode Island, and, with your support, helped in the victory that followed.

"Following the election, there was a meeting of the League to receive a report on activities, attended by Clark, John McGrane and Congressman F. B. Condon. City Chairman Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket kept his word regarding patronage by appointing John Parks custodian of City Hall, the first colored Democrat and only colored person to receive an indorsement for any position in Rhode Island from any Democratic City committee. John McGrane of the Eighth Ward placed the manager of the Colored Roosevelt League in a job three weeks later."

Addressing himself to the situation in Providence and Newport, West said Suggs came to him in 1929 for political work, and, through Clark, joined the Colored Democratic Club in Newport.

"The president, Martin Canavan, gave Suggs $12 for two months' expenses in Providence, where he organized the Colored Men's Democratic Club of that city," West continued.

Suggs Not Placed

"Through the assistance of the late Arthur 'Daddy' Black, Suggs returned to Newport, and in the Casey-Fitzgerald fight brought in 40 per cent. of the organization votes. Despite his athletic reputation, he could not be placed under the CWA activities even on the Recreational Commission, controlled by prominent Democrats.

"The Newport Democratic Colored Units contributed more money to the city, State and national campaigns than the white Democratic clubs, but, up to date, not one colored person has received an indorsement for the Newport Democratic city committee, and many campaign bills contracted by the colored units are still unpaid, although Congressman Condon sent a check for half the deficit."

West declared colored Democrats locally have failed of appointment to jobs which for three generations had been held by colored workers under Republican leadership.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

SEP 9 1934

BOTH PARTIES LAUNCH DRIVE FOR FALL VOTE

Democrats Lay Final Plans for State Convention Here Monday

GORE TO RUN AGAIN

Senator Announces He Will Seek Re-Election; Marland Arrives Today

By LEE HILLS

Big artillery of both parties was moved into action for the fall campaign Saturday night with these political developments:

ONE: The Democratic state executive committee put finishing touches on plans for the state convention here Monday.

TWO: U. S. Sen. Thomas P. Gore, preparing to stump the state for the Democratic ticket, announced he will be a candidate for re-election in 1936.

THREE: W. B. Pine, Republican nominee for governor, rapped "playing politics with federal relief," and urged a change in political control of Oklahoma, in a radio speech.

FOUR: Democrats awaited the arrival Sunday morning of E. W. Marland, party nominee for governor, around whom the convention and the opening of the Nov. 6 gen-

FIVE: A three-cornered internal war raged among Oklahoma's 25,000 to 50,000 Negro Democratic voters, with two Negro state chairmanship claimants calling "state conventions," and a third threatening to

do likewise unless a compromise is reached.

SIX: Moses Bellmard, Kaw Indian wired the U. S. division of subsistence homesteads in Washington charging that Marland is attempting to sell 240 acres of land to the government for subsistence homesteads, a federal recovery project Marland sponsored during the primary campaign.

The Democratic convention and the Pine speech mark the formal opening of autumn hostilities.

Democrats Claim Landslide

Democrats already are claiming victory in November by 100,000 to 200,000, but Democratic plans following activities from Republican headquarters indicate the majority party is not looking for a default.

Final draft of the Democratic platform is not expected until after conferences with Marland Sunday. Leaders indicated the platform will be a brief statement of Marland's program for state recovery and reorganization of state government.

District Judge E. L. Richardson, Lawton, will open the convention of 1200 to 1500 delegates at Shrine Auditorium Monday morning, as temporary chairman and keynoter.

In line with the current national trend, the campaigns of both parties are expected to include more radical appeals than normally.

Pine Listed as 'Liberal'

Pine, who has been called a "Roosevelt Republican," is classed as a liberal. Marland has been called the Roosevelt New Deal candidate, and is sponsoring a progressive program for Oklahoma similar to the president's national theories. Campaigns of both parties may touch a non-political note in this state where party lines rest lightly upon the electorate.

The Upton Sinclair victory in California may have a tendency to drive both parties farther to the left in their appeals.

Sen. Gore appeared on the scene Saturday as a conservative Democratic figure in the midst of young New Deal enthusiasts.

Scotching reports he may retire in 1936, the famed orator declared: "If I am alive, I will be a candidate. Somebody will have me to beat.

"As the officer said in the Mexican War when called upon by the enemy to surrender his sword, 'Come and take it'."

Gore Defends Record

In answer to critics of his opposition to many Roosevelt measures, Sen. Gore pointed out he was the only member of the Oklahoma delegation to stand by the president on two measures when the administration went down in defeat—the vote on overriding the salary increase bill veto, and the St. Lawrence waterway bill.

As opposed to many New Deal principles as the outspoken Sen. Carter Glass, Sen. Gore has been loud in his praise of President Roosevelt and remains in the good graces of the administration as a "Jeffersonian Democrat."

"Some think I'm a 1907 model,' he laughed, dscussing his conservative leanings Saturday afternoon at the office of his brother, Dick Gore.

"But I'm like a cannon ball fired at night. If there comes a flash of lightning, the cannon ball looks like it's standing still. I'm still going as fast as a cannon ball, but not as fast as lightning."

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
NEW DOMINION

AUG 20 1934

Negro Democrats Hear Talks, Name Officers

Meeting for the first time at the Courthouse, Monongalia County Negroes formed the Negro Democratic Progressive Organization last night and elected officers and a general executive committee. Nominees and prominent leaders of the Democratic Party spoke to the gathering. About 200 men and women attended.

The Rev. Mr. J. C. Streets was elected chairman to replace the temporary chairman, W. P. Crook. Other officers elected were: Vice-chairman, Samuel Barkins, secretary, Mrs. Louisa Martin, and treasurer, H. C. Blue. An executive committee appointed with members in Cass, Morgan, and Grant districts is composed of R. C. Shelton, Mrs. Alice Walker, Verge Hodge, Frank Thomas, Albert Williams, Rev. Mr. C. T. Green, and Mrs. Charity Hall. **Nine other members will be appointed later by the different district chairmen.**

Democratic nominees who spoke briefly to the organization were Frank M. McQuay, candidate for County commissioner; Chape Wilson, for membership on the school board; C. B. Morris, for House of Delegates, and Joseph Blackburn, for sheriff.

In behalf of the Monongalia County Democrats, John Sanders welcomed the new organization and introduced Ernest Gilbert Jr., chairman of the local organization of young Democrats, Dayton Shahan, chairman of the City Executive Committee, Roscoe Akin, Chester C. Thomas, and other party leaders.

A roll call of all registered Negro Democrats revealed almost 100 per cent attendance. The organization will announce plans for the coming campaign at its **next meeting.**

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 21 1934

Negro Democrats Plan Election Drive

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league met last evening in its new headquarters, 132 Governor street. Henry Moore presided. Judge W. L. Dill for governor, and Dr. Frank J. Van Noort for congress, are holding the principal places in the minds of the organization in the beginning of the election drive.

Dill's Colored club of the First Ward with Clarence Peete in charge will open headquarters at 66 Clinton street within a few days. Plans are rapidly rushed. The club was organized two months ago and has a voting membership of seventy-five members.

Dill for Governor Colored club of the Fourth Ward will be organized Monday evening. Headquarters which are being decorated will be opened Saturday evening, Sept. 29. The headquarters will be at Montgomery and Straight streets. Richard Lee is in charge.

These three organizations under one leadership are planning to play a very important part in the coming campaign. New membership drive and registration is their uppermost present concern Tuesday evening Sept. 25.

For Candidates night at 91 Broadway—all activities will be suspended by request of County Chairman Stafford.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

SEP 18 1934

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis Star:

In reading Arthur Swanagan's illusive monologue of what the Negro is going to do, I have reasons for not thinking much of what he said. He was one of the many Democrats that did not have a platform in the last primary. The few colored that vote the Democratic ticket do it not because of their belief in principle, just a mere opportunity that did not and does not exist in the Democratic South.

There are not enough Democrats to beat Republicans at the polls. It always takes some Republicans plus all Democrats. If the "new deal," other than the "original" platform had been an issue, I wonder what would have been the result?

I would like to take a "bird's-eye view" of a colored man in Mississippi or any of the like states trying to convince them that he is a Democrat! I saw in the paper where Sherman Minton's father came from Texas to stump the state for his son. I advise a colored voter to get face to face with him and ask him this one question: "Mr. Minton, just what do you Texans think of a colored person as a voter?"

FENTON BLUESTEIN JR.
618 West Twenty-ninth street.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND
NEWS

SEP 8 1934

300 PERSONS AT COLORED RALLY

The Colored Democratic club rally last night was attended by more than 300 persons despite the rainy weather J Chester Allen, attorney for the indigent in St. Joseph county was the main speaker of the evening, delivering a powerful address on "The Negro and the New Deal"

Mrs. Zoia Smith of South Bend, talking on "Why I Am a Democrat" also gave a very fine talk, appreciated by all. Following remarks from the president, Clarence Kemp Carl Woodward, candidate for joint-representative of Laporte and Starke counties gave a very interesting talk in which he quoted President Roosevelt, "Let us unite to banish fear. United, we cannot fail."

Mrs. King S. Jones spoke very ably on "The Background and History of the Democratic party."

Candidates introduced by Dr. Jones, who spoke were: R. C. Fedder, James Gleason, Al Norris, Russel Smith Wirt Worden of Laporte, Carl Woodward and Glenda Marquardt, city chairman and Mrs. R. Rydzy, vice-county chairman. Others introduced were: A. C. Ott, Kenne Fail, William Blank, Edward Damerau, John Kelley, county surveyor, Otto Baumgarten, Marshall Krueger, William McNew and T. E. Graves and Mrs. Ellis Shepherd.

After the meeting a reception was held at the Odd Fellow's hail for the South Bend guests. The next meeting will be held next Friday night at 117 Franklin street.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE

SEP 1 1934

Negro Democratic League Will Meet Here Saturday

The Negro State Democratic league is to hold its annual meeting at eleven o'clock next Saturday morning at the court house here, it was announced yesterday by C. E. Kimbrough of South Charleston, chairman.

Following the business session in the morning, an afternoon session is to be held at two, which will be open to the public. Candidates and other political leaders are to speak.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
REGISTER

SEP 21 1934

Colored Democrats To Have Big Dinner

The 19th Ward Colored Democratic Club which is the official Democratic club of the ward will hold a Southern fried chicken dinner in Masonic Hall, 76 Webster Street, Thursday evening.

Dinner will be served from 6 P. M. after which there will be an entertainment and dance.

Tickets may be secured from ward chairman and members of club.

Democratic.

Political – 1934
Party Affiliation.

in these wards and precincts, the Democrats have something more than "a sneaking feeling" that the money was not used for their benefit—that some of it may even have been used against them. As a consequence, Walter Robinson, D. C. Harper and Sid Byers, Negro political leaders, are under fire from the Democrats who feel that they did not get Negro votes for their money.

There have been demands for the return of certain funds and there are under way movements to remove Robinson and Harper from the city and county payrolls, respectively. The fight is going to be interesting, but the hanging out of dirty Democratic linen must give many a citizen a rather disillusioning, if not disgusting, glimpse of the ways of practical politics.

In this connection let it be said that no brief is held for the Negro leaders and no sympathy entertained for the Democrats who feel that they were double-crossed. As a matter of fact, the latter seem to have got about what they deserved. The city and county will be infinitely better off when the day of Democratic dickering with Negro leaders for Negro votes is over.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
NEWS

SEP 5 1934

DEMOCRATS IN R.I. SUPPORTED BY CANNAVAN

Newport Negro Leader Takes Strong Issue With Cromwell P. West

Martin L. Cannavan, president of the Colored Men's Democratic unit of Newport, in a statement today took issue with Cromwell P. West, who recently charged that the Democrats of Rhode Island had ignored the Negro voter in passing out patronage.

Cannavan says this charge is unfounded and points out that the Democrats have control neither in Newport nor in the State. "We have a Republican council here in Newport and a Republican Senate in Providence, and I would like Mr. West to tell me and the public how the Democrats are to give something they haven't got," read Cannavan's statement.

"If the Democrats were in power in both places and denied colored men representation, I would fight to the last ditch myself, but until that day comes the intelligent colored voter will stand firm," Cannavan said.

WEST CONTRADICTED

West's statement came as he resigned the presidency of the Colored Democratic Clubs. In his statement he said 37 delegates representing 24 units of colored men throughout the State had accepted his resignation. Cannavan in his statement today disputes that contention and says he doubts such a number of units exist in Rhode Island.

At the meeting which accepted West's resignation it was announced that John F. Lopez of Providence was elected in his stead. On notification of his election Mr. Lopez declined to accept the honor and said he was not a party to the movement.

Mr. Cannavan's statement in part reads:

"At a meeting in October, 1932, at 37 Weybosset street, Providence, the following attended: Hon. A. A. Clark, C. P. West, Mrs. C. P. West, A. Clayton Cannal, Jr., Martin L. Cannavan, Edward Suggs, all of Newport, with John F. Lopez, Paul Grandy, John C. Minckens and another of Providence, together with Hon. Julius D. Rainey of Boston.

FOR SHORT DURATION

"Hon. J. Howard McGrath was present at the opening of the meeting, but was forced to leave because of pressing business. At this meeting Mr. Cromwell P. West was named chairman of the Roosevelt League that was to live during the campaign. There was no thought expressed at that meeting in regard to its permanency. How it became a permanent organization and what they used for money no one knows, and possibly no one could answer but the individual who at this particular time is bent on its destruction.

He states, however, that following the campaign 30 delegates met at headquarters in Providence and elected him director. I was president of the colored men's unit of Newport at the time, and I can truthfully say that I know of no such meeting, nor do I know of any of our colored men or women of Newport who know anything about such a meeting.

"Mr. West criticises the local Democrats for overlooking the colored man and woman. Any individual that is as intelligent as he is supposed to be should know that the Democrats are not in power here nor up-state. We have a Republican council here in Newport, and a Republican Senate in Providence and I would like Mr. West to tell me and the public how the Democrats are to give something they haven't got. Now if the Democrats were in power in both places and denied the colored man, I would fight to the last ditch myself, but until that day comes the intelligent colored Democrat will stand firm.

"The great reason I think for all this is Mr. West did not receive an ambassadorship to some foreign court or some position that would have been commensurate to the dignified one of State director. Another wild statement that he makes is that he didn't believe the Democrats could muster 20 colored votes at present. Thank God that all of us haven't lost our heads and reason. The intelligent colored man and woman is mindful of the fact that this present administration has done more to stem the tide of Communism than any administration we have ever had.

HELP FOR HUNGRY

"I don't know what would have happened last winter were it not for the NRA, CCC, CWA, PWA, FERA and a few more organizations and corporations that reached out and helped individuals that no other aid could reach. No one starved in Newport that I know of, and no one went without clothing and fuel when the necessary agencies were acquainted with the condition. None of us has had all we want nor all we could use, but under the conditions I think the Negro has shared fairly well.

"All the conditions that have affected the white man have affected the colored man in Democratic circles, yet we don't find a single white man of the Democratic circle attempting to change horses in the middle of the stream, and I for one, want the public to know that Cromwell P. West could not muster a corporal's guard for anything in the city of Newport.

"On election day contrary to the belief and opinions of Mr. West, there will be more than 20 colored votes to the Democratic side—yes there will be hundreds that will reaffirm their belief in the New Deal and will be proud that they stood with Roosevelt and the party and helped and not hindered the cause of American Democracy."

Why Have a Jim Crow Organization?

The democratic candidate for governor, Mr. Marland, struck pay dirt Monday when he told the Negro democrats assembled at Cleaves Memorial church, that he saw no need for a NEGRO Democratic Central Committee. On this proposition Mr. Marland and the Black Dispatch see eye to eye. Two years ago the Black Dispatch said exactly the same thing. We cannot see any good reason why, in a liberal state like Oklahoma, with the gates wide open in Democratic ranks, Negroes would voluntarily Jim Crow themselves.

Black Dispatch 7-34

"I pledge to do everything possible to make you part and parcel of the State Democratic Convention, so that there will be no need of this separate convention," declared the democratic nominee Monday.

Of course this willingness on the part of Mr. Marland to make the Negro contingent of the party a recognized unit within the democratic ranks will fall on a few deaf, selfish ears. It is patent to a few who use such a vehicle with which to enhance their personal ambitions, that such a leveling process will spell their doom, even though that in the sum total of progress the race advances. The Negro, his self respect and his interests can go to hell so far as this type of leadership is concerned, for when the Negro vote merges into the democratic party as "part and parcel," where will they be? Who will observe their worthless carcass sticking up above the crowd? What can they get out of unity?

There never was, and there will never be any reason why the Negro should organize a Jim Crow unit. Of course practical men seek to work with what they have until they get what they want, and that is the reason why the Black Dispatch, along with others who want to see the Negro receive decent treatment within the democratic fold, have fought to place decent leadership in control of the Negro Democratic Central Committee.

But Mr. Marland has sounded a clarion. He has issued a challenge. That challenge is: Will the Negro democrats see the wisdom in disbanding a faulty, spurious, unwise set-up and accept honest-to-God membership within the ranks of the Democratic party?

The type of organization we have in Oklahoma would perhaps be fully justified in Texas, where the Negro vote is barred from democratic primaries, but never in liberal Oklahoma.

Here we are in the midst of a political campaign to elect a governor, and at the very moment when there should be unity and an undivided front, we find at least four factions all claiming that they should be recognized as the "one and only." It should be kept in mind that the Negro vote can mean something to the democratic party only on the basis that it remains united, and it can mean something to the Negro, if, instead of serving selfish interests, the group interest is advanced.

For instance, what effort was made Monday to commit Mr. Marland to a definite, set program in the interest of

black folk? Do you know of any attempt to solve the black man's problems, that was placed in the democratic nominee's hands at the state convention?

All of this was shelved Monday while a few selfish ones tried to get control so that if something is done to advance the interest of Negroes, some empty-headed individual could march to the front and say "I did it," etc.

We have the deepest sympathy for and with those who seek to wrest control of the present set-up from Dr. I. W. Young. To our notion they have made a pretty good job of it, from the standpoint of sentiment created against his leadership over the state. There is no question but that the Jefferson convention Monday showed conclusively that the majority of the citizens over the state think that Young's usefulness is ended, and that a stop should be put to his political activities. The very fact that Young slipped students out of the schools without their band instruments and came down borrowing them from Mrs. Breaux, indicates the low depths to which the school has dropped. Dragging students around over the state to play for political meetings and using them in caucases against the adults in Logan county is one of his forts. No educational institution can operate successfully with its president spending all of his time away from the school playing politics. We are fighting to break up this sort of thing, and Mr. Marland's plans will accomplish that end.

The ambition of every Negro democratic should be to have a place in the ranks of the democratic party just as Negroes have in the Republican party. Anything short of this objective is foolish. Mr. Marland's speech was short Monday, but in his few observations he said enough to orient every Negro democrat into the proper direction.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS
AUG 31 1934

YOUNG DEMOS FOR INFLATION

State League, Meeting Tomorrow, Supports Thomas; May 'Spank' Murray

The autumn campaign, national monetary policies and possibly the attitude of Gov. W. H. Murray will hold the center of attention tomorrow when the State League of Young Democrats holds its annual powwow at Medicine Park.

One group in the league, it was learned, has prepared a resolution spanking Cicero I. Murray, the governor's cousin, as a "traitor" for "contemptible desertion to the enemy."

Leaders were not certain today whether this condemnation of Cicero's Blue Valley Farmer attacks on E. W. Marland, Democratic nominee, would be introduced tomorrow.

May Withhold Fire

Others are opposed and the temper of the convention likely will determine how far the young Democrats go in attempting to put the state administration "on the spot" in the current campaign.

The Comanche County chapter, under Charles Bledsoe, has finished arrangements for early arrivals expected late today, said Frank O. Hall, sixth district Democratic chairman, in charge.

The convention is expected to indorse the monetary inflation program of U. S. Sen. Elmer Thomas, who will be principal speaker at the banquet tomorrow night.

One of the senator's chief points is opposition to further issuance of interest bearing bonds by the government until the country has used the "accumulated surplus of profits and additional necessary profits in meeting the expenses of government."

Jed Johnson to Speak

Rep. Jed Johnson, Anadarko, sixth district congressman, will be principal speaker at the afternoon session.

State Chairman J. B. Moore, State Secretary Sam Battles, Eugene Mapel, state league president; Mrs. George Martin, vice-chairman; Howard Drake, Marland campaign manager, and others will speak.

Meanwhile, headquarters activities in both camps were increasing. Republican leaders said their campaign machinery is completed and functioning, with a full battery of speakers to be in the field in a few weeks.

The failure thus far of G. O. P. chieftans to get Frank A. Anderson, Okmulgee Negro, off the ballot as their corporation commission nominee, saw the Democrats take advantage of the situation by circulating pictures and "Republican State Ticket" cards picturing the Negro candidate beside W. B. Pine, gubernatorial nominee.

Two Delegates at W. Va. Democratic State Meeting

Half of New Democratic Registrations Is Said to be Colored.

HEADQUARTERS TO BE SET UP IN CHARLESTON

Appointments Under New Deal Exceed G.O.P.'s.

CHARLESTON, W.Va. — At a meeting of 200 members of the Colored Democratic State Executive Committee of West Virginia, Chairman Robert G. Kelly said that perhaps more than one-half of the new Democratic registration came from colored ranks.

Achievements of State Committee

I. J. K. Wells, chairman, of the state committee declared the ill-will which existed between the colored and the Democratic party prior to the 1932 election is no more.

Among the Democratic State Executive Committee's achievements, the following were reported:

(1) Colored State Board of Education, (2) Five colored Assistant County Superintendents of Schools. (3) Colored engineer in the State Road Commission. (4) Colored Safety Engineer in the Compensation Department. (5) Colored member of the Barber Board.

Other Achievements

Among other achievements that were reported by the committee was for the first time a plank in the State Platform in which the Democratic Party pledged equal opportunities to all citizens regardless of race or color. A number of minor positions have been secured for colored people in the several departments of the State Government that were never had before, while many colored people have been employed on the highways in minor positions more so than ever before.

To Direct Campaign

Dave S. Ware of Fayette County, veteran political leader and former organizer of the United Mine Workers of West Virginia, treasurer of the Colored Democratic State Executive Committee of West Virginia, and Safety Director in the Department of Mines, is chosen to direct the campaign. He is preparing to secure a leave of absence from his position to do the Democratic Party and the State this service.

Mrs. Awhaneda Pack Hairston of Williamson is chosen as Secretary of Headquarters, while Lloyd G. Smith, prominent Cabell County leader is elected as State Treasurer, with A. B. Grasty, Associate Chairman of McDowell County Democratic Committee and proprietor of the only amusement park for colored people in West Virginia, is elected as assistant treasurer.

Notables Present

Delegates included Robert Alston, Carl T. Hairston, San Swan and Dr. Thompson from Williamson; Wyatt Colquitt from Wairton, N. N. Parker from Clarksburg, Mr. Grayson, from Clarksburg; the Rev. W. B. Womack, George Williams and Thomas Johnson from Elkins; Eddie James from Institute; James Jones, Lee Grant from Cabin Creek; Dr. G. A. Banks from Lakin; Attorney Sweeney from Fayetteville.

Headquarters to be in Charleston

The committee has decided to place headquarters in Charleston. Director Ware and Mrs. Hariston will have complete charge.

DEMOCRAT HITS BACK

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—I see where Grant Morgan and Milton Hart are writing in defense of the Republican party. Well, all I can say is that neither one knows what he is talking about. Mr. Hart says that there has not been a time since the Civil War when it has been so necessary for the voter to consider well the situation as it exists and act wisely. He seems to fear that we are going to have a dictator similar to Hitler of Germany but he need have no fears so long as Roosevelt is in the White House. If Hoover ever gets back in the limelight, then the possibility of a dictator is at hand.

Abraham Lincoln was a good President but when he died all the good Republican principles died with him. The Republican party was in power too long and Wall Street gained control of it. After a time, the Democratic party, too, will become corrupted because the curse of money ruins almost everything.

Roosevelt has stopped child labor, he wants to put in a shorter working day, old age pensions, and more employment—all things for the good of the people and directed to putting the country back on its feet. Just because Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, freed their race from slavery some sixty years ago, some Negroes still vote Republican. It's [redacted]ble.

It looks to be as though these writers are just trying to elevate themselves in the minds of the colored people. As for having Communistic leanings, I am a better citizen than either of them. I have lived in Trenton for more than 45 years and have always had a good reputation. The reason I defend Roosevelt is because I believe that he is the best President we have had for many years and that he is trying to give everyone a better living.

So, Morgan and Hart, remember that you are not living in 1870 but in 1934, a new era. I voted for Hoover in 1928, but I got sick and tired of looking for prosperity around the corners and so I gave Roosevelt a chance. I think it is every good citizen's duty to help rather than mock him at the slightest pretext. — DEMOCRAT.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES
SEP 21 1934

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETS WEDNES.

Savannah, Ga.
Journal

The Colored Democratic Club of Chatham County will hold its regular meeting on Wednesday night, October 3rd at Monroe's chapel. Charles and West Broad at 8 o'clock.

Business of importance to all members and citizens will be discussed including our voting in the general election and also in the municipal primary to be held in December. Plans for the furtherance of the campaign to raise funds to carry the fight against the disfranchisement of colored citizens in the recent primary will also be discussed. 9-29-34

The public is invited to attend all meetings as they have as their basis the improvement of the colored people as a whole.

paid off a $25,000 deficit and ended the year with a surplus of nearly $2,000. In outlining the changed conditions which the policies of the University in confront the nation and the world, Dr. Jones said in part.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

PROVE YOURSELF DEMOCRACY

Ten months have rolled past now since the Democratic National administration swept into office. For twelve long years the majority vote of the country had denied them this honor. This victory made it plain that it was no longer a secret as far as the vote was concerned, that the Republican Party had showed itself thoroughly incapable of meeting the emergencies of the time. In fact if historians of the future prove themselves narrow enough to judge the entire Republican Party by the vacillating leadership of Hoover in the face of a crisis, harsh indeed will be the conclusions.

1-20-34

Now we face a so-called new era, with the Democratic Party serving up their interpretation of government. They are supposedly the party of the people.

From the election of Ulysses S. Grant in 1869 up to the ascendency of Herbert Hoover in 1929 Negro voters were increasingly casting their voting strength with the Republican Party. They aided in placing eleven Presidents from this party with a greater degree of consistency than any other racial group in America, with only three Democrats winning in these fourteen contests. As we look at the records today, this more than sixty years of effort will nigh seems to be "Love's Labor Lost."

In 1932 the Negro had gotten his fill of being ignored and taken for granted. He displayed it by his tremendous switch to the Democratic cause. Most white politicians, either Democratic or Republican, seem to be unable to look beneath the surface and recognize what a fundamental change this one switch presages. They do not seem to know that Republicanism for sixty years meant hopefulness to the Negro despite continued insult. Democracy was the exemplification of hatred and the lynch spirit.

With the increase of the Negro voting power in northern cities Democracy in this section has striven to allay the prejudice of the black man to their cause. After years they met with marked success in 1932. The National Administration seems to have recognized their golden opportunity but the burden of proof is up to the northern states as a whole. As yet some of these states have been winding up for the past ten months but delivering nothing but promises. Strikingly outstanding is the State of Massachusetts, the very place where every inch gained by Negro democratics is worth a mile of progress in many other states, because of this section's traditional background. Yet there were men and women of our group who had the courage to battle through to the finish and carried hundreds of votes to Democracy. Now, this leadership stands back wondering if the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee is about to repudiate their "grand promises" and leave them to the bitter criticism of their people who took the long chance. Right now Massachusetts Democracy has the chance to make the play by immediate action and cessation of soft promises. To date absolutely nothing of significance has been done in proportion to service rendered.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS AT JEFF. CITY ORGANIZE

Angus

The Negro Democratic employees at the state capital, last week organized the Out State Negro Democratic Club by electing the following officers: W. G. Mosely, Kansas City, president; W. T. Sykes St. Louis, 1st vice-president, Arthur Foster, Pemiscot Co. secretary; Jessie Mae Jones, Jefferson City, asst. secretary; James Brashers, Columbia, treasurer; Rev. Isaac Hooker, New Madrid chaplain; E. T. Hogan, Carruthersville and Harry Todd, Jefferson City, sergeants at arms. Fred D. Furguson, undertaker of Sedalia was unanimously elected chairman of the executive committee. Capt. I. H. Jordin, formerly a resident of Kansas City, but for the past fifteen years a resident of Jefferson City was elected Historian. Other chairman of committees were appointed as follows: R. H. Kelly, Columbia, entertainment; Wilbur Berry, Jefferson City, current news and publicity; Howard Galbreath, Fulton, refreshments; Harry Rogers, Richmond, membership.

Headquarters

The functions of the Out State Democratic Club composed of men employed from practically every section of the State where Negroes gave support to the Democratic party last year will be advisory, informative and educational. Headquarters will be maintained in Jefferson City where a bureau of publicity will send out data in newspapers, Democratic Clubs and individuals. The headquarters will also serve as a gathering place for delegations visiting the capital on party or legislative affairs as well as serve as a meeting place where committees may meet and carry on their deliberations.

Educational

The Out State Negro Democratic Club will undertake to plan a program of education to present to the masses, embracing civic, economic and industrial problems along with political issues which will furnish the subject matter for discussion. An annual outing day will be selected as the means by which to carry out such a state wide program. Second to promote solidarity among Negro Democrats an annual banquet day will be established where matters purley political will be the order of the day. It will assist any club in any community of Negro voters, but its membership will be confined to the individual and not composed of representatives from clubs or organization, according to its platform and constitution, which will be presented at its next meeting Thursday evening, February 1, at the Community Center, corner of Dunklin and Linn streets.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVENING SUN
JAN 2 1934

Roosevelt

By H. L. MENCKEN

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I.

ABOUT some of Dr. Roosevelt's schemes to save us all from ruin, revolution and cannibalism there are rising doubts, but the popularity of the man himself continues, and if he suffers a combat with Congress this Winter he is pretty sure to have the public on his side. In part this is due to his sheer skill as a politician, or as one would say if he were not President of the United States, as a demagogue, but probably in larger part it is due to a widespread and not irrational confidence in his intelligence and courage. We have had so many Presidents who were obvious numskulls that it pleases everyone to contemplate one with an active cortex, and so many who hugged their corners that it is stimulating to have one who leaps out into the ring, and can give as well as take.

The contrast with Hoover is very striking. I pass over Hoover's long and preposterous efforts to deny that there was any Depression, and point to his almost incredibly incompetent dealing with Prohibition. He was too stupid to see that the vast majority of the people were sick of it, and too cowardly to risk the crumbling fangs of the Anti-Saloon League, and in consequence he hung on to the Eighteenth Amendment at least two years too long, and when he turned on it at last he seemed a traitor rather than a hero. Centuries ago some wise man said that though many welcome treason, no one loves a traitor. Poor Hoover discovered the truth of this on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1932. With both drys and wets distrusting and disliking him he went down to ignominious defeat.

The course of Dr. Roosevelt was much more shrewd, candid and bold. He saw clearly back in 1929, when he was a candidate for Governor of New York, that Prohibition was on its way out, and he got upon the wet bandwagon forthwith. In the past he had been more or less friendly to the dry delusion, but he had studiously avoided incurring any debt to the Methodist bishops, and his conversion was thus free of the smell of treason. In the Presidential campaign he spoke out unequivocably, promising the immediate return of beer and the immediate resubmission of the amendment in case of his election. Elected by a huge majority, he straightway undertook to make good on both promises. His resurrection of beer, in fact, was so swift that it lifted the wets to heights of joy from which they have not yet descended, and when repeal followed almost at once they were still sailing the stratosphere, and throwing down tons of roses on Dr. Roosevelt.

II

HE showed his mettle again in the matter of lynching. At the time of the last public butchery on the lower Eastern Shore he was heading for Chestertown, which is on the upper Shore, to receive an honorary degree, an attention inspired by a pedagogical itch to get some free notice and prestige out of him, but the sort of thing that a President can hardly avoid. Obviously, it would have been an indecorum if he had denounced lynching in his address of thanks, for he was in the position of a guest, and could not question the common decency of the neighbors of his hosts. But when the California obscenity followed he was not incommoded by any such obligation, and what he had to say was said quickly, plainly and forcefully. The Eastern Shore assassins, if they have any sense left, now know what he really thinks of them, and what all civilized men think of them.

Hoover was also heard on the subject of the San José civic pageant, but he spoke only as a very private citizen, and after four years of dense silence in the White House. During those four years

there were scores of lynchings in the Bible country, and more than one delegation of Aframericans had at him with demands that he denounce the sport, but he said nary a word. It was not difficult to surmise reasons for his holding his tongue. He had carried a large part of the South in 1928 through the efforts of the evangelical Ku Kluxers, which is to say, through the efforts of convinced and habitual lynchers, and he was in hopes of carrying it again in 1932. It is possible, of course, that he had some nobler reason, but if so it did not appear. The colored brethren believed, and still believe, that he was afraid of offending his homicidal friends, and so believing, they voted for Roosevelt.

It took no courage for Hoover to denounce Governor Rolph a few weeks ago. Having learned a lot since 1932, he knows very well that he can never collar another elective office in this life, and so the enmity of bucolic and barbaric evangelical sects is now nothing to him. But it may mean a very great deal to men who are still in politics, as the recent earnest silence of the Maryland job-holders has demonstrated. Not a word has come out of the Goldsboroughs, or out of any other professionals of their class. The local Roosevelts have been few, and when I have mentioned Governor Ritchie, Attorney-General Lane, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Winebrenner, I can think of only two or three others. The rest, like Warden Martin of the City Jail and President Ames of the Johns Hopkins, have been extremely careful not to offend the lynchers.

III

I SUSPECT that a large part of Dr. Roosevelt's hold on the plain people is that they recognize him to be what is called, for a lack of a better word, a gentleman. Most of them, I suppose, would have difficulty defining the term, but all the same they know what it means. A gentleman is one who is somehow superior to the common run. He will fight longer, and he can be trusted further. There is a point, perhaps, at which he, too, will turn and run, and another at which he will sell out his friends to his own advantage, but both points lie far out in space, and much beyond the spot at which an ordinary politician will be ready and even eager to barter his grandmother's false teeth for a job.

The very superiority of such a man causes him to be viewed with a certain uneasiness, for some of his processes of mind are incomprehensible to his inferiors, and he commonly strikes them as a bit stiff and pedantic. He may be, in the ordinary relations of life, what they call a good fellow, and very often he is, but he nevertheless keeps up a considerable dignity, and is never quite a swine among swine. This dignity is resented increasingly as one goes down the scale, and on the lowest levels it encounters an implacable hostility, shot with envy, no doubt easily explicable on Freudian grounds. When a gentleman, by any chance, gets into politics, and especially if he arises to any sizable office, the vermin at the bottom feel uncomfortable in his presence, and are always ready, when it seems safe, to fall on him.

Here, perhaps, we may find a clue to some of the adventures of Governor Ritchie. It is pretty generally recognized that he is superior, in tradition and character, to the common run of Maryland politicians, and this superiority has probably had quite as much to do as his mere political skill with keeping him at Annapolis. The more reflective sort of people have confidence in his fundamental decency. They may believe that he is unwise on occasion, but they do not believe that he is knavish. There are obviously things that he will not do, even to continue in office. But all his qualms and points of honor are bound, soon or late, to alienate the low-down variety of politicians, who have no more notion of honor than so many street-walkers, and with them go the simian half-wits who are their customers. It is useful, in politics, to be decent, if only because it is so rare, but only up to a point. After that, it is hazardous, as Grover Cleveland discovered.

IV

WHETHER or not Dr. Roosevelt will hang on to his *principia* as long and as tenaciously as Dr. Cleveland, and pay for it in the end by going out of office unthanked and unpopular—this remains to be seen. He is a Roosevelt, and hence, by American standards, a gentleman, and he shows plain signs of being aware of the obligations that go with the character. But as a Roosevelt he is also—a Roosevelt, and that means a born politician. Some of his appointments have certainly involved little apparent sacrifice of political advantage to the public interest. But in this field, perhaps, it is imprudent to ask too much, for a President is elected for four years only, and on the day he takes office he has to begin laying his plans to be reëlected. The persons he must rely upon to achieve that end need not be as dreadful as Hoover's evangelists, but at best they are likely to be pretty bad.

So far, though he has made some lamentable concessions to them, Dr. Roosevelt has kept the whip-hand over the whole outfit, including both the professional politicians and the Brain Trust. He knows how to get rid of men when they become too manifestly liabilities, and he does it without any vain gurgle of apologies. More than any other President since Cleveland, he is his own man. The well-heeled yearners who put up the money for his campaign have all been taken care of, but they have been taken care of in such a way that they have done a minimum of damage to the public interest, and some of them are already on their way out. So with the Brain Trust. Its members have rolled and hollered in the catnip of publicity, and will never be fit for flogging sophomores again, but it must be evident by now that they are not running the White House. All orders still come from the front office, and not infrequently they leave the Brain Trust looking silly.

On this fact we must pin what remains of our trust. The science of government is really very simple, else the world would have gone to pot long ago. The country will remain safe enough for all practical purposes so long as it is in the hands of a man of character, honest, gallant, and mellowed and moderated by a sense of humor. Most Americans, I take it, still believe that Roosevelt answers to these specifications. He will have a free hand while he can keep them thinking so.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JAN 30 1934

Negro Democrats Back Judge Dill

Holmes Re-elected to the Presidency; Plan Fete

Officers were re-elected and the candidacy of Judge William L. Dill for the governorship endorsed at the last meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league. The session was held at headquarters, 140 Governor street.

The officers are: Jacob Holmes, president; Henry Moore, first vice-president; Joseph Delaney, second vice-president; Mrs. Lula Turner, secretary; and Mrs. Loretta Carter, treasurer.

The President's birthday will be celebrated tomorrow evening be celebrated this evening by a dance in headquarters. Music will be furnished by the "Hot Shots," of Atlantic City.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

FEB 6 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ELECT OFFICERS

O. B. Jefferson Chosen Chairman Of Party Central Committee

The Negro state Democratic central committee met here yesterday and elected officers.

O. B. Jefferson, attorney, was elected state chairman; Pearl Howard, vice-chairman, and J. Henry Ferguson, secretary. Convention organization included Dr. A. P. Bethel; Prof. A. M. Sa one, J. C. Evans, Prof. W. A. Hill, R. M. Butts, and J. E Roberts.

NEWPORT DEMS MEET

Chronicle
2-17-34
Boston, Mass.

Feel Themselves Slighted

Members of all colored Democratic units held a joint meeting in the Newport Democratic Club last week, at which place matters were under discussion which will bring to light the status of the Newport Colored Democrats in the eyes of the white Democrats of Rhode Island.

The Colored Democratic Clubs here have every reason to feel the slight that has been put upon them.

The Colored Democrats went on record in stating that the recognition as a group of people they have thus far received in the last ten years in this city has come directly from Mayor M. A. Sullivan of the City of Newport. He has persistently at the loss of many of his followers showed the colored people their deserved recognition with positions and jobs.

The Assembly went on record in voting to send him a congratulatory letter for having a colored mechanic taken out of the laborers' class and placed as a mechanic's helper with the promise from the officer in charge that he is to be promoted at the first opportunity.

The Colored Democrats are highly cognizant of the fact that in the last few years the Republicans have made five colored appointments to different jobs here.

People that know colored Newport voters do not expect to see them working to put white men out of office who have given colored Republicans jobs, without giving colored Democrats reserving jobs on the basis of their work in political activities. The Democrats are figuring on a very small number of Newport colored Democratic votes.

Colored voters in Newport as a rule vote the way the jobs go.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JUN 15 1934

Negro Democrats Meet In First Ward

A large gathering of colored voters was held at 19 North Main street, last evening. The meeting was presided over by Rev. George B. Riley, leader of Negro Democrats. Colored people of the First and Third wards attended and expressed their willingness not only to set up a "Billy Dill club" but to support the Democratic party with George B. Riley as their leader.

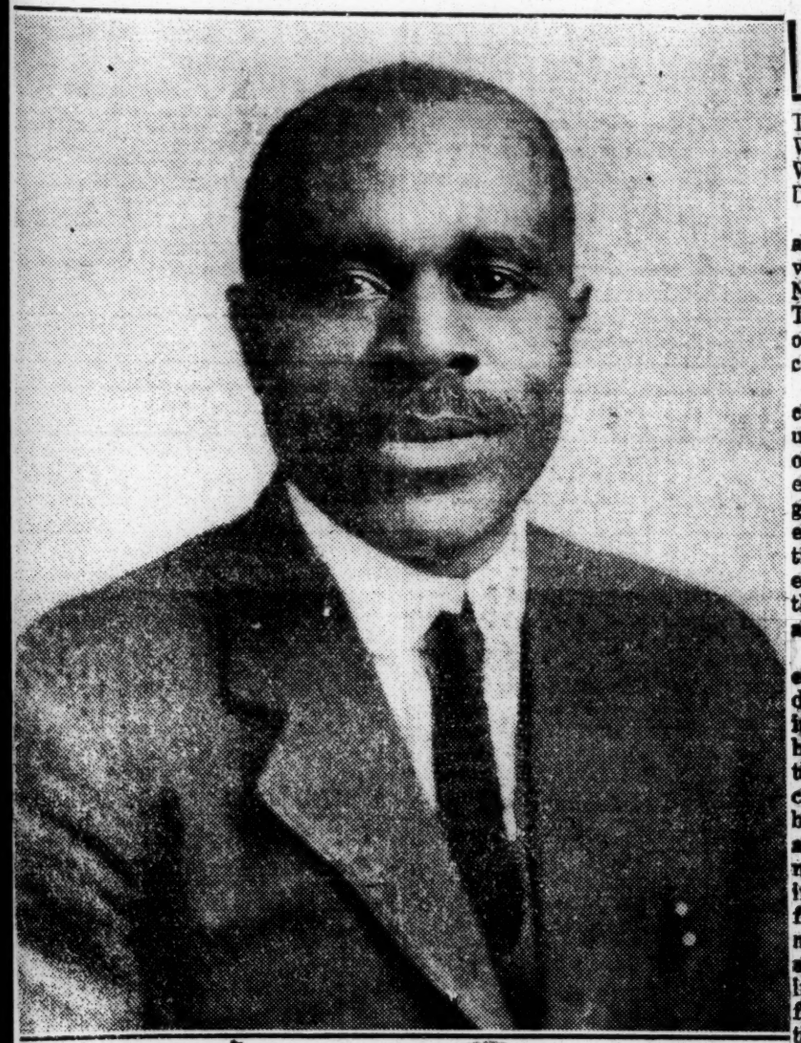
A splendid address was made by Mr. Riley in which he mentioned the five jobs that came to negro Democrats this year, one from the county chairman, Charles V. Duffy, two from Freeholder Harry Behrman, two from Commissioner Shortell of the city. Praise for the organization was expressed by the following: William DeGroat. Mrs. Rudean Beno, Miss A. Jackson, Mrs. Marie Nash, Mrs. Elder West, Elder West, Ray DeGroat, Henry Teabout, Marcel Earl, Mrs. M. Mason, Mrs. Clarence Peete and Clarence Peete, who is the chief worker in the ward. Encouraging remarks were made by Al. Mitch, First ward leader, Commissioner Boris Hertzberg, Jack Ackerman, Jack Walsh and Joe Ribuffo who represented the First ward organization.

Wednesday evening June 27, will be permanent organization evening. County Counsel Harry L. Schoen will be the principal speaker. Refreshments will be served.

Political -1934
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

McDOWELL COUNTY CHIEFTAIN



Courier 6-23-34

A. B. GRASTY

Of Yukon, W. Va., associate chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of McDowell county. He is the only Negro in the State to hold such a position. Grasty is leader of the County Committee in the "free state" of McDowell, the largest and most powerful county, in voting strength, among Negroes in the great little State of West Virginia. Grasty is proprietor of the only Negro amusement park in West Virginia. He recently held a smoker with party moguls in his camp at Yukon. He is level-headed and enjoys the confidence and respect of citizens of both races in both parties in McDowell county.

WELCH, W. VA.
NEWS
MAY 24 1934

COMMUNICATION

The Editor,
Welch Daily News,
Welch, W. Va.
Dear Sir:

Permit me to say a few words in answer to the long dissertation that was published in the Welch Daily News, dated May 15, by Joseph Travis, relative to the organization of the McDowell County Democratic clubs by young Negro men.

What has become of the "Democratic Scare" propagated by high-up Republicans just after the Democratic landslide of the general election of 1932? Instead of the general disfranchisement of Negroes as was predicted, more recognition and positions have been opened to Negroes than ever before in the 71 years West Virginia has been a state.

True it is that in some Southern states the Negroes have been disfranchised. It is also true that in West Virginia the Negroes has been under political bondage in that he could not always vote according to his owr convictions. But by the Grace of God, hard work and a little fore-thought, Negroes can no longer be herded to the polls in mass to vote according to, or for what "Mr. John" wants. The new deal has licensed him to vote according to his opinion. Lincoln in answer to thousands of prayers from turned down tubs and to save the Union, gave our fore-parents freedom from the corn and cotton fields. The new deal has given their grandchildren freedom from political bondage

The Negroes do not want to run McDowell county, as they have been accused of doing, they simply want justice as American man and women. Neither are the Negroes of this county about to appreciate one or two important positions given to members of the group on the eve of the elections, when any "self-respecting Negro man or woman" should know that if these positions are merited now, they were merited by members of our group ten years prior to these elections.

The Negroes of Big Creek District, here in the Free State of McDowell might as well have been in darkest Africa as far as recognition from "Welch" is concerned. Until the recent Democratic elections, this district could boast of two things—the first, that it is the second largest Negro Republican voting district in the county—the second, that for this stoic loyalty year after year, the Negroes of this district have been able to get not even one measley county job, until an attendance officer was appointed by the recently appointed Board of Education.

The wheels of time have ground into dust from over use of the old anti-bellum propaganda that the black vote belongs forever to the G. O. P. "Wise men change—fools never." A new day, a new deal for the new Negro. All praise and honor to the Negro who has the grit and the intestinal fortitude to break the chains that have for 40 years so subtly bound him, and proclaim himself—a man.

Again may I thank you for allowing me space in your liberal paper?

Respectfully,
A. B. GRASTY.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
JUN 14 1934

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Among the Detroit delegates were: Mrs. Harold Bleasbe member of the State Central Committee; Mrs. Margarite Hawkins, Mrs. Mayme Donovan, James Eaton, James Orum, Charles Diggs, state organizer for Michigan Democratic League; Edward Swan, George Miller, Fowler;

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PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
JUN 26 1934

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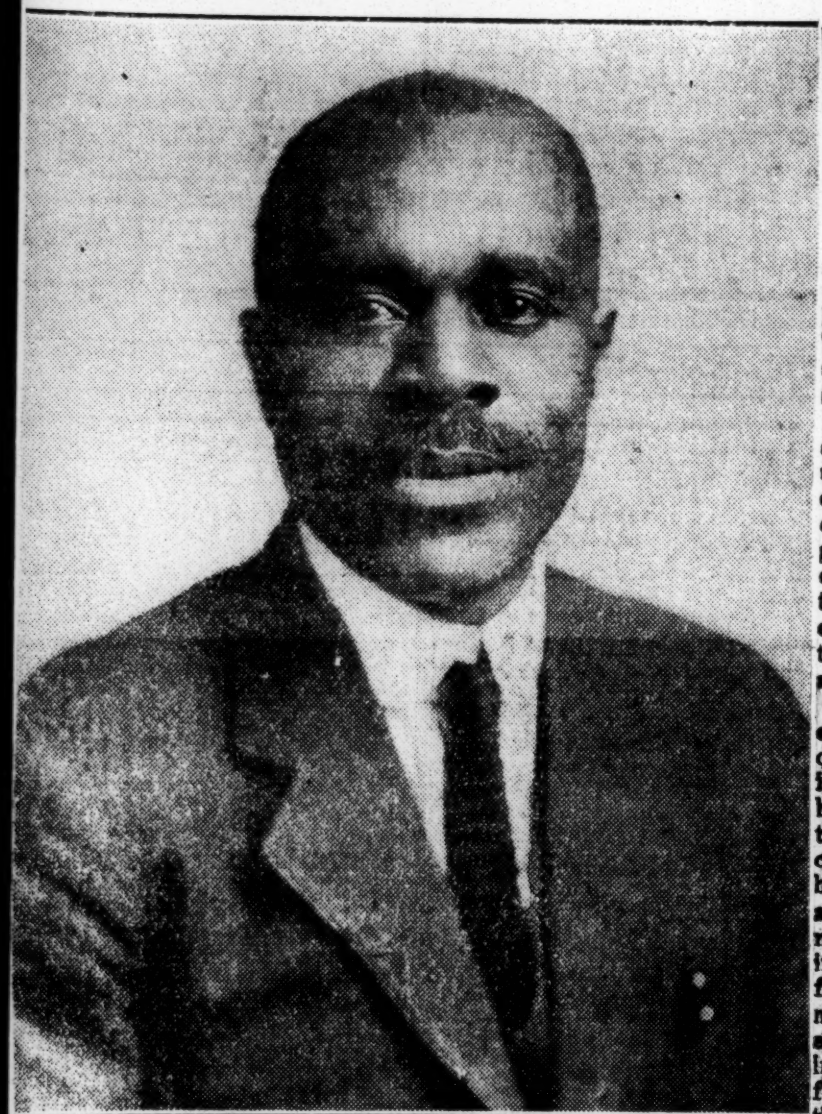
Political -1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

McDOWELL COUNTY CHIEFTAIN



Courier A. B. GRASTY 6-23-34

Of Yukon, W. Va., associate chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of McDowell county. He is the only Negro in the State to hold such a position. Grasty is leader of the County Committee in the "free state" of McDowell, the largest and most powerful county, in voting strength, among Negroes in the great little State of West Virginia. Grasty is proprietor of the only Negro amusement park in West Virginia. He recently held a smoker with party moguls in his camp at Yukon. He is level-headed and enjoys the confidence and respect of citizens of both races in both parties in McDowell county.

WELCH, W. VA.
NEWS
MAY 24 1934

COMMUNICATION

The Editor,
Welch Daily News,
Welch, W. Va.
Dear Sir:

Permit me to say a few words in answer to the long dissertation that was published in the Welch Daily News, dated May 15, by Joseph Travis, relative to the organization of the McDowell County Democratic clubs by young Negro men.

What has become of the "Democratic Scare" propagated by high-up Republicans just after the Democratic landslide of the general election of 1932? Instead of the general disfranchisement of Negroes as was predicted, more recognition and positions have been opened to Negroes than ever before in the 71 years West Virginia has been a state.

True it is that in some Southern states the Negroes have been disfranchised. It is also true that in West Virginia the Negroes has been under political bondage in that he could not always vote according to his owr convictions. But by the Grace of God, hard work and a little fore-thought, Negroes can no longer be herded to the polls in mass to vote according to, or for what "Mr. John" wants. The new deal has licensed him to vote according to his opinion. Lincoln in answer to thousands of prayers from turned down tubs and to save the Union, gave our fore-parents freedom from the corn and cotton fields. The new deal has given their grandchildren freedom from political bondage

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PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JUN 25 1934

Passaic County Negro Democratic Club Meets

Judge Dill For Governor Is Rallying Cry For League.

The regular weekly meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league of Friday was splendidly attended. In the absence of the President, Jacob Holmes, the First Vice-President Henry Moore presided. Committees headed by Clarence Peete, William Hogan, and Miss Alice Wilson made good reports. Three new members were introduced.

Dr. Clifford M. Gordon, the league's physician made a very encouragaing address and made a donation. The Rev. George Bert Riley, the standard bearer, made a passionate plea for a continuance of the splendid existing harmony in order that future objectives might be accomplished.

"William Dill for governor, must hold our foremost attention together with all other Democratic nominees. To that end our new activities among our people of the First ward will take the form of a rally on Wednesday evening the 27th, with Harry L. Schoen, county counsel, the principal speaker. The Negroes of Paterson in a well organized manner have now their first real opportunity to work for the election of a real Patersonian statesman, an American who knows no color, for the next governor and therefore we must set a pace for all other communities and organizations throughout the state," he said.

In carrying out one of Mr. Riley's campaign plans the first 'Billy Dill Big Social Event' will be given by the league in Hackensack, on Thursday evening, July 12. Broadway Stompers will furnish music.

The league is preparing, if the cooperation of the party leaders can be obtained, to take the name and record of Judge William Dill to every community by social contacts. All members present and their friends were invited to meet at Hinchliffe stadium, Friday evening, to boost the William Dill rally.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

JUN 11 1934

MORE PATRONAGE ASKED FOR NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Western Representatives to Call on Farley and Seek Aid.

By the Associated Press.

A group of Representatives today appointed a committee of six to confer with Postmaster General Farley tomorrow in an effort to secure more jobs for Negroes.

Members of the committee are Representatives Burke, Democrat, of Nebraska; Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois; Cole, Democrat, of Maryland; McKeown, Democrat, of Oklahoma; Duncan, Democrat, of Missouri, and Lozier, Democrat, of Missouri.

Burke said he believed that, "in view of the splendid assistance which has been given President Roosevelt by colord Democrats," they were entitled to more recognition on patronage.

Robesonian
Lumberton, N. C.

JUL 2

NEGRO PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

To the Editor of The Robesonian.

The inconsistency of the argument that has been used for the last several decades, by the Democrats, regarding negro participation in public affairs, is clearly shown by a recent happening.

During the Hoover administration, Mrs. Hoover invited the wife of Congressman DePriest, negro, to a social function at the White House. The wife of DePriest did not enter the White House but remained on the White House lawn for about thirty minutes and departed. Papers throughout the Southland carried this happening in big headlines. Several of the legislatures of the South passed resolutions condemning this act on the part of Mrs. Hoover. Many Southern members of Congress declared they would not attend any social functions at the White House for fear of having a negro in the party. The hue and cry of it went the bounds of the Southland. Many of us who are Republicans heard no end to it. The Democrats delighted in ridiculing us and allowed no occasion to pass to remind us of it.

Last week Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt came to North Carolina. During her stay here she visited Durham. During one hot afternoon last week she toured the negro section of Durham with C. C. Spaulding, negro, after which she made a talk to some 200 negroes. In her remarks before these negroes she said among other things, "I am happy to see you and be with you and enjoyed riding" etc. At the conclusion of her talk she was presented a bouquet by C. C. Spaulding, negro.

It all depends on whose ox is gored. Had this been the wife of a Republican President, every paper in this country would have carried it in big headlines. Resolutions condemning such acts would have been passed. The rip-snorting Red-Shirters in Congress and elsewhere would have cried out from the housetops. The press would have taken it up. Many editors would have relieved their chesty bosoms of much pent-up philosophy. The cry of social equality and negro domination would have been heard throughout the land. Again children of Republicans would have been reminded, that their daddy belonged to the negro party. We Republicans would have had it called to our attention everytime we met a Democrat.

We are not going to pass our judgment upon these two happenings but we leave it to the reader to judge for himself which of the two happenings reflects the greater trend towards social equality between the races.

The Democrats always use such arguments when it is to their advantage, refusing to inform the public as to the doings of their own party, thus holding thousands of voters in line by making them believe that only Republicans give any consideration to negroes. This has been true of every Democrat administration since the war. The truth of the matter is, when a Democrat does it, it is all right. If a Republican does it, it is all wrong. This has been our contention for years and happenings around Washington during the stay of the present administration bears us out conclusively. Not a finger has been raised and not a word has been spoken through the press condemning any acts that have taken place around Washington since March 4, 1933, regarding negroes and social equality, notwithstanding the fact that a negro was a White House guest as early as Sunday, March 5, 1933.

E. C. PERRY.

Rennert, N. C.

(There was no suggestion of social equality in Mrs. Roosevelt's activities during her recent visit to Durham. Men and women of the South always have been interested in the well-being and advancement of the negro. There is a vast difference between touring a negro section to see what progress was being made, commending the negroes for that progress, and inviting negroes to a social function to mingle with whites.—Editor).

SEDALIA, MO.
DEMOCRAT

JUL 8 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PLAN BIG RALLY

A state-wide rally for the Democratic Negroes of Missouri is set for August 4, to be held at Liberty Park in Sedalia at which time several thousand Negroes from all over the state will attend to hear many democratic addresses.

Mayor Bernard Dickman, of St. Louis, sent word Friday evening to Fred Ferguson, of this city in charge of the arrangements for the meeting that he would be in Sedalia to give the principal address of the evening. Several state officials including Governor Guy B. Park, have announced their intention to attend the rally.

The United States senatorial candidates and all congressional candidates have been sent invitations to attend the gathering.

The Progressive Democratic Club of Pettis County of which Carl Abbott, is president, is in charge working with the state organization endeavoring to have as many as five thousand Negroes here.

REGISTER
Guthrie Okla.

JUN 28 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC RALLY SCHEDULED

A county-wide Negro democratic rally will be held on Monday night, July 2, on Second-st, between Harrison-av and Vilas-av, in Guthrie, it was announced Thursday.

Prominent state and county speakers will be on hand and a large crowd is expected. A forty piece band will furnish a band concert at 8 o'clock. A loud speaker will be provided the speakers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

JUL 7 1934

Negro Democrats

Form Organization

Organization of the Colored Iroquois Democratic League of Western New York with headquarters in Rochester was announced last night by Dr. Alfred E. Pearlman, 1573 East Main Street, reputed negro Democratic leader of Monroe County.

The club has branches in Binghamton, Ithaca, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Lackawana. Units are to be organized in Geneva and Syracuse. When all branches are organized, a convention will be arranged in Buffalo, Doctor Pearlman said. He is being aided in the work by Vann Scott and J. Walter Jones.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 25 1934

Colored Democrats to Meet Next Monday

New Headquarters Will Be Officially Opened

The United Colored Democratic Club, of which John Wallen is president, will open its new headquarters at 272 Chestnut Street at a meeting next Monday evening. The organization filed papers of incorporation at the office of the County Clerk Saturday.

Bernard L. Stafford, chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and Robert J. Neilley, vice-chairman, are scheduled to address the club, along with candidates on the Democratic ticket.

A delegation from the club will attend the "Candidates" Night" meeting to be held in Paterson.

The organization will hold a card party on Thursday evening, October 4, and a Hallowe'en party at a later date.

Plans for a house to house canvass of Negro voters in the four wards of the City were furthered.

Political - 1934
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

The Negro DEMOCRATIC FORUM

Sponsored by the Negro Democrats of Iowa

Spell Binders

The common people are better informed today than at any previous time in history. The affairs of government are not only the daily topic but are the chief subjects broadcasted over the radio. The people are now thinking for themselves and the issues of a campaign are not so beclouded as to be out of their understanding. The vital question with the masses is sustenance; food, housing, employment and old age pensions are uppermost in their minds. Therefore spellbinders are finding it increasingly more difficult to do more than entertain. Their oratory, unless weighted with facts, carries no influence. Today's problems are too insistent to be forgotten in a flood of oratory about old and long forgotten historical incidents.

The main issue of this campaign, as far as the Negro is concerned, is not taxes, liquor control or world war pensions. It is racial. He knows that under whatever party, be it Republican, Democratic, Socialist or what not, to the other fellow he is still a Negro and expected to keep in the Negro's place. The only time and occasion that this is not so is when the Negro unites, not under the same old free-promising Republicans, but also under an opposition. It takes competition in this country to make business and the Iowa Negro Democratic League is surely giving the poor blind mice of the G. O. P. plenty of competition.

Tax Question

(Conclusion of article taken from The New Outlook on the tax question as it operates in the counties.)

By 1933 the results of two years of this sort of economy showed in some very startling national figures. As compared with 1929, library service was reduced nearly 43 per cent in the face of the greatest demand for library services this country has ever known. Park and playground extension practically ceased and maintenance was reduced by 65 per cent. Fire and police appropriations fell off approximatey 27 per cent capital expenditures for schools were reduced by 57 per cent; school maintenance was cut from 2 per cent to 29 per cent in different states.

A reaction has now come which, characteristically, the politicians did not foresee. A Tammany patriot recently remarked, "Reform waves are like bees. They sting you once and then die." This has so long been an axiom in American politics that very few organization leaders know what to do if the reform spirit persists—as witness Cincinnati....and in this case reform not only persisted but stung harder. Many of the leaders of the tax uprising are business men who have had years of ceaseless battling against competition. Such men do not rest after a temporary victory. Finding that their demands were obstructed by their own laws, the tax associations assailed the laws in their state legisatures.

There, in the face of mounting public sentiment, the state political parties are beginning to yield. In Alabama, for instance, one candidate for governor announces a platform with county reorganization as a major issue. In Mississippi several legislative candidates are running on the same issue. Several states, Maryland, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Massachusetts among them, have appointed state planning commissions to work out reorganization methods. In Virginia four counties have adopted the county manager plan and others are considering it. In North Carolina the entire responsibility for education and for highway maintenance has been taken from the counties and centralized in the state. Texas, Ohio, Minnesota and California have adopted sweeping contsitutional changes which will permit any of their counties to adopt advanced forms of local government. Thus for the first time in our history, changes toward efficiency in personnel and in methods of county government are actually making headway, with resultant economies to the taxpayers without curtailing necessary public services.

UTTERBACK

The whole industrial recovery program gets its bearing from the administration at Washington. In national crises the federal governmen always takes the initiative. The personnel of the next congress should contain officials who are in full accord with the program thus far advanced. This year the house of representatives are elected and a section of the senate. The Democrats initiated this program. The full responsibility should be theirs.

Now the house is composed of about 340 members and the makeup of its representation will governl largely whether the furtherance of the New Deal to its ultimate success. The Sixth district is at present represented by C. C. Dowell, a representative who has two decades of official life in Washington. Mr. Dowell cannot be said to be a friend of the "New Deal." His voting record is either not voting, absent or paired. His whole concept of governmental obligation is dictated by the Republican High Command. He has not distinguished himself or sponsored legislation that would give him a place among Iowa's statesmen. The Sixth district is Iowa's most important and has been represented by notable men. In fact, Congressman Dowell has made a record of Iowa's chief dispenser of patronage and seeds.

Judge Hubert Utterback, the Democratic nominee, has a particular appeal to the Negro voters, as he has been a member of the Interracial Commission since its inception; been much interested in the juvenile movement and conspicuous in advancing the same. His name in judicial circles rates the highest. Judge Utterback has a thorough sympathy for the consummation of the 'New Deal." His well-rounded public service career will make him a worthy addition to the official family. Negro voters should vote for the friends and supporters of the New Deal. Organized capital is striking, waiting to break the morale of the New Dealers. Vote the ticket straight.

Henry U. Mease.

Negro Is Thinking

The new magnet of public interest is 522 Grand avenue, the Negro Democratic headquarters for state and county organizations. East, west, north and south voters are stepping up and registering with the organization. This is the first time in the history of the state that the public has been so impressed with the independence of Negro thinkers. They know now that, like all other races, the Negro thinks on more than one side of a national question. After a while they will no longer think a black man is a peculiar creature different from other human species.

Answer To Roscoe Conkling Simmons

By W. Lawrence Oliver

With all due respect to the Honorable Mr. Simmons, I am still trying to figure out where he got his title of being an orator. Be it as it may, I would say his oratorical substance is by far seventy years behind time. I wish to apologize for anything that I may say later in the way of debunking Honorable Mr. Simmons, but I feel that the public attention should be called to the other side of the story. With special reference to Honorable Mr. Dowell and how he has always been on the job where Negroes were concerned, I ask somebody to tell me where Mr. Dowell was when all the legislation was passed in congress that has caused over twenty-five millions of dollars to come into Iowa for the poor people? How did he vote on various matters that kept fifty thousand families in food, clothing and shelter last winter? The first thing Mr. Dowell put before the audience last Saturday night was a newspaper dispatch about Texas. I wonder if he believes we can't read and that we are ignorant on the problems which Texas has to solve? Everything that he said was put in a way you would talk to primary children that were just starting to school and didn't know how to read for themselves, much less understanding what they might read. I wonder again if Mr. Dowell knows that Iowa leads in intelligence in North America and that we have read history and newspapers just as he has. From what I heard, I think it was a slam on the intelligence of the Iowa Negro to quote some event that happened in Texas rather than to tell us what he had done to help our cause in all of his twenty years in congress. Is there any difference in using liquor to put over a campaign speech than to quote what happened in Texas to arouse our sentiment Maybe there is, but to date I haven't been able to figure it out. From the way Mr. Simmons swayed in his posture at the beginning of his speech, it seemed as though Mr. Dowell had used the former on him.

Now to Mr. Simmons. He related to Texas and that Ozzie Simmons had to come to Iowa to play football. That I don't deny, and furthermore

when he finished I bet my life to a dime with a hole in it that Ozzie will have to go back to Texas to coach football, too. Why is that? And this is Iowa. ANSWER ME, REPUBLICANS. I know girls that finish Drake and Iowa university with master's degrees and then go into some person's kitchen and cook. But they don't do it in Texas. Why is swer me. (Concluded next week in this column.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

OCT 19 1934

OCRATIC PARTY
NEGROES

E.

Whether Benjamin A. Osborne, who assumes the role of spokesman for the Negro in Indianapolis, deliberately or mistakenly misstates facts makes little difference, but in his efforts to assist the Democrats he has gone far afield from actualities. He praises the President for unprejudiced, thoughtful statesmanship for selecting a Negro or two for responsible positions in the Virgin Islands, which were acquired from Denmark, and the population of which is nearly wholly Negro.

In making this long jump to the Virgin Islands, he bounced over Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and other southern Democratic states.

He would have done well and learned much if in his long jump to the Virgin Islands he had stopped over in the "dark south," as it is to the Negro. The basic foundation of the Democratic party is the "solid south" and he should have talked with some of the overlords of the Democratic party on his way to these faraway islands.

He could have gotten the southern Democrats' feeling for the Negro from Representative Homer C Parker of Georgia, who, when interviewed in December, 1932, as to whether or not congress should authorize action on the repeal of the prohibition amendment by conventions rather than by the legislatures, said, in part:

"If we should permit the federal government to call a constitutional convention in Georgia for the purpose of repealing the eighteenth amendment, a precedent would therefore be established whereby the federal government might later call a constitutional convention in Georgia and other states to reduce the number of Georgia's representatives in congress because of the fact we have successfully disfranchised the Negro in our state."

Then Mr. Osborne could have, with benefit to himself and others of his frame of mind, visited the seven youths who twice have been convicted of murder, solely on account of their color. He should a have spoken to the prosecutors of the Negro young man who was convicted and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment for exercising his right of free speech, under a pre-slavery statute forbidding urging the Negro slave to insurrection.

He should also have made a trip to Mississippi and learn that in one month last year seven Negro firemen employed by the Illinois Central railroad in that state were killed for refusing to relinquish their jobs to white men, and that in that same period twelve others were seriously wounded for the same reason.

In New Orleans, according to press dispatches of a few days ago he would have learned that a Democratic leader declared that Louisiana was still a slave state. Does Mr. Osborne hold a job under the Democrats or is he a pay roll "race man?" Let Mr. Osborne bear in mind that it is not so much what the Deomcratic party does "for" a few individuals that counts. It's what the Democratic party does "to" the Negro that is important.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

OCT 23 1934

RALLY TONIGHT FOR NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Leaders Scheduled to Speak—Back Moore, Dill

Negro Democrats of Hudson County will meet tonight at School 14, in Jersey City, at a rally sponsored by the New Era Colored Democracy of New Jersey, to boost the candidacies of Gov. A. Harry Moore and William L. Dill, party nominees for United States senator and governor, respectively, and the rest of the Democratic ticket.

Speakers, according to the announcement, will include Mayor Frank Hague, Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward J. Hart, of Jersey City, candidate for member of the House of Representatives in the 14th Congressional District; Counselor Robert M. Yancey, of Newark and Counselor Robert S. Hartgrove of Jersey City, who was appointed deputy attorney general yesterday by Attorney General David T. Wilentz. Dr. H. R. Furlonge will preside.

United States Senator Hamilton F. Kean, Republican opponent of Gov. Moore, will be criticized for his vote in the Senate to confirm President Hoover's nomination of Judge Parker, of North Carolina, for associate justice of the Supreme Court. Confirmation was denied after protests had been registered by American Federation of Labor and Negro organizations throughout the country.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

OCT 18 1934

DEMOCRATS PLAN 4 RALLIES TONIGHT

Democrats will sponsor four rallies Thursday night in the interest of the candidacies of Emmet O'Neal for Congress, James W. Stites for Judge of the Court of Appeals and W. Lawrence Ott for Constable of the Second Magisterial District. All of the meetings will be held at 8 o'clock.

The Beechmont Democratic Club is to meet at Fifth and Ashland Streets. Speakers will be Luther M. Roberts, Mr. O'Neal and M. Stites.

Judge John B. Branchey, Judge Joseph J. Hancock, Shackleford Miller, Jr., and W. Lawrence Ott are on the programme for a rally under the auspices of the Highland Park Democratic Club to be held at the Masonic Hall, Park Boulevard and Wampum Streets.

The South Louisville Democratic Club is scheduled to meet at Carlisle and Woodruff Streets, where W. C. Edrington and Mr. Ott will speak.

Negro Democrats have arranged a meeting at Brook and Liberty Streets. Speakers include C. Eubanks Tucker, the Rev. J. H. D. Bailey, Prof. J. A. Moran, Tyree Bateman, Robert McGruder, E. E. Pruitt and Mr. Ott.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
NEWS

OCT 22 1934

DEMOCRATS TO HOLD SERIES OF MEETINGS

U. S. Assistant Attorney General George C. Sweeney, of Washington, D. C., will address a rally of the First, Third and Tenth ward Democrats at the Mary C. I. Williams school, Thursday night.

Magistrate Edward W. Henry, of Philadelphia, will address a Negro Democratic rally Friday night.

Other Democratic meetings announced, follow: tonight, School No. 3, New Castle, with Joseph A. L. Errigo, candidate for register of wills; Henry E. Snavely, candidate from the Tenth Representative District; Joseph A. Doto, candidate for recorder of deeds; Representative Scott E. Rees, nominee for State Auditor, and A. B. Tribuiani as speakers.

Wednesday, Middletown, with City Auditor Zack W. Wells the speaker; Marshallton, with Mr. Errigo and Maurice Walsh as the speakers.

Thursday, New Castle Opera House, with Ivan Culbertson, Wilmington attorney, and the candidate as the speakers.

Friday, Grange Hall at Talleyville with Mr. Walsh, Hugh F. Gallagher Mr. Errigo and William Smith, Jr., candidate for coroner, as the speakers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
HERALD POST

OCT 20 1934

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The three candidates will speak at a rally at Fern Creek, with Martin J Conners also on the program. Mark Beauchamp, Luther M. Roberts and Kendrick Lewis will speak at a rally sponsored by St. Helens Democratic Club at the Cane Run Improvement Club.

Negro Democrats have scheduled meeting at Ninth and Walnut Streets at which Mr. Ott, C. Eubanks Tucker, Prof. J. A. Noran, J. H. Petrie and Rev. J. H. D. Bailey will speak. The St. Matthews Democratic Club will sponsor a dance at the American Legion Hall in St. Matthews.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND
NEWS

OCT 20 1934

Democratic Party and Negroes

To the Editor of The News:

Indianapolis Negroes arguing that the Democratic party is their friend should look at Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and other southern states for the southern Democrat's feeling for the Negro. Congressman Homer C. Parker, of Georgia, who when interviewed by the Associated Press in December, 1932, as to whether or not congress should authorize action on the repeal of the prohibition amendment by convention rather than by the legislature, said in part: "If we should permit the federal government to call a constitutional convention in Georgia for purpose of repealing the Eighteenth amendment, a precedent would be established whereby the federal government might later call a constitutional convention in Georgia and other states to reduce the number of Georgia's representatives in congress, because of the fact we have successfully disfranchised the Negro in our state."

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SHARON, PA.
HERALD

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Thorn B. Hamilton of Pittsburgh, fee attorney for the HOLC, will address a meeting of Shenango Valley Democratic colored voters to be held Saturday night, the place to be announced.

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MORNING EAGLE

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DECATUR, ILL.
REVIEW

OCT

ADDRESS NEGRO DEMOS.

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when he finished I bet my life to a dime with a hole in it that Ozzie will have to go back to Texas to coach football, too. Why is that? And this is Iowa. ANSWER ME, REPUBLICANS. I know girls that finish Drake and Iowa university with master's degrees and then go into some person's kitchen and cook. But they don't do it in Texas. Why is swer me. (Concluded next week in this column.)

count of their color. He should a have spoken to the prosecutors of he Negro young man who was convicted and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment for exercising his right of free speech, under a pre-slavery statute forbidding urging the Negro slave to insurrection. He should also have made a trip o Mississippi and learn that in one month last year seven Negro firemen employed by the Illinois Central railroad in that state were killed for refusing to relinquish their jobs to white men, and that in that same period twelve others were seriously wounded for the same reason.

In New Orleans, according to press dispatches of a few days ago he would have learned that a Democratic leader declared that Louisiana was still a slave state. Does Mr. Osborne hold a job under the Democrats or is he a pay roll "race man?" Let Mr. Osborne bear in mind that it is not so much what the Deomcratic party does "for" a few individuals that counts. It's what the Democratic party does "to" the Negro that is important.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

OCT 19 1934

OCRATIC PARTY
NEGROES

E.

Whether Benjamin A. Osborne, who assumes the role of spokesman for the Negro in Indianapolis, deliberately or mistakenly misstates facts makes little difference, but in his efforts to assist the Democrats he has gone far afield from actualities. He praises the President for unprejudiced, thoughtful statesmanship for selecting a Negro or two for responsible positions in the Virgin Islands, which were acquired from Denmark, and the population of which is nearly wholly Negro.

In making this long jump to the Virgin Islands, he bounced over Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and other southern Democratic states.

He would have done well and learned much if in his long jump to the Virgin Islands he had stopped over in the "dark south," as it is to the Negro. The basic foundation of the Democratic party is the "solid south" and he should have talked with some of the overlords of the Democratic party on his way to these faraway islands.

He could have gotten the southern Democrats' feeling for the Negro from Representative Homer C Parker of Georgia, who, when interviewed in December, 1932, as to whether or not congress should authorize action on the repeal of the prohibition amendment by conventions rather than by the legislatures, said, in part:

"If we should permit the federal government to call a constitutional convention in Georgia for the purpose of repealing the eighteenth amendment, a precedent would therefore be established whereby the federal government might later call a constitutional convention in Georgia and other states to reduce the number of Georgia's representatives in congress because of the fact we have successfully disfranchised the Negro in our state."

Then Mr. Osborne could have, with benefit to himself and others of his frame of mind, visited the seven youths who twice have been convicted of murder, solely on ac-

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

OCT 23 1934

RALLY TONIGHT FOR NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Leaders Scheduled to Speak—Back Moore, Dill

Negro Democrats of Hudson County will meet tonight at School 14, in Jersey City, at a rally sponsored by the New Era Colored Democracy of New Jersey, to boost the candidacies of Gov. A. Harry Moore and William L. Dill, party nominees for United States senator and governor, respectively, and the rest of the Democratic ticket.

Speakers, according to the announcement, will include Mayor Frank Hague, Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward J. Hart, of Jersey City, candidate for member of the House of Representatives in the 14th Congressional District; Counselor Robert M. Yancey, of Newark and Counselor Robert S. Hartgrove of Jersey City, who was appointed deputy attorney general yesterday by Attorney General David T. Wilentz. Dr. H. R. Furlonge will preside.

United States Senator Hamilton F. Kean, Republican opponent of Gov. Moore, will be criticized for his vote in the Senate to confirm President Hoover's nomination of Judge Parker, of North Carolina, for associate justice of the Supreme Court. Confirmation was denied after protests had been registered by American Federation of Labor and Negro organizations throughout the country.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

OCT 18 1934

DEMOCRATS PLAN 4 RALLIES TONIGHT

Democrats will sponsor four rallies Thursday night in the interest of the candidacies of Emmet O'Neal for Congress, James W. Stites for Judge of the Court of Appeals and W. Lawrence Ott for Constable of the Second Magisterial District. All of the meetings will be held at 8 o'clock.

The Beechmont Democratic Club is to meet at Fifth and Ashland Streets. Speakers will be Luther M. Roberts, Mr. O'Neal and M. Stites.

Judge John B. Branchey, Judge Joseph J. Hancock, Shackleford Miller, Jr., and W. Lawrence Ott are on the programme for a rally under the auspices of the Highland Park Democratic Club to be held at the Masonic Hall, Park Boulevard and Wampum Streets.

The South Louisville Democratic Club is scheduled to meet at Carlisle and Woodruff Streets, where W. C. Edrington and Mr. Ott will speak.

Negro Democrats have arranged a meeting at Brook and Liberty Streets. Speakers include C. Eubanks Tucker, the Rev. J. H. D. Bailey, Prof. J. A. Moran, Tyree Bateman, Robert McGruder, E. E. Pruitt and Mr. Ott.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
NEWS

OCT 22 1934

DEMOCRATS TO HOLD SERIES OF MEETINGS

U. S. Assistant Attorney General George C. Sweeney, of Washington, D. C., will address a rally of the First, Third and Tenth ward Democrats at the Mary C. I. Williams school, Thursday night.

Magistrate Edward W. Henry, of Philadelphia, will address a Negro Democratic rally Friday night.

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Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING BEE NEWS
OCT 28 1934

Bauman Endorsed

The Negro Nonpartisan Voter and Civic league endorsed Otto Bauman, county treasurer and Democratic candidate for re-election, last week, but his name was omitted by mistake from the list of those endorsed. The league will hold nightly meetings at 2417 No. 24th St. beginning Monday night to arouse interest in its slate. Bauman and other candidates will speak at the league meeting Friday night.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT
OCT 22 1934

Colored Democrats Will Meet Tonight

"Why I Am a Democrat" will be the topic of a general discussion at a meeting of the Colored Democratic Club, to be held this evening at the club's headquarters on Bellevue Street. A number of Republicans are expected to attend the meeting according to Secretary Henry T. Mitchell of the club.

Also at tonight's meeting arrangements will be made for a rally of Negro voters, to be held on Thursday night. The speakers at the rally will be Congressman Herman P. Kopplemann, candidate for reelection; Attorney Edward J. Daly, candidate for attorney-general, and Robert F. Claffey, candidate for state senator.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER
OCT 24 1934

Heilman Will Speak To E. Orange Democrats

Warren B. Heilman and other candidates will speak tonight at a meeting of the First Ward Democratic Club of East Orange. The meeting will be in Franklin School and Governor Moore is expected to be present during the program.

Mayor Charles H. Martens of East Orange was a speaker last night at meetings in the Elmwood Republican Club, the North End Republican Club and at a gathering of the Associated Colored Clubs in the Vernon Davey Junior High School.

Harry J. Christensen, Fourth Ward Democratic candidate for council of East Orange, spoke last night at a meeting of the Fourth Ward in the headquarters.

Speakers' Bureau Head

PETRY FISHER,
Detroit newspaper man and member of the Michigan State Conservation Commission, who has recently been named chairman of the speakers' bureau of the colored division of Michigan Democrats.

DECATUR, ILL.
HERALD
OCT 25 1934

NEGRO RAILS DEMOCRATS BEFORE 500

Roscoe Simmons Declares His Race Owes Debt to Republicans

HAS STYLE OF OWN

An eloquent appeal to Negro voters to vote Repubican "on principle" was made by Roscoe Conklin Simmons, noted Negro orator, in an address Wednesday night in the Decatur high school auditorium.

About 500 people braved a rainstorm to hear the famed Simmons oratory and they weren't disappointed. For two hours he held his audience, bringing gales of laughter and applause without resorting to personalities, recriminations or other familiar tricks of politicians. It was a campaign speech that was different.

Says Negroes Have Debt

That Negroes never will repay their debt to the party of Lincoln was the theme of the address. Now and then he stepped down from the higher planes of his oratory to poke sarcastic fun at the Democrats and these sallies never failed to bring roars from the audience.

An example was when he declared the Republican party was "born to run the government; when the Republican party isn't running it there is no government—there's just something going on."

The Democratic party, he stressed, is one of sectionalism. "In Decatur, I am invited to be a Democrat; in Alabama, I'm forbidden to be one. The Democratic party welcomes me only where I have a vote."

Because of this "discrimnation," Decatur's 1,200 Negro voters should stick with the Republican party, he argued.

Has Distinctive Manner

Slight of build, auburn haired and wearing a flowing black Windsor tie, Simmons' appearance and manner on the platform was as distinctive as his oratory. He displayed a complete mastery of gestures and inflection. He walked constantly back and forth across the platform, often turning his back to the audience and speaking directly to former Congressman Charles Atkins, Chairman R. H. Hackley and others on the rostrum.

Mr. Simmons is a Chicago attorney whose most famous speech was delivered at the 1932 Republican convention when he seconded the nomination of Herbert Hoover. He declared last night he has no apologies to offer for that action, describing Mr. Hoover as "one of the great intellects of the age."

Says Roosevelt Can't Last

In the next breath he declared that history bears out his contention that a "Democratic administration never was successful." He believes the popularity of President Roosevelt will not last.

"It will be with Roosevelt like all the rest," he continued. "No party built to keep men down, as the Democratic party always tried to keep me down, can ever hold a man up. They tell me Roosevelt is popular. They say he is more popular than I. And to this I say give me 20 billion dollars, and every white man in Decatur will be shouting tomorrow: 'Where's Simmons—where's he live—which way did he go?'"

A short talk by Charles H. Fletcher, candidate for congress, and music by a Negro male quartet and a mixed chorus rounded out the program. About half the audience was Negroes.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER
OCT 27 1934

Parker to Address Negro Democrats

William H. Parker, St. Louis, Mo., Negro, will tell the Iowa Negro Democratic league of the "New Deal and the Negro in the National Administration" at a rally in East High school Monday night.

Parker is an attorney in the St. Louis city legal department. Governor Herring has been invited to welcome league delegates and visitors from over the state.

Hubert Utterback, former district judge and candidate for congress in the sixth district, will address [illegible]

[illegible] ENTERPRISE
Elkins, W. Va.
OCT 11 1934

Negro Democratic Officia's

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 6th—Organization for activities of the Democratic Negroes of the State was completed here today with the announcement from Robert G. Kelly, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, of the appointment of S. Brady Briggs, Hinton, as Executive Vice-Chairman in charge of Negro Democratic Headquarters.

Mr. Kelly in announcing the appointment said, "indications from all over the State and particularly from counties with large Negro populations, are that Negroes are declaring their intentions of supporting the Democratic Party in appreciation of the recognition given their race by the National and State administrations. They are not only registering the Democrats by the tens of thousands but are talking Democracy on the streets, in the mines and in their homes."

In addition, Mr. Kelly announced the appointment of F. G. Blackman, Bluefield, as Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau for the Negro Democratic Headquarters located in Charleston and Dave S. Ware who was named Director of Field Work.

Mrs. A. P. Hairston, of Williamson, has been named Secretary; L. G. Smith of Huntington, Treasurer; A. B. Grasty of Yokun, Assistant Treasurer and R. T. Joran as Publicity Director.

With the completion of the Negro Democratic Organization at State Headquarters plans are now being made for a gigantic opening of the campaign next week featured by the annual Kump State Dinner.

HARRISBURG, PA.
NEWS
OCT 26 1934

Colored Democrats to Hold Rally Next Week

Colored Democrats are planning for a rally here next Thursday evening when Dr. Kelly Miller, dean emeritus of Howard University, will be the principal speaker.

Motorcades from nine nearby counties are being arranged for and there will be a parade at 6 o'clock in the evening. The meeting will be held at the Chestnut Street Auditorium, starting at 7.30 o'clock.

Other speakers will be Robert L. Vann, assistant United States Attorney General; Judge Edward Henry, Philadelphia; W. Justin Carter, Harrisburg; Mrs. Joseph H. Rainey and Paul F. Jones, Pittsburgh.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People has asked the 500,000 Negroes in Pennsylvania to vote against David A. Reed, Republican candidate for the Senate "because Reed voted for confirmation of Judge Parker to the United States Supreme Court after Parker had openly declared he was against economic and political equality for the Negro."

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR TIMES
OCT 24 1934

NEGRO EMPLOYES OF CITY GIVING TO DEMOCRATIC FUND

Contributing One Per Cent o Year's Pay After Talk by Assistant Counselor.

Following a talk by David Grant Negro assistant city counselor, Negro employes at the city stables, Vandeventer avenue and Forest Park boulevard, are contributing 1 per cent of their salaries to the Democratic city campaign fund.

Grant's talk was made on pay day, October 17, two days after Mayor Dickmann issued a statement that no city employe would be assessed for political purposes.

Four Negro employes at the stables told a reporter for the Star-Times that most of the 125 Negroes in the refuse department had contributed from $6 to $7.50 each to a Democratic worker who was at the stables immediately after Grant's talk.

They said that Grant had not told them they were compelled to contribute to the fund, but one employe said that a stable boss had told them they were supposed to contribute 1 per cent of a year's salary.

The wage scale in the refuse department ranges from $100 to $220 monthly. One per cent contributions thus range from $12 to $26 which the Negroes are paying in two installments.

It was learned today that certain city employes who have been active in Democratic campaign work have been soliciting contributions from other employes. Workers have been told they are not required to pay. If they ask how much they should contribute, the solicitors usually suggest 1 per cent of their salaries. With approximately 6,000 city employes some observers have predicted the total contributions will amount to $15,000 or $20,000.

Joseph R. Slay, brother of Alderman John Slay and superintendent of the city stables, told a reporter he had solicited no contributions and that Grant made it clear workers need not contribute against their will.

Several refuse wagon drivers declared a foreman and inspector had told them they were required to contribute. Slay denied this had been done.

Grant told a reporter he talked at both the stables and the city asphalt plant, Kingshighway boulevard and De Tonty street, on behalf of the Democratic organization of his own volition. He said he explained to the employes that they were not "compelled or under any obligations to contribute," but that any contributions they might desire to make would be acceptable. He declared he called particular attention to the mayor's statement that no pressure would be exerted upon any employe.

Thirty employes, the reporter was told, did not contribute to the fund last pay day. One of them, a garbage wagon driver, informed the reporter that he intended to contribute his 1 per cent on his next pay day.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER
OCT 22 1934

Moore and Dill Tour in Union County Today

Two Meetings in Elizabeth, Others in Plainfield, Rahway, Linden Set

Gov. Moore, Democratis candidate for U. S. Senator and Judge William L. Dill, Democratic candidate for governor, will carry their campaigns back into Union county today.

Both candidates will speak tonight at the Elizabeth Elks club; Falcon's hall, 157 Third street, Elizabeth; Plainfield High School; Rahway High School, and Linden School No. 1, Wood avenue and Curtis street.

21 Meetings Addressed

Gov. Moore and Judge Dill completed one of their busiest weeks last Saturday, addressing two meetings during the day, one in Trenton and the other in Elizabeth. During the week, they spoke at 21 meetings, swinging through the southern and central portions of the State.

With Congresswoman Mary T. Norton, women of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer counties attended the Trenton rally. Gov. Moore, in discussing issues of the campaign, singled out the New Deal, declaring present figures show much improved conditions under President Roosevelt.

Judge Dill discussed his tax plan and urged election of a Democratic majority in the legislature as a cooperative force to aid in putting the plan into effect.

Schedule for Week

The Dill-Moore schedule for tomorrow and the remainder of the week follows:

Essex county—Radio broadcast over Station WOR 8:00 to 8:30 P. M.; Newark, Fourteenth Ward Democratic club at 14th avenue school; Essex Colored Democratic club at Robert Treat school, 13th avenue; Sixteenth ward rally, 44 Hawthorne avenue; Maplewood—Municipal building, and St. Joseph's church; Hudson county, veterans rally at Columbia park, North Bergen.

Wednesday, Essex county—Newark, Lew Meyerson association, 196 Clinton avenue; Sixth Ward Democratic club, South Eighth street school; Third Ward Democratic club, Montgomery street school; Mt Oliver Baptist church, Eighth street (near High); Sam Coltattio association, Kreuger's auditorium; Verona Democratic club; Passaic county, Pompton Lakes; Little Falls and Hawthorne.

Thursday, Middlesex county—Dunellen-Whittier High school South River, Capital theater Woodbridge, State theater; Cartere High school; New Brunswick, Junior High school.

Friday, Bergen county—Women's reception to candidates at 4:00 P. M., Swiss Chalet; Cliffside Park High school; Teanock High school; Hackensack State street school Ridgewood Woman's club, Garfield school No. 8, Cedar street; Lyndhurst High school.

Saturday, Tri-County Women's meeting, 2:00 P. M. at Hotel Ambassador, Atlantic City for women of Atlantic, Cape May, Salem and Cumberland counties; Essex county—Fifth, Tenth and Twelfth Ward Democratic clubs, Monahan club Lafayette street, Newark; Bazaar St. Patrick's cathedral; Weequahic Democratic club, Elk's club, Newark; Orange Central school, Main and Cleveland streets; Polish rally 42 Beacon street, Newark.

LANCASTER, PA.
INTELLIGENCER
140
OCT 22 1934

50 WOMEN FORM DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Miss Mary Woods Heads Colored Group; Pledge Loyalty To Party

About 50 colored Democratic women Saturday evening organized a club to be known as the Democratic Council of Lancaster—the first such organization of colored women in the city.

Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Miss Mary Woods; vice-chairman, Mrs. Chloe Warren; second vice chairman, Mrs. Emma Randolph of Columbia; secretary, Mrs. Ruth Henry; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Diggs. Organization was effected under the leadership of Miss Julia Bolbach, jury commissioner, who was introduced by Miss Woods in a brief address outlining the purposes of the organization.

Miss Woods said, in part:

"The Republican party, as nearly as I can remember, about 36 years ago promised Edward Mellin a place on the police force. But it remained a promise. When the late Mr. Frank C. Musser was nominated for mayor he said, if elected, he would see that we had two colored officers on the police force, and colored matrons in the comfort station, and colored men on the streets. And Mr. Musser did just as he said he would do something which was never known before.

"I know, and feel sure that we all do, that everything we have has come through the Democratic party; and we feel that knowing right, we can only show our appreciation by pledging our loyalty to those who have been loyal to us."

The new club will meet next Thursday evening at the Democratic Women's headquarters, 124 E. King.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BULLETIN
OCT 29

DEMOCRATIC DRIVE IN EASTERN PENNA.

Farley and State Nominees Speaking in Anthracite Regions

IN SCRANTON TONIGHT

The Democratic campaign will be concentrated in eastern Pennsylvania during this final week preceding the November 6 election, with Postmaster General James A. Farley and the State ticket nominees opening today in the Anthracite region.

Mr. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will speak tonight at a meeting in Scranton.

Prior to that, Joseph F. Guffey nominee for U. S. Senator, and George H. Earle, for Governor, will deliver addresses at Wilkes-Barre and Plymouth.

Mr. Earle delivered two speeches in this city yesterday. He spoke to 1,200 members of the Ukrainian Democratic Committee, at 847 N. Franklin st., and later to 2,000 colored voters in the Lincoln Theatre, Broad and Lombard sts, at which Magistrate Edward W. Henry presided.

Earle told the audience that if Negro Republican voters received the recognition to which they are entitled under G. O. P. political rule, the Negroes of the State would have 2,450 jobs.

"Do you know how many you actually have?" Earle asked, and then answered his own query: "Exactly 63."

"I promise you a square deal," he said, "and I don't break my promise."

The Ukrainians, headed by George Sanbor and representing nine organizations, adopted a resolution of support for the entire Democratic ticket.

"There is only one issue in this election," the Governorship candidate declared. "That is, whether you want to go forward with the New Deal or return to Hooverism.

"The Republicans offer nothing except destructive criticism. They complain about expenditures for relief. If we attempt to balance the budget now, as Republicans would have the Government do, millions would starve."

Charles J. Margiotti, unsuccessful aspirant for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, now supporting the Democratic ticket, alleges that large corporations are attempting to coerce employes into voting the Republican ticket. He made the charge in an address last night at 7th st. and Snyder av.

He said that Attorney General Schnader, Republican nominee for Governor, held two secret conferences with industrial leaders here last summer.

Political—1934
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

LANGSTON PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT BE ACTIVE IN POLITICS SAYS DEMOCRATIC CHIEFTIAN

Black Dispatch
9-1-34

JEFFERSON NAMED IN HARMONY MOVE AS FALL CAMPAIGN IS LAUNCHED

Marland-Maple-Will Rogers Scheduled To Speak At September Meeting

ARDMORE, Okla., Aug. 27.—Definitely ending a controversy which has raged in the state for several months, J. B. Moore, chairman of the democratic central committee Monday named O. B. Jefferson, Oklahoma City attorney, as chairman of the Negro democratic central committee.

Many Oppose Young

I. W. Young, ousted as head of the organization, had called a state meeting in Oklahoma City for Sept. 10, at the same time as Jefferson, who heads the regular organization. The ultimatum of Moore will be accepted as final, Moore taking this action, following a statement to a Black Dispatch representative that he had received telegrams from all over Oklahoma asking that Jefferson be recognized.

Moore Gives Reason

"I chose Jefferson," said Chairman Moore, "because a greater majority of the Negroes of the state favored him, and mainly because of Young's position as head of the largest Negro school in the state. He should not be active in politics."

Wants Harmony

Chairman Moore added that his only interest was that harmony would exist and that he was sure he was following the correct course in eliminating Young from active participation in the campaign.

[illegible]es Deadlock

The [illegible]hanship of the Negro democratic central committee has been in controversy since last February, when during the course of a meeting held in Oklahoma City fully seventy-five per cent of the Negro Democrats moved to the rear end of the hall and elected Jefferson chairman, following Young's refusal to permit Jefferson adherents to be heard.

Headquarters To Open

Instructions were immediately sent to Jefferson at Oklahoma City to open offices for the campaign and to make all necessary arrangements for prosecuting a vigorous campaign from now until November. J. W. Sanford, Ardmore, was intrusted with this information to Jefferson, as to tentative plans up to the convention, and he left for Oklahoma City Monday morning.

Sanford In Combination

Sanford, who was pre-primary chairman of the Marland set-up, was active in the contention that Jefferson should head the fall campaign and it is certain that with this combination a strong organization will be at once effected.

Notables To Speak

At the meeting to be held Sept. 10, two of the scheduled addresses will be made by Congressman E. W. Marland and Hon. Eugene P. Maple, president of the Young Democratic League of Oklahoma. Will Rogers, famous humorist, has also been asked to be present.

STAMFORD, CONN.
ADVOCATE

OCT 4 1934

Colored Democratic Club.

The Colored Democratic Club, Inc., will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening at 8:30. Members of the club, this week, adopted a resolution thanking all those who aided the club in its work during election.

Negro Democrats Open Headquarters

Bystander
10-18-34

For the first time in the history of Des Moines Negro Democratic state and county headquarters opened Wednesday at 522 Grand avenue. Quentin Mease, secretary of the Crocker Street branch of the Y. M. C. A. and president of the Roosevelt Negro Democratic club, announced that literature and general information relative to the Democratic state and county campaign would be distributed from this office. Theodore Martin, Rev. D. Buford, Arthur Branham and Mrs. Grtrude North will be in the new location.

Horace Spencer of Mason City, state organizer for the Iowa Negro Democratic League, was in town Monday and Tuesday on business relative to the approaching election. He will be in the eastern part of the state for the remainder of the month. Arthur Branham has been appointed special worker among the Negro voters by the Democratic organization.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

OCT 11 1934

Republican Disregard Of Negroes Assailed At Democratic Rally

Republican consideration of the Negro in politics started and ended with freeing the slaves, John M. Lee, temporary chairman of a committee to form a Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club, told a large audience last night at headquarters of the Seventh Ward Democratic Club, Waverly Street.

Mr. Lee, who addressed a mass meeting of Negro Democrats, acted as presiding officer. Formulation of the club and selection of officers was deferred.

"The future is dark for our people," said Mr. Lee, himself a former Republican, "if we accept things as they are. The system under which the Republican Party is operated now is different from the principles on which it was founded."

"For too long a time now, the Republican Party has been resting on the frame of Abraham Lincoln."

The Rev. R. S. Oden, also a speaker, reminded those present that voting was an important business and that Negroes who vote for a party are entitled to a share in the victory if the party wins.

Others who addressed the meeting were Randall Tolliver, president of the Westchester County Colored Democratic Clubs and organizer of the local group; former Alderman Ross F. Calcagno and James A. Garrity, Democratic candidate for State Senate.

Assisting Mr. Lee on the temporary organization committee are Thomas Small, William Brooks, Woodrow Miller and Edward Campbell.

ERIE, PA.
TIMES

SEP 29 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS WILL MEET FRIDAY

Under the auspices of the Negro Welfare League of Erie, a Democratic meeting will be held in the large court room at the court house Friday night at 8 p. m. when two out-of-town speakers will address the colored voters of the 29th congressional district.

Paul and Louis Jones, Pittsburgh, state Negro organizers for the Democratic party, will be in charge of the meeting. The speakers will be announced later.

Republicans and Democrats in Public Debate Thursdau Night

Bystander
10-18-34

A new idea in political rallies will be presented when local Negro Republicans and Democrats will engage in a public debate Thursday evening, Oct. 25, at the St. Paul A. M. E. church at eight o'clock.

The issues of the present campaign will be argued by their respective speakers, the headquarters of both parties announced. M. F. Fields heads the colored G. O. P., and Theodore Martin, Sr., is president of the Negro "New Dealers."

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
JOURNAL

OCT 3 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO MEET

The New Deal (Negro) Democratic club will meet Thursday night at 810 Division avenue at which time a number of candidates will address the membership of the club.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 5 1934

Negro Democrats of Essex County centered their campaign activities in East Orange last night when an audience of nearly 300 heard Colonel William H. Kelly, J. Bernard Johnson and several candidates at East Orange headquarters in Main street. Dr. Lloyd Granger, Democratic Assembly candidate, assured several organizations last night that he would seek action on the federalization of New Jersey's Negro militia.

SPRINGIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

SEP 30 1934

DEMOCRATS TO HOLD RALLY AT MASONIC HALL

Indiana Legislator to Speak at Roundup Next Sunday Afternoon

Colored democrats last night announced plans for a rally to be held at 1:30 p. m. Sunday, October 7, in the Masonic temple at 119 North Eighth street.

Attorney Henry J. Richardson, Jr., Negro member of the Indiana state legislature, will be the principal speaker.

Delegations from Jacksonville, Decatur, Danville, Peoria, Madison, East St. Louis, and other downstate points are expected to attend.

To Present Candidates

Dr. Robert Beverly, Springfield, who is president of the Downstate Democratic league, will preside and introduce the various democratic candidates.

Lunch and refreshments will be served.

The principal speaker is announced as an orator, aviator, and farmer, in addition to his law and political activities.

He attended high school in Indianapolis, the University of Illinois, and the Indiana law school.

Positions held by him in the past are said to include that of judge pro tem of the Marion county superior court, special judge of the circuit court on occasions, and special prosecutor of Marion county in 1932.

In 1932 he was elected to the state legislature, being the first Negro to hold a similar office in Indiana in 40 years. He became the author of a bill prohibiting discrimination against Negroes on projects financed by public funds. He was the author also of an amendment to the state constitution, creating a Negro militia. He was co-chairman of the legislative committee of affairs in the city of Indianapolis. He was re-nominated for the legislature this year.

Name Committees

Local organizations are co-operating in arranging for the rally. Among the leaders are Chief McClain, Clarence Holmes and Herschel White.

Committee chairmen are: Otto Franklin, East St. Louis, general chairman: Floyd Nourse, delegation

Democratic Speaker

HENRY J. RICHARDSON

committee; Robert Brown, refreshments; Harlan Watson, publicity; Russell Clem, finance; A. L. Walker and Edward White, fund; L. Maples, program; Horace Adams, transportation; Harry Hawkins, state and county candidates; Mrs. Hazel Scott, music; Herschel White, reception; Chief McClain, sergeant-at-arms.

The Harmony club is co-operating. Club officers are: J. S. LeVine, president; Harlan Watson, secretary; Thomas Tinsley, assistant secretary and Harvey Grimmett, treasurer.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

OCT 4 1934

Negro Democrat Claims 'Parasiting' on Party In Patronage Matters

"Parasiting" on the Democratic Party, in matters of patronage, by persons who falsely claim to represent the Negro voters of this city, was charged Tuesday night by Walter Johnson, spokesman for the Colored Democratic Club, following a meeting at 236 Bellevue Street. Although he did not say who the persons are, he asserted the club proposes to take steps to end the pretenses they have practiced for the past year.

Mr. Johnson, acting as chairman of the meeting, asked former Mayor William J. Rankin if the leaders of the Democratic Party in Hartford are willing to recognize his club as the true representative of the Negro voters. Such action, he indicated later, would serve as an effective way to "end the parasiting" when patronage is to be dispensed.

After being introduced to the audience of 35 persons, the former mayor expressed the opinion "the club should have recognition."

Congressman Kopplemann and Attorney Edward J. Daly, scheduled as the principal speakers, were unable to appear, and their places were taken by Attorney Lewis Fox and former Assistant Corporation Counsel Dennis P. O'Connor.

SPRINGIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

OCT 3 1934

Colored Democrats Will Gather Tonight

Colored democrats are scheduled to hold a meeting tonight in the party's headquarters in the community room of the Ridgely-Farmers' Bank building.

A meeting for Italian, Slovak and Lithuanian workers is scheduled to be held there at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, with Joseph Croce, M. J. Lascody, and Charles Grigas as speakers.

There was no headquarters meeting last night, all attention being given to the high school meeting for state candidates.

READING, PA.
TIMES

OCT 4 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO HEAR SHEPHERD

The Rev. Marshall L. Shepherd, Democratic candidate for Assemblyman from Philadelphia, will speak at a mass meeting of the Negro Democratic clubs of Reading at 8 o'clock tonight in the Poinsettia club, 216 Washington st.

Rev. Shepherd also is a member of the speakers bureau for the state committee.

W. Justin Carter, Jr., chairman of the committee, is being assisted by the Rev. James A. Crump, Edgar A. Still, James Bainbridge, E. D. Hamilton and Edgar Quarles.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE

OCT 7 1934

Negro Democratic Committee Named

Hinton Man Chosen Vice Chairman in Charge Of Headquarters

Organization for activities of the Democratic Negroes of the state was completed yesterday with the announcement by Robert G. Kelly, Democratic state chairman, of the appointment of S. Brady Briggs of Hinton as executive vice chairman in charge of Negro Democratic headquarters.

Kelly in announcing the appointment said "indications from all over the state, and particularly from counties with large Negro populations, are that Negroes are declaring their intentions of supporting the Democratic party in appreciation of the recognition given their race by the national and state administrations. They are not only registering as Democrats by the thousands but are talking Demoocracy on the streets, in the mines and in their homes".

In addition, Kelly announced the appointment of F. G. Blackman, Bluefield, as chairman of the speakers' bureau for the Negro Democratic headquarters in Charleston and Dave S. Ware as director of field work.

Mrs. A. P. Hairston of Williamson has been named secretary; L. G. Smith of Huntington, treasurer; A. B. Grasty of Yukon, assistant treasurer, and R. T. Joran, publicity director.

With the completion of the Negro Democratic organization at state headquarters plans are now being made for a big opening of the campaign next week featured by the annual Kump state dinner.

GAZETTE

Brazil Ind.
OCT 5 1934

Colored Voters Formally Open Democrat Club

Sponsored b ythe Clay County Democratic Central Committee, a colored Democratic club was launched in Brazil Tuesday evening when the headquarters at 109 S. Meridian street was dedicated with a formal opening.

The club room was crowded with colored folks, Democratic leaders and a number of the candidates. The colored jug band furnished the music during the evening.

Jerry Henderson, (colored) president of the colored Democratic club, presided at the meeting and tintroduced M. L. Smith, city chairman, who made a short talk and introduced the candidates. County Chairman George Sheehan also made an interesting talk, urging every colored voter to work for the success of the Democratic party in the November election.

The many colored speakers on the program were: William Rice, Dr. Skelton, Henry Fleming ,chairman of the colored bureau of the Democratic state committee, Rev. Vernon L. Anderson, all of Indianapolis; Dr. J. J. Hoover, of Terre Haute, and Dr. John Oliver, of this city, all of whom were spirited orators and were well versed in the principles of democracy. They urged that every colored man and woman go to the polls in November and vote the straight Democratic ticket and support President Roosevelt in the new deal.

Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

OCT 19 1934

Colored Democrats Elect John M. Lee

John M. Lee last night was elected first president of the recently formed Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club at a meeting at headquarters of the Seventh Ward Democratic Club, Waverly Street.

Mr. Lee announced installation of new officers for next Thursday night.

Former Alderman Ross F. Calcagno pledged the support of every Democrat in the ward for the new venture.

Others who addressed the group were Elmer M. Cunningham, who represented Sydney A. Syme, candidate for District Attorney; Deputy Public Safety Commissioner Sheldon Pollock, who spoke on behalf of Supervisor J. Albert Gleeson, candidate for county clerk; James P. Joice, Jr., Democratic candidate in the Fifth Asembly District, and Dr. Harold W. Ames.

Officers elected with Mr. Lee are Woodrow Miller, vice-president; Thomas Small, secretary; George Richardson, treasurer; Edward Campbell, sergeant-at-arms; William Brooks, chairman of the house committee, and Ralph J. West, chairman of the by-laws committee.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation

Democratic

Negro Democrats Fret As Key Positions Go To Republican Leaders

Informer 2-8-34

Washington, D.C.

Only 3 of 20 Appointees Registered in Party's Primaries

"BIG FOUR'S" MEMBER IS NOT RECOGNIZED

Demoralization in Ranks of Roosevelt Party is Forecasted

By EUGENE DAVIDSON

For the Associated Negro Press

Colored democracy is in a definite state of unrest. Democratic leaders are at odds. Republicans have at least one ear of the New Deal administration. About twenty federal jobs have been passed out to colored persons and only three of these persons can show registration certificates in a democratic primary.

The history that saw colored Democrats returning to the Republican fold after the Wilson administration seems to be repeating itself, and November elections are less than nine months away.

Big Fours' Promises

An analysis of the political situation in so far as it concerns the Negro vote is interesting, if not sensational. Almost a year ago the Democratic party was swept into power with more Negroes voting the Democratic ticket than ever before, due largely to the fact that colored democrats were better organized than ever before. The hordes of Negro voters who went to the polls were led by the so-called "Big Four," composed of Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, minister to Liberia under Wilson; Dr. W. J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, Mo.; Julian D. Rainey, of Boston, Mass.; and Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now assistant attorney general. This group, of which Dr. Johnson was chairman, garnered in colored votes from all over the country with the promise that the New Deal was to be different and that colored Democrats would have their share of the new political power.

Democrats Not Recognized

Investigation by the Associated Negro Press reveals that on February 1, 1934, nearly one year after Roosevelt was inaugurated, about twenty federal appointments of Negroes have been made throughout the country and that but three of these appointees can exhibit certificates of registration in a Democratic primary.

Two of these are Dr. Joseph L. Johnson and Theophilus M. Mann. Dr. Johnson, a Democrat of thirty years' standing, has a comparatively small and temporary position under Dr. Clark Foreman, white, advisor on Negro Affairs in the Interior Department. Mr. Mann is a recently appointed attorney in the Public Works Administration. Dr. Thompkins, one of the "Big Four," has not been recognized at all, nor has any position been offered Mr. Rainey, of Boston. Other Democratic leaders and followers throughout the country are without recognition by the administration.

Washington, D.C.

Republican Advisors

But what seems to have disturbed the equilibrium of leading Democrats most is the fact that Republicans are advising a Democratic Administration on the affairs of the Negro. It is pointed out and alleged that one of the strongest influences and powers in the New Deal Administration is G. David Houston, a registered Republican in Massachusetts, but classmate and friend of President Roosevelt at Harvard.

No accurate picture of the political situation of the Negro would be complete without a mention of G. David Houston, who is the principal of a high school in Washington. He admits that he is a Republican. He also insists that he is not in politics and will have nothing to do with political patronage. There is no doubt among those in the know that he has the ear of many of the party leaders. There is no doubt that his suggestions are heeded and that he does make suggestions. It is said that Dr. Johnson, himself, was asked to talk to Mr. Houston by a high official. The pre-election "Big Four" has become, in spite of itself, and maybe of Mr. Houston himself, the post-inauguration "Big Five."

Mr. Housotn's only idea seems to be that Mr. Roosevelt's administration shall be a success and that key positions in the government available to colored persons be given to the best men or women obtainable, regardless of party affiliations. And this desire of Mr. Houston is most laudable, except that it ignores the very important fact that our government is one of parties, and that at election time Mr. Roosevelt needs more than his "brain trust," Democratic votes that can be counted.

Advisory Committee

Of the "Big Five" Mr. Vann and Mr. Houston work well together. These two helped to select the "Negro Advisory Board" to Secretary Roper of the Commerce Department. Mr. Vann is chairman of the board and Mr. Houston is secretary. Other members are Harry H. Pace, the Rev. Marshall A. Talley, Benjamin F. Hubert, Mrs. Helen W. Crosley, Eugene Kinckle Jones, William H. Lewis, Garnet C. Wilkinson, and Dr. Mary F. Waring.

Some of these members are definitely Republicans, some are nonpartisan, but none, with the exception of Mr. Vann, are Democrats. Dr. Joseph L. Johnson was invited to become a member of the board, but dubbing the board "Republican in political make-up" he flatly refused to accept membership. Julian D. Rainey and Dr. Thompkins agree with Dr. Johnson in his attitude. The "Big Five" are certainly not in accord in many matters of political significance.

Cobb and Coage

Moreover in the offing is a decision to be made as regards the filling of two important posts in Washington, which should go to Democrats. In a few weeks the term of Judge James A. Cobb, of the Municipal Court, will expire. The office of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia is still being filled by Jefferson S. Coage. Both of these men are Republicans and Republican leaders. And both are candidates for re-appointment. The re-appointment of either of both of these Republicans, Democratic leaders say, will spell the complete demoralization of colored Democracy.

History Repeating Itself

The recognition of Republican leaders by a Democratic Administration has been done before with disastrous results. The Wilson administration used almost the same method that the present administration seems to be adopting. There was an Advisory Committee composed of Republicans. Dr. Emmett J. Scott was made special assistant to the Secretary of War. Deserving colored Democrats were almost entirely shut out of the political picture, only Dr. Johnson securing the ministership to Liberia. But when election time came around in 1920, colored voters for Wilson turned to the party of their fathers and became again Republicans.

Balance of Power

It is pointed out by political observers that the present situation is quite as serious. President Roosevelt admits that he can not possibly complete his program until 1936. He will then rise or fall on the success of that program. The election of an obstructing Republican Congress in November of this year would play havoc with Democratic policies. But Negroes in many states hold just enough balance of power to turn such a trick, if they are not held in line by leaders. If Negroes in these states vote nearly solidly for Republicans, ninety-four Democrats will be unseated in the next Congress.

Democratic Leaders Worried

Democratic leaders interested in the future of their party are frankly worried. With key positions in the government being given to Republicans, they can see nothing but defeat for the party in November of this year, which defeat can conceivably mean defeat in 1936. The unrest of colored Democrats all over the country at the present state of affairs is growing, for students of history know that the Negro is traditionally Republican and that it takes more to keep him a Democrat than to put him back to the G.O.P. of Abraham Lincoln.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

MAY 5 1934

Dimond, Sultzman To Speak at Negro League

George Dimond, Democratic leader of the Fourth ward, and Edward H. Saltzman, Democratic aldermanic candidate, will be the principal speakers at the mass meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league at headquarters, 140 Governor street, on Tuesday evening.

Harry Moore, first vice-president, presided at the last meeting in the absence of President Jacob Holmes. Reports were rendered by Clarence Pete, for the steering committee; William Hogan, for the house committee; Steve Hall, for the membership committee and Miss Alice Wilson, for the entertainment committee.

The names of the Roosevelt Regular organization candidates and Rev. George Bert Riley, standard bearer and justice of the peace candidate, were posted.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier

May 18, 1934

"We, the Democratic Party"

The newly adopted state Democratic platform begins with an assertion which, we mildly submit, is without factual foundation, and it is this:

"We, the Democratic party of South Carolina, in convention assembled," and so forth.

The representation in the state convention is based on legislative representation, which is based on negro as well as white population. Hence Georgetown and Barnwell, with large negro majorities in their population, each have six delegates in the convention, as have Oconee and Pickens, counties in which about three-fourths of the people are white.

Therefore, it is possible, indeed not uncommon, that a majority in the convention may represent a white minority in the state.

Not a delegate in Wednesday's convention appears to have made this point in opposition to the Crouch resolution (not passed) which would have pledged candidates to abide by the convention's platform. The "Democracy" of South Carolina speaks only through the primary, and therefore says nothing—beyond an expression of love and affection for persons.

Whenever is a debate in a Democratic state convention is an exposition of the profundity of knowledge of "leaders" about

their state government. It is obvious that the adoption of the Crouch resolution would have blown the South Carolina "Democracy" into smithereens. What do the Democratic leaders in a state convention know about the constitution of their party?

Executive Committee Refuses To Take Any Action To Bar Negro

AUSTIN.—Monday, the State Democratic Executive Committee refused to pass a resolution barring Negroes or in any way affecting the right of Negroes to vote in the Democratic Primary. Thus for the first time since the passing of the Terrell act over twenty years ago, Negroes have a clear legal right to vote in the Texas Primaries.

Negroes are sure to vote throughout Texas as a result of the action of the executive committee. It is anticipated that a few malcontents will try to persuade registrars and local committees to refuse to let Negroes vote. But in the absence of action by the State Democratic Executive Committee, interference by registrars will be coercion, or plain assault, subject to immediate redress. They no longer can hide behind the statute or the State Democratic Executive Committee. Now, they'll have no excuse except that they want to interfere and any court action can enjoin their interference or fine them.

Negroes Rejoice

Wherever there were Negroes, there was rejoicing Monday. It was noticed that Former Governor Jim Ferguson was given credit by most of the Negroes.

It has been in the minds of Negroes for a long time that the Ferguson faction controlled the State Executive Democratic committee and could let Negroes vote. It was known that Ed Hussion. his Lieutenant. was secretary, and J. K. Brim, another follower, was chairman.

Judging by the sentiment expressed, it will be hard to keep the rank and file of Negroes throughout the state from voting Jim Ferguson's candidate if he has one. For a long time, one has heard leaders saying that whoever should give Negroes the right to vote would earn Negroes' support. It looks like Jim Ferguson has put another bunch in that old vest pocket.

Without a doubt, Negroes are glad to be able to vote. They believe that getting the ballot is like getting civic emancipation. They are happy.

Long Struggle

Negroes have been fighting to get in the Democratic primary of Texas ever since the primary was established by the Terrell Act. Among those who fought were O. P. DeWalt, J. B. Grigsby, N. N. Dudley, C. N. Love, Julius White, and Wm. Drake of Houston, and the stubborn warrior of El Paso, L. A. Nixon.

At first the local executive committees had authority to decide who could vote. Many of them let Negroes vote. So, finally in 1923, the Negro haters got the ascendency and put it in the statute that "in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election held in the State of Texas." The Supreme Court of the United States declared that part of the law unconstitutional. Immediately, Gov. Dan Moody called a special session of the 40th legislature and had it enact the present Article 3107 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, which provided that the State Executive Committee should fix the qualifications of the respective members. Acting under color of this statute the Democratic State Executive Committee, under the leadership of W. O. Huggins, Editor of The Houston Chronicle, voted that only white Democrats should be eligible to vote in Democratic primaries.

Dr. L. A. Nixon took this act of the Executive Committee, under color of Article 3107 of the Statutes, up to the Supreme Court of the United States, claiming that such interpretation of the said article was unconstitutional and beyond the power of the State Democratic Executive Committee. The Supreme Court sustained the claim and held the State Democratic Executive Committee's act illegal.

This spring, Federal District Judge Charles H. Boynton gave Dr. Nixon judgment for damages, because the judges had illegally barred him, relying upon the void ruling of the State Democratic Executive Committee. The State Democratic Executive Committee is the only body given any authority to fix qualifications, and the Supreme Court has held that it does not have authority to bar Negroes from the primaries.

Faction Defy Law

There is a faction in Houston led by W. O. Huggins and Shorty Lubbock, who have believed the Supreme Court wrong and have caused their organizations to take acts that virtually nullified the decisions of the Supreme Court. Even since the act of the State Democratic Executive Committee was published, Shorty Lubbock has been quoted as saying the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee has been called to vote on barring Negroes.

Negroes are not accepting his statement that he isn't taking sides. They recall that it was he and his secretary who stopped Negroes from voting in certain precincts during the last election. They recall that he was quoted as saying a few months ago that the Harris County Executive Committee would do all in its power to keep Negroes from voting.

Every court in this state has held that the power to fix party qualifications is lodged in the State Executive Committee. In the '28 election, Shorty Lubbock and his secretary said they were only barring Negroes because of the state executive committee's ruling. In '32 it was because the act of the State Democratic Convention forced them. Now, nobody has passed anything forcing him. There is no authority for meddling Negro Democrats. The Supreme Court has held they can't be barred. But, Shorty Lubbock is calling a meeting Monday, June 18, to bar them anyway.

It is claimed that he knows Negroes can't be legally barred, but hopes to force them to court and try to keep them fighting until too late to vote effectively. This strategy is aided by the timidity of fairminded white people and candidates who would get the Negro vote. Such people let Negro votes be taken from them because they fear they may be called Negro lovers if they stand up for the right.

The group in Austin who went before the committee were: Prof. G. W. Norman, Col. L. D. Lyons, Prof. J. W. Frazier, Dr. E. H. Givens, Prof. E. F. Dennis, Prof. W. H. Fuller, all of Austin, Mrs. Cora Diley of San Antonio, C. A. Booker of San Antonio and Dr. C. A. Whittier of San Antonio.

NEWS
Hastings, N.Y.
FEB 23 1934

200 Taxpayers Vote Against "Tax Strike"

Resolution Adopted by Fairview Members Says "People Will Be Unable To Pay Anyway."

Braving bitter winds and snowdrifts, 200 taxpayers assembled at the Greenburgh School, Hillside Avenue, to discuss a tax strike against the town rate of $10.18 in the unincorporated section of Greenburgh.

The meeting, called by the Fairview Taxpayers' Association, voted against a tax strike following a spirited debate and sharp protests against the sharp rise from the $5.44 levy of last year.

The resolution adopted based the decision on not to strike because "many people will be unable to pay the taxes this year anyway."

Members adopted a resolution demanding an investigation of the Greenburgh Welfare Department which was passed when residents declared that they had been denied relief because they were not in favor with political leaders.

Henry Lyons, Negro Democratic leader, reported on the meeting of the town board, Monday, at which the budget was adopted over the protests of a delegation from Fairview.

Mrs. Helen Moyer, president, reported the enrollment of 30 new members.

Recognition Of Negro Democrats Suggested

WASHINGTON, June 11. — (AP) — A group of representatives today appointed a committee of six to confer with Postmaster General Farley tomorrow in an effort to secure more jobs for Negroes.

Members of the committee are: Representatives Burke (D), Nebraska; Sabath (D), Illinois; Dole (D), Maryland; McKeown (D), Oklahoma; Duncan (D), Missouri, and Lozier (D), Missouri.

Burke said he believed that "in view of the splendid assistance which has been given President Roosevelt by negro Democrats," they were entitled to more recognition on patronage.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.
LEADER

SEP 26 1934

NEGRO DEMOS TO FORM CLUB ON THURSDAY

Marland For Governor Club Will Be Organized At Meeting Scheduled To Be Held At Tabor Hall

County and state negro Democrats groups are getting organized for the coming general election.

Negro Democrats of Logan county will meet here at Tabor hall at 7:30 p. m., Thursday, to form a Marland for Governor club, according to Oxie Johnson, secretary of the county group.

C. J. Josephs, J. C. Evans and Frank Redd, all of Oklahoma City, are scheduled to speak at the meeting.

Charles W. Allen, Democratic candidate for the state legislature from Logan county will also speak, Johnson said.

Dr. I. W. Young, Langston, state chairman of the Negro Democratic central committee announces that J. J. Josephs, Oklahoma City attorney, has been elected chairman of the Negro Speaker's bureau.

Also that Mrs. Birdie L. DeLyles, vice-chairman of the state committee and president of the state Negro Women's Democratic Council, has been elected chairman of the Women's Bureau of the state negro political organization.

Democratic.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

MICHIGAN AND TEXAS DEMOCRATS

That there is a vast difference between democracy in the North and South was very strikingly illustrated during July, when the Democratic attorney general of Michigan appointed a Negro (Harold E. Bledsoe, native of Marshall, Texas), as assistant attorney general of the Wolverine State; while at the same time the "Democratic" attorney general of Texas, seeking the partisan gubernatorial nomination, even ruled that Negroes were ineligible to cast a ballot as a Democratic elector.

While the Democratic governor of Michigan was busy congratulating Mr. Bledsoe upon the attainment of this signal honor and high governmental post, the "Democratic" supreme court of Texas was refusing to grant Negro Democrats any legal relief from discrimination and disfranchisement at the hands of public officials and certain party managers and committeemen.

In other words, the Democrats of Michigan and other states north of the Mason and Dixon line believe in real democracy—government by the people, for the people and of the people; while their partisan fraters in Texas and the rest of Dixie hold to the traditional notion that the Democratic party is a party of a people, for a people and by a people, and that only the "elect" of the dominant race are eligible for membership in the party in this section of the country.

Even President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the third Democratic chief of the nation since 1880, recognizes Negroes as citizens and Democrats, and has appointed more Negroes to public offices than any president in the history of the United States and has made strenuous efforts to include colored Americans in his much publicized "New Deal" and national recovery program.

The ancient shibboleth of the Democratic party, as enunciated by the immortal Thomas Jefferson, is "Equal rights for all, special privileges to none"; and yet Texas and Southern Democrats have the audacity to proclaim to the world that they are "Jeffersonian Democrats," and believe the tenets and principles of the party as outlined and advocated by its illustrious founder.

In Michigan and other states of similar leanings, Negroes are encouraged to embrace the Democratic faith and maintain allegiance to the party, both locally, state and nationally; while in Texas and sister Southern states Negroes are refused and denied the right to participate even in Democratic primary elections and are threatened with violence and extermination for daring to offer to vote in such partisan elections. Selah!

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

AUG 4 1934

DEMOCRATS TO CONVENE TODAY

Unless there is a debate over submission of prohibition repeal which would wipe out the Dean law, the Tarrant County Democratic convention this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the courthouse promises to be a tame affair. County Chairman Hugh L. Small will call the session to order.

The permanent chairman may be P. W. Seward or Ernest May.

A resolution will be presented and undoubtedly adopted praising the Administration of President Roosevelt. Fifty-five delegates and a like number of alternates will be elected to the State Democratic convention at Galveston Sept. 11.

Members of the Tarrant County Democratic Executive Committee will meet at 10 o'clock this morning at the courthouse when the returns from last Saturday's Democratic primary will be canvassed. The executive committee expects to conclude its business within an hour.

Only about 12 negroes cast votes in the primary in this county, according to Small and, unless contested, they will be counted.

"If they are contested, the courts can attend to that," he added.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

AUG 29 1934

Brisk Battles Mark Party Conventions Naming Committees

Former Democratic City Chairman Godfrey Beaten in Eleventh District.

The members of the new Republican and Democratic State Committees were chosen yesterday at conventions held in Missouri's thirteen congressional districts.

The 52 members of each committee selected at the district conventions will meet in Jefferson City September 11 to organize by the election of officers and to participate in the adoption of party platforms upon which the fall campaign will be conducted.

Kinney and Fitzsimmons Named.

In St. Louis minor controversies added interest to two of the three Democratic conventions. In the Eleventh District State Senator Michael Kinney and James J. Fitzsimmons, City Committeeman from the Eighth Ward, defeated Dewey S. Godfrey, former chairman of the Democratic City Committee and Committeeman from the Seventeenth Ward. Kinney is a member of the present State Committee from the old Twelfth District.

There was no fight on the women members of the State Committee from this district, Mrs. Lucy K. Gorman of the Seventh Ward and Mrs. Lottie C. Walsh of the Sixteenth Ward being elected without opposition.

Both Mrs. Gorman and Mrs. Walsh are members of the present committee from the old Twelfth District.

Mayor's Secretary Loses.

The new Twelfth District, which includes all of St. Louis County and several of the South St. Louis wards, elected L. J. Gualdoni, leader in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and Sidney Shotwell of St. Louis County over Ray Tucker, secretary to Mayor Dickmann.

Both Gualdoni and Shotwell defeated Tucker on separate roll calls, the vote being 14 to 7 on each. Gualdoni, a member of the present committee from the old Tenth District, supported Judge Harry S. Truman of Independence for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator over Congressman John J. Cochran of St. Louis.

Shotwell is a brother of State Senator Clarence Shotwell of St. Louis County. He succeeds Con P. Curran of St. Louis County as a member of the committee.

Women elected in the Twelfth District were Mrs. Florence Kirk of Carondelet Township and Mrs. Luella Williams of the Twenty-Eighth Ward, both new members of the State Committee.

The Thirteenth District Democrats re-elected the present State Committeemen and Committeewomen from the old Eleventh District William J. Brennan and Thomas Quinn and Mrs. Catherine Roden of the Twenty-seventh Ward and Mrs. Kate Spath of the Third Ward.

No G. O. P. Fights Here.

No fights were reported in the three Republican district conventions. In the Eleventh District B. T. Mattingly, an attorney of the Twenty-sixth Ward, and James Harrison, a Negro of the Sixth Ward, are the new state committeemen. William Sacks, State Committeeman from the old Twelfth District, and Henri Chouteau, State Committeeman from the old Eleventh District, were not candidates for re-election. Miss Cleta Smith of the Fourteenth Ward and Mrs. Blanche Edwards, Negro, of the Sixth Ward, are the committeewomen chosen from the Eleventh District.

Mattingly's election to the committee marks his first bid for office. He is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the American Legion, the Forty and Eight, the Disabled Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Second Division Association.

A bitter fight between Mattingly and Sacks had been anticipated in this district, but Sacks withdrew before the convention was called to order and his name was not placed in nomination.

In the Twelfth District, William Autenrieth of Clayton, a member from the old Tenth District, was re-elected to the State Committee. The new member from this district is Louis J. Reidel, an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and member of the Republican City Committee from the Thirteenth Ward. Women members elected were Miss Mae Gardner of St. Ferdinand Township, St. Louis County, and Mrs. Ruby Koelling of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Nester and Brod in 13th.

The Thirteenth District Republicans re-elected Thomas E. Nester committeeman from the Third Ward, and chose as their new representative John H. Brod Jr., former Director of Public Safety under Mayor Victor J. Miller. The committeewomen chosen were Mrs. Mary A. Detchemendy of the Twenty-seventh Ward and Mrs. Louis Wolbrinck of the Twenty-second Ward.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS

AUG 20 1934

Negroes to Form City-Wide Club

John Wallen Announces Plans for Campaign

Plans for a City-wide canvass among members of the Negro race during the Fall campaign were discussed Friday night at a meeting of the Second Ward Colored Democratic Club in its headquarters at 81 Tulip Street.

John Wallen, president of the organization, outlined the plan to the gathering which consisted of First and Fourth Ward residents. It was also agreed that one central Negro Democratic club should be established for the Negroes of Passaic.

Mr. Wallen also declared that the Democratic Party of Passaic County, through the County vice-chairman, Robert J. Neilley, "stands ready to give permanent recognition to members of the Negro race who have rendered services to the party."

Another joint meeting of First and Fourth Ward Negro voters will be held tomorrow in the First Ward at 100 Market Street in the offices of Lawyer Teig. Mr. Neilley has been invited to address the members.

Guide
Omaha, Neb.

AUG 11 1934

EDITORIAL

HIS NOMINATION ASSURED

Harlan L. Mossman

JUDGING by the popular receptions received by Harlan L. Mossman, Democratic candidate for County Attorney at all meetings held for him at which he has been a speaker and current talk throughout the city, as well as popular sentiment amongst the Negro voters, Mr. Mossman will without a doubt be the Democratic nominee for County Attorney.

He is known to be fearless and uncontrolled by political cliques. Citizens may look forward to his nomination and election with feeling of safety and security and a knowledge that under the laws of the state offenders shall be prosecuted and no one persecuted that understanding shall prevail and courteous treatment be the rule in his office.

Citizens, especially of our group can ill afford to pass up this opportunity to place a man such as Harlan L. Mossman in office. Past experience has shown the dire necessity of doing away with political manipulation in the county attorney's office. Dougls county has seen crimes of violence go unpunished, because of weak-kneed prosecution chargeable to politics. Likewise have persecutions of our citizens taken place chargeable to the same source. Mossman wears no man's collar and will give a square deal to all. Politics will be removed from the equation when Harlan L. Mossman assumes the duties of the County Attorney's office. Right and justice shall prevail regardless of race, creed or color.

Negro citizens will have two friends in the County attorney's office if Mossman is elected Harland L. Mossman and Dennis O'Brien, both tried and true friends.

We may make a lasting contribution to our county and state, insuring justice and fair play and at the same time place a friend of the Negroes in office by electing Harland L. Mossman, County Attorney. A vote for Mossfan is a vote for safety and securiy for us and for our children.

Remember HARLAN L. MOSSMAN, Democratic candidate for County Attorney.

C. C. Galloway,
Acting Editor of Omaha Guide.

CHRONICLE

St. Clairsville, O.

AUG 15 1934

THE ~~COLORED~~ VOTE

What is the answer to the question—"Why has the colored vote deserted the ranks of their friends—The Republicans?"

Democrats point proudly to this fact—explaining that "Old prejudices born of the Civil War have disappeared.

We do not, however, believe this to be the case.

Old prejudices are not soon forgotten as is PROVEN BY THE ALMOST FANATICAL LOYALTY TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF EVERY SOUTHERN STATE WHICH FOUGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO RETAIN SLAVERY. Only in the "Democratic states of the South, does the lynching of negroes go unpunished.

These people are solidly Democratic—despite their conservative tendencies. In the North it is different. The Northernor votes as a rule according to what he thinks is right for the Nation.

In the South—all is Bitterness!

And yet the Democratic Party has to depend on this section to "PUT IT OVER."

What can we expect from such a party?

PASADENA, CAL.
NEWS STAR

AUG 22 1934

COLORED DEMOCRAT MEETING ARRANGED

County Leaders to Gather at Brookside Sunday

Henry J. Smith, president of the Colored Democratic Club of Pasadena and of the Co-ordinating Negro Democratic Clubs of Los Angeles County, today announced a picnic at Brookside Park next Sunday. Every Negro Democratic leader in the county has been invited to be present. Attorney Willis O. Tyler will represent George Creel, Walter L. Lawson will represent Justus S. Wardell, Mr. Smith will represent Dr. Z. T. Malaby, Attorney Clarence A. Jones will represent John S McGroarty and Miss Phidella Holloway will represent James S. O'Connor.

Other Negro leaders including John W. Fowler, Emery V. Crain, Miss Theodora V. Jones, E. T. Ellsworth, Dan Shaw, Baron Lawson, Dr. T. M. Howard, Dr. Bert L. Boswell, Dr. Howard Allen, Dr. P. P. Cobbs, Dr. H. T. Daily and others have been invited

Negro Democratic candidates for the Assembly in the Sixty-Second District will be the guest of the Colored Democratic Club of Pasadena. They are Fred C. Williams, Dr. John A. Somerville, Sam Baumann, Sidney P. Dones and Augustus Hawkins. This will be the first time all the Negro Democratic leaders in the county have ever gotten together at one meeting.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

AUG 26 1934

A number of Democrats met at the home of ~~County Committeeman~~ Benjamin F. Butler, 1710 Fulton st., and mapped out plans to aid James J. Sexton in defense of his district leadership and all the designees named by the regular organization. Mrs. Mamie J. Hall, also a member of the county committee and leader of the colored women Democrats in the Fifth, and Walter R. Lofton, chairman of the publicity committee of the county, colored organization, will assist. They will seek to get out a 100 per cent. vote in the primaries.

CHARLSTON, W. VA.
MAIL

SEP 15 1934

Negro Democrats Will Convene at Courthouse

The Negro Democratic club was to hold a rally at the courthouse on Saturday afternoon at which Bishop T. C. Glashen, of Beckley; Dr. T. S. Bamfield, of Logan, and D. W. Ambrose, of Huntington, were expected to speak. All Democratic candidates have been invited to attend the meeting.

James M. Mason, III, was to give the address of welcome and Dr. J. D. Gibson, of Logan, the response.

Political-1934

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
COURIER

OCT 13 1934

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

The Morgan County Colored Democratic Club met at the home of Richard Harris, 404 Lurton street last night, with more than 65 persons in attendance.

John R. Dunn, president of the club, spoke on the New Deal and also endorsed the Horner administration.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
PRESS
Reporter

OCT 17 1934

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO MEET

The White Plains Colored Democratic Club will meet at 8:30 o'clock Friday evening at Democratic Headquarters, 192 Martine Avenue. Some of the Democratic nominees will speak. The newly drawn Platform of the all colored voters will be read. All colored voters regardless of party affiliation are invited to attend.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 16 1934

Van Noort Praises Roosevelt Aims

Congressional Candidate Says F. D. Averts National Disaster; Many Meetings

Characterizing President Roosevelt as a "fire chief" who has stepped into conquer a 'fire' which has threatened the nation with disaster, Dr. Frank J. Van Noort, Democratic candidate for congress, last night addressed members of the Charles V. Duffy league.

He took his cue from a speech by a Republican candidate for assembly, who inferred that the President was merely doing his duty in taking the steps he had. In refusing this argument. Dr Van Noort said:

"If you have no case, abuse the other side, is an old axiom among lawyers and that seems to be the policy to be adopted by the Old Guard in an effort to give my opponent his seventh term in office.

"The speaker for the congressman found nothing in the record of the Roosevelt administration to praise. The Democratic party is bragging, he told his audience, and then he explained that 'It did no more than its sworn duty, the same as it is the duty of a fireman to go to a fire.'

"Well, I will admit that there was a fire when Roosevelt was sworn into office, and it was a fire that threatened grave disaster. It was a fire that threatened the financial structure of the nation. It was a fire that threatened the industrial structure of the nation, a fire that had been smouldering for a long time with a helpless fire department in Washington before President Roosevelt responded to the alarm.

"The facts concerning that fire and the work that has been carried on for two years to extinguish it are of vital interest to every man and woman in this country. In this campaign they are told about it from one end of the country to another. I have been telling something about them in this congressional district, but I have only begun and I have done no "bragging" unless we are to believe that telling the truth about economic conditions and what has been done to improve them is bragging.

"I am asking the people of the eighth Congressional district to send me to the next congress to help put out the smouldering embers and build on a new structure that will be fireproof.

"But the spokesman for the Old Guard goes a step further. He says we are "capitalizing on the unfortunate victims of the times." In other words, President Roosevelt and his aides should remain silent when to tell truths the public should know interferes in any way with their attempts to slide back into office.

"No man in American history has worked harder or accomplished more in two years to save the nation in time of peace than President Roosevelt and only politicians of the Old Guard will accuse him of dragging when he tells the people of this country:

"From the bottom of my heart I believe that this country of ours is entering upon a time of great gain for 120,000,000 human beings and not a prosperity for the top of the pyramid alone."

SALTZMAN WAGES ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Lawyer Edward H. Saltzman Democratic candidate for Alderman of the Fourth ward, is waging an active campaign. He is carrying his pledge of service to all the organizations and citizens of the ward. Mr. Saltzman was the guest speaker at a giant rally given by the Civic Democratic league. Mr. Saltzman was enthusiastically received.

Later, that same evening, Mr. Saltzman addressed the Passaic County Negro Democratic league and sounded the key note of the evening when he stated that he pledged himself for a new deal for the colored people of the Fourth ward.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Saltzman and Dr. Frank Van Noort were the guest speakers at the Lithuanian Democratic club. Both were splendidly received and were assured of complete support of the organization.

ERIE, PA.
TIMES

OCT 27 1934

COLORED VOTERS HEAR DEM LEADERS

A large meeting of colored voters was held Friday night in the court house in the interests of the Democratic ticket.

Mayor James P. Rossiter, Attorney J. S. Jiuliante, Edward Rosenzweig and E. F. Smith were the principal speakers.

They expressed satisfaction with the large registration among colored voters and urged them to greater efforts on election day.

Cartersville, Ga., News
November 1, 1934

Negro Working For Democrats

Out in Mississippi there is a negro named Sylvester Harris. He once telephoned President Roosevelt, and asked the chief executive to help save his home. F. D. R. got busy and soon a remedy arrived. Now Sylvester feels he owes something to the President, so he has gone there to help out in the fight being waged upon Oscar DePriest, the only negro member of Congress. "Certn'y I'se a Democrat," said Sylvester, "and Mistuh Roosevelt done me a turn and now I'se goin' to he'p. All I got to do is tell the folks what happened. Ain't no Republican President ever done what Mistuh Roosevelt done." If he gets his story over, there will be no DePriest in Congress next term. That is as certain as anything can be here stated.

THE NEGRO AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Returns from northern, eastern, western and southern states, following the election of last week, indicate the selection of Negroes for positions ranging from congressman to constable, and include state senatorships, members of legislatures and justices-of-the-peace. The state of North Carolina even, for the first time in its history, finds two Negroes chosen justices-of-the-peace, at Durham, under the nominations as given them by the Democratic party.

Such a state of affairs will have a telling effect in the way of drawing Negroes into the folds of the Democratic party, and try however hard as they may, leaders of Republicanism will have to offer more than the reminder that "Abaham Lincoln freed the Negro slaves," to retain the votes of the race which has heretofore enabled them to hold the choicest offices of our nation.

The situation offers just another example of "action is what is needed." Time and time again, Negroes have been nominated by Republicans for public office and after the leaders of the ticket rode into office on the strength of the party having "nominated" a Negro, the racial group awoke on the morning after the election only to find that he had only been used as the "scapegoat."

With Mitchell, of Illinois; Richardson, of Indiana; Watkins, of North Carolina, and numerous others having sailed into office under the flag of Democracy, the members of that party, without question, have issued an invitation to the Negro voter for support, that savors of a marked degree of earnestness.

Democracy Marches On

Gary American

America Tuesday showed the world and her own disgruntled that she was satisfied with Franklin D. Roosevelt and his administration. The nation not only demonstrated confidence in his ability thus far but even gave him greater power by sending to Congress an overwhelming majority of New Dealers who are rabidly sympathetic with his ideals. Opponents of the administration went down for the most part to inglorious defeat. 11-9-34

In Chcago Arthur W. Mitchell a comparatively newcomer to the Windy City political scene, rode into office on the high tide of democratic sentiment Oscar DePriest, republican incumbent since 1928, lost out. It is hoped that during his tenure of office Mitchell will accredit himself with an eye to the peculiar distinction enjoyed by the only Negro in congress.

Gary American

Lake county showed itself likewise to be in perfect accord with the New Deal. The voter knows his friend. The moneyed interests may control employment, but on election day John D. Rockefeller and John Jones may mark just one ballot each.

That the Negroes of Gary defected in amazing numbers to the Democratic banner cannot be denied That their support was instrumental and essential for his election has been publicly acknowledged in this issue of The American by no less a person than Mayor-elect Barney Clayton himself. The figures this year represent a 31 per cent gain by the democrats in the Negro section over former years.

The American congratulates the winners and is happy if its influence aided the cause of Roosevelt and his party. The American asks only that Negroes of Gary be given a square deal commensurate with other racial groups and the part they played in the election.

Louisville, Ky., American
November 17, 1934

THE NEGRO VOTE BREAKS AWAY.

Louisville is not the only place in the country where the Negroes have deserted the Republican Party, and in many other parts of the country the desertion has become noticeable. Discussing this fact, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says:

"For the first time in history, a Negro Democrat has been elected to Congress. He is Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, and he succeeds in office Oscar DePriest, another Negro. In Oklahoma, the town of Boley, entirely populated by Negroes, deserted the Republican party Tuesday and gave a plurality to all Democratic candidates. In St. Louis, Thomas C. Hennings, Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Eleventh Missouri District, whose population is 40 to 45 per cent Negro. St. Clair County has elected to the Illinois Legislature Dr. A. H. Smith of East St. Louis, the first Negro Democrat to sit in that body.

"These and other examples that might be cited show that the historic adherence of Negroes to the party of Abraham Lincoln has been gravely shaken. The Negro vote has formed a source of support that G. O. P. leaders could always count on in advance. That this condition did not minister to the best interests of Negroes has been vainly preached by many intelligent members of the race. That the Democratic and Republican parties of today bear little resemblance to the same parties in the '60s has likewise been a futile argument.

"Now, it seems, modern Negroes, responding to education, are beginning to vote with discrimination. Many of them have joined the great and growing army of independent voters, who give constant allegiance to neither of the great parties but decide between them in the light of men and issues. The change from the day when the Negro vote went blindly to one party is a salutary thing for the Negroes—and for all the political parties, including the Republican. as well."

Louisville, Ky., Irish American
November 24, 1934

NEGRO BOLT SPREADS TO PENNSYLVANIA.

It was remarked in these columns last week that the wholesale bolt of the Negro voters from the Republican Party to the Democrats was noted in other places besides Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and cities in Oklahoma showing the effects of a desertion by Negro voters from the G. O. P. standard. The worst was yet to come as the Sunday Transcript, 87-year old paper of Philadelphia, reports that the surprising defeat of Senator Reed and other Republicans in Pennsylvania is attributed to the change of the Negro voters from Republican to Democrat. The Transcript says that new Negro leaders have convinced Negro voters that they should not be swayed by the trick of the Republicans, running Abe Lincoln as a candidate since '61. When Pennsylvania drops out of the Republican fold and the Negroes bolt wholesale from the ranks it is dark days indeed for the G. O. P.

Race Issue Enters Campaign As Echo of Former Years

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON—As an echo of a former day, when no election campaign was complete without the Negro becoming an issue, there came into the just closed campaign the color question. It was introduced into the 1934 congressional campaign when Senator Hastings of Delaware, co-chairman of the Republican congressional committee and Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi (Democrat) engaged in a controversy.

Representative Rankin had been speaking for the Democratic ticket in Delaware. Senator Hastings addressed this question to him, among others: "And finally, may I inquire whether distinguished New Dealers like yourself advocate that we disfranchise the Negro in this state by following the course that has been effectively pursued for this purpose in the state of Mississippi?"

Republican Worried

The Republican worry over the growing number of Negro Democrats was regarded as the reason Senator Hastings popped his question at the southern Democrat. Many of the colored candidates in various states were Democrats.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS SCIMITAR

DEC 1 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS WILL MEET MONDAY

A meeting of negro Democrats will be held Monday at 8 p.m. at the W. A. Hart undertaking parlors, 306 S. Fourth.

The meeting has been called by Hart and W. R. Fairley.

"The name of our organization is the 'Roosevelt New Deal Negro Democratic Club,'" they say. "It shouldn't be confused with another Negro Democratic club with a name almost like it."

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER

NOV 26 1934

Good "Ole Marster"

A private letter from New Jersey tells us the colored people are joining Democratic clubs. A colored Democrat has been elected to congress from Chicago, and in South Carolina negroes abstained from voting the Republican ticket November 6. "Uncle Sam" is now a Democrat and in giving out food and other relief he is behaving in some degree after the manner of "Ole Marster" in the 1860's.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

NEGRO DEMO VOTE INCREASES 31 PER CENT

Gary American 11-9-34

Threats Fail to Stop Defection Old G O P Leaders are Repudiated

BY THE OBSEDVER

Polling the strongest vote ever recorded in the Gary centra district, Lake Co. democrats swept on to one of the greatest an most decisive victories ever registered here at the polls Tuesday. At least 31 per cent more Negroes voted for standard bearers o the party of Roosevelt than have ever before gone democratic i this normally republican stronghold.

One of the significant features of the polling was the showing of colored candidates. On the democratic party, Negro office seekers got strong support and led the ticket. Robert L. Stanton, East Chicago, dentist succeeded himself in the state legislature runing in the No. 2 position on the ticket. Robert Anderson was named to the city council of Gary over Wilbur Hardaway the republican incumbent, and also ran second.

On the other hand, the three republicans ran far behind. Milo Murray was snowed under in the assembly fight. Only 12 candidates sought the nine assembly posts and Hardaway ran 11th with Bill Burrus an ex-alderman and big gun for the republicans out south standing 12th and on the bottom.

Results of the vote show Gary with every prospect for an unusually high class council. Eight of the nine aldermen are well known business men of long standing in this community. Anderson, Hardaway's successor, is a product of Gary, having finished the public schools here and studied at the University of Michigan.

Robert Knotts the city-clerk, is the son of the Steel City's first mayor, Tom Knotts.

Barney Clayon, the newly elected mayor, expressed his thanks for the support shown him by all the people of Gary and by the colored in particular in a statement given The American.

Mr. Clayton will cooperate with the best people of the city, he stated, and will particularly recognize all groups that played a part in the election. Negroes aided him tremendously, he said, and had he not received the colored vote he would have been an "also-ran.' He pledged throughout the campaign to give more recognition to colored than they had formerly received.

The democratic victory demonstrated, among other things, that the present leaders of the republican party have been discarded by this section as a whole. The old time, hat in hand hutsling politician in the G. O. P. ranks is through. They were relegated to the ash heap Tuesday by thorough thinking Americans who have grown tired of the yoke.

Since the party of Roosevelt was returned the victors, nobody now will have to "leave town" because of republican wrath. No plan is brewing to run the workers who made such boasts from this section but they will be shown that the better element in Gary will work harder to make the city a better place in which to live.

HARRISBURG, PA
NEWS

NOV 2 1934

EARLE SPEAKER AT NEGRO RALLY

Approximately 3000 Negroes, who filled the Chestnut Street Auditorium to capacity, last night heard George H. Earle, Democratic nominee for Governor, and Thomas A. Logue, Democratic nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and many Negro speakers of the State, who argued in favor of the principles of the Democratic party and pleaded for the support of candidates pledged to carry out the program of recovery as outlined by President Roosevelt.

A parade through the Negro section of the city, led by a band and accompanied by flares and banners and winding up at the Chestnut Street Hall, preceded the rally. The parade lasted for nearly two hours.

Earle and Logue, accompanied by Mrs. Earle, hurried here from Pottsville, where they spoke last night. They arrived here about 11 o'clock and were loudly received as they took the platform to address the audience. An ovation followed Earle's declaration that opportunities in the State government will be shared equally, regardless of race, creed or color under a Democratic administration. Logue repeated his adherence to the Democratic platform and the program of social legislation that it offers. Mrs. Earle confined her remarks to an expression of appreciation.

Prior to the arrival of Earle and his party, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller sister of Joseph F. Guffey, Democratic nominee for United States Senator drew rounds of applause as she criticized the Republican regime and called for the support of a Democratic government "for the people."

"Gifford Pinchot's administration dare not stand an audit," she charged. "Schnader has had information for eighteen months of fraud and corruption in the State Highway Department, but he did not proceed to prosecute, because he wanted to keep it as a club over Pinchot's head during the election.

The Negro speakers urged the colored voters to disregard the plea of the Republicans for the support of the party of Abraham Lincoln.

"For the first time in many long years, the Negro is awake to the fact that Lincoln is not on the ticket this year," Joseph Rainey, Philadelphia said, and Judge Edward Henry, Negro magistrate in Philadelphia, added later that "if Abraham Lincoln had lived today, he would not have subscribed to the principles and doctrines of the Republican Party, which caters to the privileged few and ignores the welfare of the ordinary man."

Predicts Big Majority

Judge Henry predicted that the Democrats will carry Philadelphia by 125,000, urging that the political future of the Negro lies with the Democratic Party.

Mrs. Rainey, a school teacher in Philadelphnia, attacked the educational disregard of the Negro by the Republican administration, and W. Justin Carter, Jr., this city, urged that this is a fight for economic emancipation as much as the Civil War was a fight for physical emancipation.

Among the speakers were also Dr. Lewis King, of the Gettysburg CCC, and Paul F. Jones, Pittsburgh. Forrest Mercer, Democratic candidate for Congress from Dauphin, Cumberland and Lebanon counties, also addressed the audience. George Potts, local Democratic Negro leader, presided.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
COURIER

OCT 30 1934

SPEAKER URGES NEGRO LOYALTY TO DEMOCRATS

Negroes want to prove that they can be as loyal to the Democratic party as they were to the Republican party, if the Democratic party remains true to them, Attorney William Bruce, of Sangmon county, told a gathering of negroes at the Morgan county court house last night in espousing the cause of the Democratic party.

Negroes are not looking for any special favors he declared, but they are seeking the right to earn an honest, earnest, lawful and sufficient living, the same as persons in other races are being permitted to obtain from government positions. The time has passed, he said, when the promises of jobs as janitors will be sufficient to obtain negro votes.

Schools have trained members of his race, he said, for positions as stenographers, deputy sheriffs, deputy clerks, and assistant attorneys. The speaker challenged the right to give all of these positions to members of other races.

Business men do not hesitate to take money from colored people in trade, he continued, and white men have fraternized with the colored race during elections but the association ends there. The colored race has not received due consideration, he said.

Harvey Brinkman was chairman of the meeting, and closed with a stirring appeal to support the Democratic candidates for county offices.

EVANSVILLE, IND.
JOURNAL

OCT 30 1934

DEMO PARTY IS NOT FOR NEGRO, ATTORNEY SAYS

Simmons Declares Race Should Be for G. O. P.

Herbert Hoover's defeat in 1932 was 'a scandal of the world," Colonel Roscoe Conklin Simmons, Chicago Negro attorney and orator, declared Wednesday night at a republican rally at the Agoga tabernacle.

He asserted that had Hoover been re-elected president "our troubles would have been behind us."

"The nation today is not fighting a depression, but rather a deception in government," Simmons declared. "What Roosevelt is attempting can not be done under the constitution. You say now the democratic party is attempting to enslave, to regiment you. They always have. I have suffered under the heavy chains of their slavery."

Party of Principles

He said the republican party "which rescued the Negro race from slavery," will save the whole nation "from this regimentation."

"The republican party is a party of principles," he declared, "founded to destroy the two last vestiges of barbarism, slavery and bigotry, while the democratic party is a party of policies, an organism of opportunity.

"The democratic party was born to put chains on you and me!"

Addressing members of his own race, who composed about half the audience, Simmons said the democratic party was "born in original sin and has never been converted."

He said that throughout the South today, where the democratic party is in power, the Negro race is still held down by the white race.

In many states, he said, the ballot is denied the Negro.

Praises Robinson

"And then they ask you to vote the straight democratic ticket," he summed up. "If I am not good enough to vote the democratic ticket in Texas I am too good to vote it in Indiana."

Simmons praised Senator Arthur R. Robinson, referring to him as "the only man in the senate who can worry Roosevelt."

Other darts directed at the democratic party:

"Any man who votes the democratic ticket should be examined by a sanity commission, and any Negro who votes democratic should be committed to the asylum without examination.

"You are not opposed to the republican party, you are just mad at it.

"The democrats are giving away republican money.

"All the great men of the nation have been republicans.

"Hoover was a man of great intellect. One thought of his would

Democratic.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

NEGRO DEMO VOTE INCREASES 31 PER CENT

Gary American 11-9-34

Threats Fail to Stop Defection Old G O P Leaders are Repudiated

BY THE OBSEDVER

Polling the strongest vote ever recorded in the Gary centre district, Lake Co. democrats swept on to one of the greatest and most decisive victories ever registered here at the polls Tuesday. At least 31 per cent more Negroes voted for standard bearers of the party of Roosevelt than have ever before gone democratic in this normally republican stronghold.

Gary

One of the significant features of the polling was the showing of colored candidates. On the democratic party, Negro office seekers got strong support and led the ticket. Robert L. Stanton, East Chicago, dentist succeeded himself in the state legislature runing in the No. 2 position on the ticket. Robert Anderson was named to the city council of Gary over Wilbur Hardaway the republican incumbent, and also ran second.

On the other hand, the three republicans ran far behind. Milo Murray was snowed under in the assembly fight. Only 12 candidates sought the nine assembly posts and Hardaway ran 11th with Bill Burrus an ex-alderman and big gun for the republicans out south standing 12th and on the bottom.

Results of the vote show Gary with every prospect for an unusually high class council. Eight of the nine aldermen are well known business men of long standing in this community. Anderson, Hardaway's successor, is a product of Gary, having finished the public schools here and studied at the University of Michigan.

Robert Knotts the city-clerk, is the son of the Steel City's first mayor, Tom Knotts.

Barney Clayon, the newly elected mayor, expressed his thanks for the support shown him by all the people of Gary and by the colored in particular in a statement given The American.

Mr. Clayton will cooperate with the best people of the city, he stated, and will particularly recognize all groups that played a part in the election. Negroes aided him tremendously, he said, and had he not received the colored vote he would have been an "also-ran.' He pledged throughout the campaign to give more recognition to colored than they had formerly received.

The democratic victory demonstrated, among other things, that the present leaders of the republican party have been discarded by this section as a whole. The old time, hat in hand hutsling politician in the G. O. P. ranks is through. They were relegated to the ash heap Tuesday by thorough thinking Americans who have grown tired of the yoke.

Since the party of Roosevelt was returned the victors, nobody now will have to "leave town" because of republican wrath. No plan is brewing to run the workers who made such boasts from this section but they will be shown that the better element in Gary will work harder to make the city a better place in which to live.

HARRISBURG, PA
NEWS

NOV 2 1934

EARLE SPEAKER AT NEGRO RALLY

Approximately 3000 Negroes, who filled the Chestnut Street Auditorium to capacity, last night heard George H. Earle, Democratic nominee for Governor, and Thomas A. Logue, Democratic nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and many Negro speakers of the State, who argued in favor of the principles of the Democratic party and pleaded for the support of candidates pledged to carry out the program of recovery as outlined by President Roosevelt.

A parade through the Negro section of the city, led by a band and accompanied by flares and banners and winding up at the Chestnut Street Hall, preceded the rally. The parade lasted for nearly two hours.

Earle and Logue, accompanied by Mrs. Earle, hurried here from Pottsville, where they spoke last night. They arrived here about 11 o'clock and were loudly received as they took the platform to address the audience. An ovation followed Earle's declaration that opportunities in the State government will be shared equally, regardless of race, creed or color under a Democratic administration. Logue repeated his adherence to the Democratic platform and the program of social legislation that it offers. Mrs. Earle confined her remarks to an expression of appreciation.

Prior to the arrival of Earle and his party, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller sister of Joseph F. Guffey, Democratic nominee for United States Senator drew rounds of applause as she criticized the Republican regime and called for the support of a Democratic government "for the people."

"Gifford Pinchot's administration dare not stand an audit," she charged. "Schnader has had information for eighteen months of fraud and corruption in the State Highway Department, but he did not proceed to prosecute, because he wanted to keep it as a club over Pinchot's head during the election.

The Negro speakers urged the colored voters to disregard the plea of the Republicans for the support of the party of Abraham Lincoln.

"For the first time in many long years, the Negro is awake to the fact that Lincoln is not on the ticket this year," Joseph Rainey, Philadelphia said, and Judge Edward Henry, Negro magistrate in Philadelphia added later that "if Abraham Lincoln had lived today, he would not have subscribed to the principles and doctrines of the Republican Party, which caters to the privileged few and ignores the welfare of the ordinary man."

Predicts Big Majority

Judge Henry predicted that the Democrats will carry Philadelphia by 125,000, urging that the political future of the Negro lies with the Democratic Party.

Mrs. Rainey, a school teacher in Philadelphia, attacked the educational disregard of the Negro by the Republican administration, and W. Justin Carter, Jr., this city, urged that this is a fight for economic emancipation as much as the Civil War was a fight for physical emancipation.

Among the speakers were also Dr. Lewis King, of the Gettysburg CCC, and Paul F. Jones, Pittsburgh. Forrest Mercer, Democratic candidate for Congress from Dauphin, Cumberland and Lebanon counties, also addressed the audience. George Potts, local Democratic Negro leader, presided.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
COURIER

OCT 30 1934

SPEAKER URGES NEGRO LOYALTY TO DEMOCRATS

Negroes want to prove that they can be as loyal to the Democratic party as they were to the Republican party, if the Democratic party remains true to them, Attorney William Bruce, of Sangmon county, told a gathering of negroes at the Morgan county court house last night in espousing the cause of the Democratic party.

Negroes are not looking for any special favors he declared, but they are seeking the right to earn an honest, earnest, lawful and sufficient living, the same as persons in other races are being permitted to obtain from government positions. The time has passed, he said, when the promises of jobs as janitors will be sufficient to obtain negro votes.

Schools have trained members of his race, he said, for positions as stenographers, deputy sheriffs, deputy clerks, and assistant attorneys. The speaker challenged the right to give all of these positions to members of other races.

Business men do not hesitate to take money from colored people in trade, he continued, and white men have fraternized with the colored race during elections but the association ends there. The colored race has not received due consideration, he said.

Harvey Brinkman was chairman of the meeting, and closed with a stirring appeal to support the Democratic candidates for county offices.

EVANSVILLE, IND.
JOURNAL

OCT 30 1934

DEMO PARTY IS NOT FOR NEGRO, ATTORNEY SAYS

Simmons Declares Race Should Be for G. O. P.

Herbert Hoover's defeat in 1932 was 'a scandal of the world," Colonel Roscoe Conklin Simmons, Chicago Negro attorney and orator, declared Wednesday night at a republican rally at the Agoga tabernacle.

He asserted that had Hoover been re-elected president "our troubles would have been behind us."

"The nation today is not fighting a depression, but rather a deception in government," Simmons declared. "What Roosevelt is attempting can not be done under the constitution. You say now the democratic party is attempting to enslave, to regiment you. They always have. I have suffered under the heavy chains of their slavery."

Party of Principles

He said the republican party, "which rescued the Negro race from slavery," will save the whole nation from this regimentation."

"The republican party is a party of principles," he declared, "founded to destroy the two last vestiges of barbarism, slavery and bigotry, while the democratic party is a party of policies, an organism of opportunity.

"The democratic party was born to put chains on you and me!"

Addressing members of his own race, who composed about half the audience, Simmons said the democratic party was "born in original sin and has never been converted."

He said that throughout the South today, where the democratic party is in power, the Negro race is still held down by the white race.

In many states, he said, the ballot is denied the Negro.

Praises Robinson

"And then they ask you to vote the straight democratic ticket," he summed up. "If I am not good enough to vote the democratic ticket in Texas I am too good to vote it in Indiana."

Simmons praised Senator Arthur R. Robinson, referring to him as "the only man in the senate who can worry Roosevelt."

Other darts directed at the democratic party:

"Any man who votes the democratic ticket should be examined by a kill a democrat."

"The democrats are giving away republican money.

"All the great men of the nation have been republicans.

"Hoover was a man of great insanity commission, and any Negro who votes democratic should be committed to the asylum without examination.

"One thought of his would

"You are not opposed to the republican party, you are just mad at it.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE

OCT 28 1934

Negro Democrats Opposed To Poll Tax Amendment

West Virginia Leaders Urge Followers to Vote No Claiming Measure Will Defranchise Thousands of Both Races

Leading Negro Democrats all over the state are opposed to the proposed capitation tax amendment and are urging their people to vote against its ratification on Nov. 6, according to a statement released from the Negro Democratic state campaign headquarters here.

Requires Tax Payment

The statement says the proposed poll tax amendment requiring every male and female of voting age to have paid an annual poll tax of one dollar before being permitted to vote would result in the defranchising of a large number of the electorate of both races, and for that reason is not in favor with political observers.

E. L. Powell, secretary of the Negro Democratic State Executive committee says, "In direct refutation of the propaganda being put out by the Republicans on the stump, our committee backed up by thousands of Negro Democrats throughout the state have expressed our stand in this matter verbally and in print.

No Change Needed

"Republican leaders would have voters believe that the Negro Democratic leaders are urging the support of a measure that will in time be used to defranchise thousands of voters in a frantic effort to influence the Negro labor vote, but we feel that the record of the Democratic party in the state and nation reveals a fairness toward all groups regardless of race so that there is no need for change."

ELMIRA, N. Y.
STAR GAZETTE

OCT 27 1934

200 Hear Speakers Before Negro Club

Nearly 200 attended the second annual mass meeting of the Queen City Negro Democratic Club of Chemung County at Castle Hall, 657 Dickinson Street.

Ralph F. Freeman of Buffalo, financial secretary of the Consolidated Democracy of New York State, was the principal speaker.

Other speakers were: J. Walter Jones of Rochester, state chairman of the Consoldiated Democracy; P. M. Young of Binghamton, secretary; the Rev. Luther B. Lightford of Binghamton, chaplain; Martin T. Purtell, chairman of the Chemung County Democratic Committee; Richard S. Heller, candidate for district attorney; T. Jacob Banfield, state assemblyman; Edward L. Monroe, candidate for county treasurer; Mrs. Rena Rockwell, president of the Women's Democratic Club of Chemung County, and Miss Mary M. Murphy, secretary of the Women's Democratic Club. Mrs. Minnie Floyd presided.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

OCT 30 1934

DEMOCRATS PLAN SIX RALLIES FOR TONIGHT

Democrats will sponsor six rallies at 8 o'clock Tuesday night in the interest of the candidacies of Emmet O'Neal for Congress, James W. Stites for Judge of the Court of Appeals and W. Lawrence Ott for Constable.

Shackelford Miller, Jr., Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Stites are to address the Highland Democratic Club at a meeting at Aurora Hall, Bardstown Road and Deerwood Avenue. They also will speak at St. George's Hall, Twenty-sixth and Oak Streets, under the auspices of the Parkland Democratic Club.

Speakers at a rally at Fifth and Kenton Streets include Judge John B. Brachey, Thomas A. Ballentine, Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Stites.

The Tenth Ward Democratic Club is to meet at 805 South Twenty-third Street. Those on the programme are Lawrence Poston, Frank G. Drewry, Paul Jansen and D. D. House.

Negro Democrats have scheduled two rallies, one at Twenty-ninth and Walnut Streets, where H. A. I. Rosenberg, Mr. Drewry and J. A. Moran will speak. Will Hill is to preside over the meeting. C. Eubank Tucker, J. H. D. Bailey, Robert McGruder, J. A. Moran and Mack T. Adams are to address the other Negro rally at Hancock and Burnett Streets.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
JOURNAL

AUG 10 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS COMING TO CITY FOR CONVENTION

Delegates from all over downstate Illinois were arriving in East St. Louis Friday morning for the convention of Negro Democrats which was scheduled to open in the auditorium of the city hall Friday at 2 p. m.

Bruce Campbell, Democratic state committee chairman, was to be the principal speaker in the evening session of the convention in the city hall auditorium. State, congressional and county candidates were also to appear.

Delegates from East St. Louis include: Raymond Hill, Mrs. Estelle Barnhardt, Dr. A. H. Smith, Mrs. Elnora Johnson, Lish Gully, Mrs. A. B. Gentry, Mrs. A. A. Herron, Mrs. A. Phillips and Elmer Miller, William Gaulkner, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. B. Clay, Mrs. Ida Young, Morris Campbell, Paul Wore, Mrs. M. E. Halbrooks, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, Thomas Hunt, Mrs. A. Petty, Miss Mamie Holiday, Miss Helen Humphrey, George Braddix, Jessie Swanson, Roth Brewer, Richard Hurst, E. J. Hoover, Jessie Gains, Tom Sains, Mrs. Leela Brooks, Mose Allen, Mrs. Lillie Fort, Jessie Criggler, Mrs. W. Samuel, Howard Chandler, Ben Hardy, Alex Huff, H. A. Adams, Mrs. Callia Spelling, John Thomas, Bruce Petty, Mrs. Emma Jourdan, Arthur Jackson, Dewey Shark, Bill Bailey, Mrs. Mary Washington, Eddie Williams, Robert Floyd, Mrs. Annie Williams, Mrs. C. Warfield, Everette Windam, Mrs. J. Smith, Sylvester Peace, John Tucker, Pearl Criggler, Mrs. Alice Austin, Mrs. Joseph White, Mrs. J. Hogan, O. G. Walls, Harry Kaggler, Mrs. L. Bright and John Pickett.

REGISTER

Hannibal Mo.

SEP 15 1934

REFLECTIONS

Editor, Hannibal Register.

ROOSEVELT 1936

Now that the election in Maine is a matter of record, leading newspapers are trying to roason out if the nation will follow Maine and go for the New Deal. The election was of much importance to thinking colored people who are looking forward to the next general election. There has been a very noticable trend of the black vote away from the Republican Party in the last few years, the trend had its start in the cities, and followed to the smaller areas. While it is true that there is a solid south, and that as far as the Negro is concerned, he is deprived of his ballot in those states. But leading Negro democrats take the veiw that by joining the democratic party, influence and friendships among the northern, eastern, and western democrats will in time bring pressure to bear on the democratic party in the south for the benefit of the colored voter. Is it not true that the Negro faces a new day and a new order of things? And in meeting this new day he breaks away from his old political mooring, and embraces the party of Jefferson. The Negro democrat might well be called Political Pioneers, in that they have the courage to embrace a new political faith, all to the end that his race might benefit. So far as the Negro is concerned, neither party is overloaded with angels for his cause. But there should be no fight if we choose either side. As a minority group we must ever be viligant for our right as men, for economic and political advantages within any group in our political parties. Only when our black brother in the south can cast an honest ballot, can we say that we are proud of our political parties. I have faith that the right of the black man in the south under the constitution will yet be recognized. It must come thru the power of one of our major political parties. Since the last days of reconstruction, millions of colored people in the south have been turned away from the voting booths. In this day of the forgotten man, in this age of new things, what party will reccomend that the Negro be given his vote in the south? This is a sixty-year old question. Franklin D. Roosevelt with a record of a great humantarian, has to his credit the National Bank Holiday at a very serious time in our financial troubles, Repeal of Prohibition, Federal housing, Wall St. legislation, and many other measures that might well be called constructive, like all administrations since that of Washington, mistakes will ever be made. But it is the general belief that Mr. Roosevelt is seriously working to bring about National reeovery. The Brain Trust comes in for praise and censure, and so goes the merry wheel of political followers. With both Hoover and Roosevelt in the White House, this recovery business would still be a pretty big Job.

Political - 1934
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO
CAPITAL NEWS

OCT 11 1934

TWO HUNDRED ATTEND NEGRO POLITICAL MEET

About two hundred members of the Cole County Negro Democratic Club attended a meeting of the organization at Washington school last night.

Several democratic candidates appeared at the meeting and made short addresses to the members.

Long Island City, N. Y.
DAILY STAR

OCT 12 1934

Sheridan Is Invited To Negroes' Meeting.

Democratic Leader Sheridan was invited yesterday at Democratic headquarters, Woodside, to attend the representative meeting of the Queens County United Colored Democracy on October 23 at Olympia Hall, 107-50 New York avenue, Jamaica.

The invitation was extended to Mr. Sheridan by Walter E. Reifer of Corona, Robert Lee of the Rockaways and James E. Williams of Jamaica.

Mr. Sheridan was told he will be asked to outline his policies toward Negro Democrats as to recognition, platform, patronage and representation.

"The Democratic candidates will not receive the indorsement of the United Colored Democracy until after the meeting on October 23," Mr. Reifer said.

ARDMORE. OK
DAILY ARDMORE

OCT 11 1934

Negro Demos Rally to Support Marland

The Negro democrats are giving full support to Marland is the opinion voiced by W. E. Mitchell, who has just returned from a trip which carried him to Sand Springs, Tulsa, Haskell, Taft, and Muskogee.

"Many so-called Pine republicans are in much confusion about that large pay-roll which is already past due and they, too, will be on the Marland bandwagon Nov. 6," Mitchell said. J. M. Bryant, Muskogee Baptist preacher, accompanied Mitchell in the search for democratic recruits from these republicans.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
JOURNAL

OCT 13 1934

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

The Morgan County Colored Democratic Club met at the home of Richard Harris, 404 Lurton street last night, with more than 65 persons in attendance.

John R. Dunn, president of the club, spoke on the New Deal and also endorsed the Horner administration.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y
PRESS
Reporter

OCT 11 1934

Colored Democrats To Dance Tonight

Members of the Westchester County Colored Democratic Clubs will hold their first annual dinner dance tonight at the White Tower Lodge, on the Saw Mill River road, near the Bronx River Parkway, just south of Briarcliff. Canute W. Ferrin, chairman of the dance committee, announces that an interesting program has been prepared and an interesting evening should be enjoyed.

It is expected that many of the Democratic candidates for election this fall will attend and be introduced to the guests.

Serving with Mr. Ferrin on the committee are the following: Mrs. R. Toliver, Mrs. Mae Jones, Miss Esther Brown, Mrs. Fanny Watts, Henry Armstead, Addison Johnson, Norman Downs, Edward Smith, Percy Crippen, Frank Bailey, Curtis Ruth, William White, Nathan T. Seeley, Mrs. M. Rogers, Mrs. S. Jackson, Mrs. F. Johnson, Mrs. F. Townes, Miss V. Shurland, J. Baldwin and Stanley Morris.

McALESTER, OKLA
NEWS CAPITAL

OCT 8 1934

Colored Demos Open Offices

Colored democrats have opened headquarters on East Choctaw avenue. Walter Seward, county chairman, has received copies of the congressional records that are available at headquarters to those interested in bill HR8402 or the cotton bill in Vol. 78 No. 68. Bulletins from the editorial sheet of the Black Dispatch by "our own Roscoe Dunjee" are on hand, also.

Real Peril Seen In Red Methods

Advertiser
10-19-34

Organization Best Answer To Communism, Knight Tells Young Democrats

Montgomery Ala.

The specter of Communism should be the chief dread and concern of every loyal Democrat, Thomas E. Knight, Jr. lieutenant governor designate and attorney general, told the first convention of the Alabama State League of Young Democrats here last night.

Democracy, Attorney General Knight declared, has nothing to fear from either Republicanism or Socialism since each seek to supplant the Democrats in power by means of the ballot.

Communism, however, he declared "seeks to achieve its ends by whatever force necessary."

"We must fear," he said, "whether the word is used advisedly or not, the Communist Party when it seeks to overthrow our Government by whatever means it can. This is a party which recognizes no Constitution, nor the sovereignty of any agency of Government, be it Federal or State.

"This is reason enough for the organization of Democracy."

Organization, he said, is the most practical means of combatting assaults upon a system of Government.

Mr. Knight said:

"Of course, I as any other victorious candidate for a Democratic nomination, appear before you with a great deal of pleasure. It is only human that a victor likes to exhibit himself. On the other hand, I am just as confident that my opponent, who is a loyal Democrat, is just as interested in the success of the Democratic Party in the forthcoming General Election as am I.

"I have no fear of the success of our party in November. No one should entertain the slightest doubt of the success of the State ticket. It is highly probable that some persons displeased with the action of the governing body of our party will run as independents. However, the party has always repelled each attack from an independent.

"We are united today in contrast to the split which existed in 1928. We must stay united.

"A great many times I have heard the question asked: Why all this organization in a year which is sure to be Democratic? There are many reasons. At this time, above all times, the Democratic Party must organize.

"I do not particularly like the name 'Young Democrats'—nor am I carried away with an appellation ancient minds and ancient methods. I am not prepossessed with the disregard of any person who has passed the age of eligibility to this organization. We need their advice and the benefit of their experience and there is no reason why those persons who are older than us should not give us the benefit of their experience and of their advice.

"Our goal is a solidified Democracy.

"Our opponent at this time, contrary to that which everyone thinks, is not the Republican Party. They have been rendered impotent by their lackadaisical efforts, when they were in charge of the Government. That party by its favoritism of capitalistic monopolies has lost its hold upon the American people. Neither are the American people endangered by a pushing forward of the efforts and principles of the Socialist Party.

Socialism vs. Communism

"I recently heard in the home, of a friend of mine, of a social occasion, the definition of the difference between Communist and a Socialist, it struck me as apt. His excuse was that the Socialist Party undertook to achieve their ends by use of the ballot. The Communist undertook to achieve their ends by the use of whatever force necessary and by the overthrow of any constitutional impediments any Government may have placed in his way—all advocating a redistribution of wealth.

"We need not fear the Republican Party, neither need we fear the Socialist Party, each of which are at the present time unable to cope with this overwhelming Democratic sentiment.

"We must 'fear,' whether the word is advisedly used or not, the Communist Party, when it seeks to overthrow our Government, by whatever means it can. This is a party which recognizes no Constitution, nor the sovereignty of any agency of Government, be it Federal or be it State.

"This is reason enough for the organization of Democracy.

"The Communist Party and its sympathizers and allies have propagandized America. They are reputed to have sympathy within the ranks of supposedly responsible governmental officials.

"Organization is necessary on the part of the Democrats that we may fill that much needed place in political life, that of a middle ground.

"The Republicans have woefully failed to discharge their duties. The Socialists can never achieve their ends—economic principal will not admit of such an achievement.

"Communists who are today offering candidates for public office can never hope, in a Democratic country to achieve their ends, because we will suppress revolution.

Function of Democrats

"It is a function of all Democrats to organize to suppress any effort to overthrow a constitutional system of government, whether it comes from the failure of the Republican Party to respond to the needs of the people as a whole, or whether it comes from the Communists, who would seek to foster their ideas, which are thoroughly impracticable, by means of force and rebellion.

"We can fight these assaults upon our system of Government, but the most practical way to fight such an assault is by an adoption of the methods of our opponents, that is, by organization with definite design in view.

"I have witnessed probably as flagrant disrespect of the Government of the United States and the principles of the Government, as has any other person in America. I have been engaged in the trial of cases before the Supreme Court of the United States when the police authorities in the City of Washington felt that the safety of counsel depended upon armed protection. I have gone to the forum of that highest tribunal and found 1,000 people without the doors of that sacred place, or one which should be sacred to every American, crowding its entrance, not out of curiosity nor out of legitimate interest in the case to be argued, but as a demonstration calculated to influence that tribunal in its decision. I was informed, at the time, that more 1,700 letters and telegrams reached, from Communist sources, and allied interests, the highest tribunal of the world, the Supreme Court of the United States, importuning that body to decide a case in a certain way. I have been present at our national capitol when our Supreme Court rendered a decision in a case, when there was a mob as pictured in the Literary Digest, offering open rebellion to the awful constabulary of the

people of America.

"This is all disgusting. It is a movement which should be stamped out, by armed force if necessary; preferably by the organization of our party, which can countenance nothing of the sort.

Sop To Some

"It may be probable that some of the malcontents of this country may have been placated by the appointment to bureaucratic positions. But their activities in these positions should be as carefully watched as that of the last emigrant from Russia, or any other Soviet State.

"Of course, everyone cannot agree with everything undertaken by our great President, but everyone has a right to one's idea of the effects of the action of our Chief Executive. Likewise one has a right to criticise them or approve them. It is to be hoped that the President's more thorough study of conditions, than those who disapprove of his policies will inure to a greater benefit.

"It is also necessary that we organize, ever watchful and ever careful, that we have no persons in our organization who do not entertain the principles of our party. I do say that this organization should watch from within as well as guard from without, and no one should be allowed within our organization who is in the same purely for the purpose of boring from within.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
TIMES
OCT 9 1934

Three-Fourths of Negroes Declared Democrats

a Constant Reader.

In The Times of Oct. 5 I note the severe criticism of Benjamin Osborn, who was referred to as the political barometer of the Negro vote simply because Mr Osborn endeavors to prove the disloyalty of the Republican party of today to the Negro race. The criticism of Mr. Osborn is based upon his assertion that the Republican party does not distinguish between the Negro of 1861 and 1934, which is very true.

However, the Negro who makes this assertion often is misunderstood and branded as ungrateful to such great leaders as Lincoln and Washington, but this is not true.

All honor to Lincoln and Washington and Grant and Harrison and scores of other great leaders who made it possible for the Negro to enjoy what he is enjoying today. However the Republican party has outlived its usefulness and become the tool of the rich and aristocratic, while the Negro represents the poor laboring class and the party which Frederick Douglass, that matchless Negro Republican orator of long ago, once referred to as the ship for the Negro.

Now the party has become the haven for the corrupt office seeker and grafter, since the Negro is known to constitute the balance of power in the Republican party, and the shrewd grafter and office seeker falls desperately in love with the Negro overnight and attaches his name to the Republican ballot and becomes a member of all the Negro churches who chance to be simple enough to admit him.

For more than a decade the Negro permitted himself to be used as a tool and if you should trace the ancestors of such grafters after the election nine times out of ten you would find this same man to be the son or grandson of a soldier of the South who fought to keep the Negro enslaved, but while seeking the Negro vote his slogan was "We freed you."

The Negro becomes tired of this same old warmed-over hash, and now you will find that three-fourths of the Negro voters have turned Democratic and they represent the very best class of the Negroes of Indianapolis and elsewhere.

If any one doubts my statement he has only to visit the Walker casino, Indiana avenue and West street, during a Democratic rally and he will be convinced.

The new Negro of 1934 is beginning to think for himself, and instead of following a party which has become obsolete as the Republican party has, he is endeavoring to better his condition by following the grand old Democratic party with that matchless leader in the person of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

ERIE, PA.
TIMES
SEP 27 1934

FORM COMMITTEE

Democrats Organize Negro Welfare Group Here.

Paul and Louis Jones, of Pittsburgh, Negro organizers for the Democratic state committee, formed the Negro Welfare committee of Erie at a meeting held in Pope's hotel Wednesday night.

Thirty representatives of Erie's colored families were present. A mass meeting will be held in the near future when prominent out-of-town colored speakers will be present.

Earl Lawrence was elected temporary chairman of the organization and Mrs. Hattie Cheeks, temporary secretary.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT
OCT 9 1934

Colored Democratic Club Lauds Candidates

Candidates on the Democratic state and local tickets, particularly Congressman Herman P. Kopplemann, Attorney Edward J. Daly, candidate for attorney-general, and Police Commissioner Robert J. Claffey, candidate for State senator, were praised by speakers at a meeting of the Colored Democratic Club, held at 236 Bellevue Street Monday night. President Boce Barlow presided and announced that another meeting will be held next Monday night.

Senator Frederic C. Walcott was criticized by members of the club who spoke. Horace Lee and Ernest Moreland were appointed to prepare talks for the next meeting. The club members discussed prospects of making new voters.

ARDMORE. OKLA
DAILY ARDMOREITE
OCT 5 1934

Negro Democrats in Milo Meeting

Colored folk who are supporters of the democratic ticket and the new deal held a meeting at Milo Thursday night and were addressed by Pearl Prater and W. E. Mitchell, who spoke in behalf of the candidacy of E. W. Marland for governor.

Mitchell said after the meeting a vote of the assembly was taken and all but three of a large audience failed to sign up and pledge support to the democratic nominee.

Mitchell said colored folk of Southern Oklahoma were rallying to the support of Marland and the ranks of those who formerly voted allegiance to the republican party will be slim this fall.

LEADER
Newark O.
SEP 20 1934

Colored Democrats Form Organization

Begin Active Campaign for New Members in Behalf of Party

The Colored Democratic club Monday night elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

F. G. Trumbo, president.
Howard Stevens, vice president.
Eugene Herndon, secretary.
George Weaver, treasurer.
Winslow Williams, chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Williams is starting a vigorous drive for members and for campaign funds.

ERIE, PA.
TIMES
SEP 29 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS WILL MEET FRIDAY

Under the auspices of the Negro Welfare League of Erie, a Democratic meeting will be held in the large court room at the court house Friday night at 8 p. m. when two out-of-town speakers will address the colored voters of the 29th congressional district.

Paul and Louis Jones, Pittsburgh, state Negro organizers for the Democratic party, will be in charge of the meeting. The speakers will be announced later.

READING, PA.
TIMES
SEP 28 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS GIVEN INVITATION

Members of the Colored Democratic club of Reading were urged by representatives of the Labor Defense, at a meeting held Wednesday night at the club's quarters, 107 River st., to attend a mass meeting to be held in this city, October 11.

A committee to represent all Negro organizations in the city will be organized at a meeting at the colored Elks home, 618 Franklin st., and Edgar R. Quarles and Mrs. Eunice Miller were elected to represent the club thereon.

The Rev. J. A. Crump presided at the meeting and E. D. Hamilton, president, outlined the work the club is undertaking. Addresses were made by W. Justin Carter, attorney; Quarles, B. W. Dismond and Edgar A. Still.

Dancing followed the meeting, with music by Blake's orchestra. Several hundred persons attended

The Negro Democracy

There are many evidences, from widely separated sections of the country to show that Negroes have gone into the Democratic Party to stay. The latest indication comes in the form of the 1934 Democratic Red Book, published by the Negro Democratic State Executive Committee of West Virginia. It pictures an accomplished program of progress for Negroes under Democratic rule, unheard of under Republican administrations.

A few samples are these: Negro State Board of Education ("only one in the world," say the Red Book); five Negro Assistant County Superintendents of public instruction; a Negro member of the Barber Board; a Negro engineer in the Highway Department; a Negro as Safety Engineer in the Compensation Department, ("the first of its calibre in our State and Nation," says the Red Book).

Most significant are the traditions which the Negro Democracy of West Virginia would build for itself, the first and fifth of which we quote as follows: "1. We shall pay our way, not beg it." "5. Negro Democrats must use their politics for health, for protection of liberty, for education, for social well-being and the like. Assuredly we must teach our people to use it for a broader instrument than that of merely getting a job and holding a job."

READING, PA.
EAGLE
NOV 1 1934

LOCAL NEGRO DEMOS TAKE PART IN RALLY

A Negro rally, to be held tonight in Harrisburg, will be attended by members of the Negro Democratic clubs of Reading, who will leave Front and Washington streets in two busses at 4 p. m.

E. D. Hamilton will be in charge of the caravan. Speakers at the affair in Harrisburg will include Robert L. Vam, Assistant Attorney General; Judge Edward W. Henry and W. Justin Carter, sr., of Harrisburg. On Monday night the Democratic Colored Club will hold a meeting at 107 River street.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation - Democratic -

The Negro DEMOCRATIC FORUM

Sponsored by the Negro Democrats of Iowa

DECISION 8

As the campaign draws to a close we may look back and reflect that this year the contest has been different in many respects to previous years. To begin with, there was practically one issue, the New Deal. Candidates were either for or against it and that simplified the matter for the voter to decide. The Republican party had no platform and nothing to offer in place of what we already have. President Roosevelt, though pleased with his NRA venture, still sees its flaws and is busily engaged in correcting whatever mistakes that have been made, even to changing its administrative head. He realizes that nothing man has ever done has been perfect, and he is prone to error, but it is his duty to strive for perfection. Strict party lines have almost been entirely abolished and leads one to the belief that we are about to witness the birth of one or more major political parties or perhaps the doing away of the present method of selecting our government officials. Both old parties and the system are antiquated. Perhaps the New Deal will also bring out of the chaos a new order of politics. Even though this is not a presidential year, Roosevelt is by far the greatest single issue throughout the states where there are to be held fall elections. The people have confidence in a man who sees his mistakes and immediately strives to correct them.

Now to Mr. Simmons. He related to Texas and that Ozzie Simmons had to come to Iowa to play football. Ohat I don't deny, and furthermore when he finishes, I bet my life to a dime with a hole in it that Ozzie will have to go back to Texas to coach football, too. Why is that? And this is Iowa.

"ANSWER ME, REPUBLICANS."

I know girls that finish Drake and Iowa university with master's degrees and then go into some person's kitchen and cook. But they don't do it in Texas. Why is that? **I want the Republicans to answer me.** I know a Negro that OWNS a $90,000 home in San Antonio, Texas, and employs five servants, two of which are chauffeurs. But he doesn't vote in the primaries in Texas. Now name me a Negro that has EVEN a chauffeur in Iowa, not saying anything about the $90,000 home. When you get off the train in Houston, Texas, you can see twenty-five taxis standing there with Negro chauffeurs ready to take you to a hotel as fine as any in Iowa. What I mean is that the cabs and hotels are owned by Negroes, too. But what will you see when you get off the train in the capitol city of Iowa? Why is all this? I want the Republicans to answer me.

Then Mr. Simmons jumped over to Mississippi and about the Negro's voting status there. Do you remember a few years ago when the bankers' convention was held here? And a Negro from Mississippi stood up in St. Paul church and told about his bank in Mississippi and how many there were working in it, and how satisfied he felt when he was here knowing that business was being taken care of all right? Now tell me how many Negroes have as small a thing as BANK ACCOUNTS here in Iowa, not saying anything about the bank? I wish the Republicans would answer some of these questions. But they don't vote in Mississippi though. Sometimes I think the Negro votes too much, especially when he votes wrong all the time. While we are making so much ado over voting (70 YEARS BEHIND TIME), the Negro in Texas and Mississippi is building fine homes, hotels, office buildings, meeting halls, cafes and operating banks and many other businesses. Mr. Simmons mentioned about DePriest and how he has fought for the Negro in congress. As far as I have been able to find out, and I admit that is very little, Mr. DePriest made more ado over ONE NEGRO not being able to eat in the White House cafe than he did over millions in Chicago, where his home is, not having ANYTHING to eat and nowhere to eat it if they did have something to eat. Instead of grieving over what the Negroes in Texas and Mississippi can or can't do, suppose we figure out a way to feed, clothe and shelter the Iowa Negroes this winter that is not far off. In other words, before we go next door and tell Mrs. Jones her house is dirty, "LET'S CLEAN UP OUR OWN HOUSE."

W. Lawrence Oliver.

COLUMBIA, PA.
NEWS

OCT 12

COLORED DEMOCRAT CLUB PLANS RALLY

The Colored Democratic Club of Columbia will hold its first political rally tonight at 8 o'clock on the third floor of Bittner hall, North Fourth street. Negroes of Lancaster, Marietta and other points will attend.

County Chairman Albert Fritz, Quarryville, will head a delegation of county Democrats including a number of candidates. The principal speakers will be H. Justin Carter, esq., Harrisburg and Paul I. Gifford, also of the Capitol city.

Local Colored Democrats have arranged the meeting in conjunction with H. P. Shreiner, local Dersocratic leader

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 14 1934

DEMOCRATS USE ROOSEVELT ISSUE IN CITY CAMPAIGN

Republican Leaders Hold to Previous Policy of Not Criticising the Administration's Head.

The personal popularity of President Roosevelt continues to provide the offensive impetus and the defensive bulwark of the Democratic City Committee's campaign for local candidates, and Republicans, who were counseled by their leaders not to "try to beat Roosevelt" at the beginning of the primary campaign, have shown little inclination to depart from that policy in spite of recent criticism of the administration by some Eastern Democrats.

"Complete the recovery program" is the slogan of the Democratic City Committee. It was adopted after former Circuit Attorney Lawrence McDaniel, chairman of the Speakers' Committee, returned from a speaking tour in Wisconsin and reported the slogan there was 'Don't bite the hand that's feeding you."

Congressman John J. Cochran, candidate for re-election in the Thirteenth District, at a recent meeting advised Democratic speakers to tell their audiences that the next Congress must provide more relief, that only a Congress sympathetic with the President can be depended upon for imperative appropriations and that success or defeat of the local ticket would be interpreted as an indorsement or repudiation of Roosevelt.

Writes Letter to G. O. P. Nominee

These points were made use of yesterday in a letter McDaniel wrote former Congressman L. C. Dyer, Republican nominee for Congress in the Eleventh District. McDaniel expressed indignation when he received one of the personal letters and a batch of campaign cards with which Dyer has been showering Democrats and Republicans alike.

McDaniel characterized the sending of the letters to Democrats as "offensive," referring to Dyer's statements: "While I am a candidate on the Republican ticket, I will appreciate the votes of Democrats. I am not a partisan. I will vote for good legislation whether it is recommended by a Republican or a Democratic President."

"Your record in Congress shows you have at all times been a most bitter partisan, voting along party lines on all measures in Congress," McDaniel wrote.

Particularly anxious to beat Dyer, the Democratic board of strategy has arranged that its next city-wide meeting be held in the Eleventh District for the particular benefit of the Democratic Congressional nominee, Thomas C. Hennings Jr. The meeting will be Wednesday night at Old Concordia Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue.

Cochran will speak tomorrow night at a meeting of the First Ward Democratic Organization at 1208 West Florissant avenue. Eighth Ward Democrats will meet tomorrow night at St. Joseph's Croatian Hall, Twelfth and Russell boulevard, and the Sixth Ward organization at 1126A Pine street. Tuesday night the Twenty-eighth Ward Regular Democratic Organization will meet at 5920 Delmar boulevard.

Republican Meetings.

The National Young People's Bible Congress, Negro group, will hear Republican candidates this afternoon at Poro College, St. Ferdinand and Pendelton avenues.

The Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Boosters' Club will meet at 5759 Manchester avenue tomorrow night at 8 o'clock and at the same time Sixth Ward Negro Republicans will meet at Pythian Hall, 211 North Cardinal avenue.

Dyer, Cleveland A. Newton and George W. Strodtman, Republican candidates for Congress from the three St. Louis districts, will speak Tuesday at North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets. The meeting is for Republican voters in the First, Second, Third, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-seventh Wards.

Newton, John Schmoll and Harry P. Rosecan will address the Thirteenth Ward Republicans Tuesday at Remley's Hall, 5015 Gravois avenue.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y
ADVANCE

OCT 17

500 NEGRO WOMEN AID DEMOCRATS

Colored Democracy Forms Auxiliary to Support Fetherston's Candidates

Democratic candidates, the so-called Fetherston ticket, will receive the support of a group of approximately 500 Negro women voters, recently organized in conjunction with the Richmond Borough Colored Democracy, Inc., it was announced today.

The new group, the Women's Auxiliary of the Colored Democracy, has been in the process of organization during the past two weeks. It is composed to a great extent of members of a similar Negro women's group that worked last year as an auxiliary to the Regular Democratic Organization.

The auxiliary has been re-organized this year by Miss Nettie Carter and Mrs. Margaret Harris. One of its first acts, according to Miss Carter, was to vote support of the Fetherston ticket.

Miss Carter is president of the auxiliary, Mrs. Mabel Ashford is vice-president, Mrs. Catherine Robinson, secretary, and Mrs. Harris, treasurer. The directors are Mrs. Mary Dixon, Mrs. Esther Godfrey, Mrs. Margaret Warren, Mrs. Estelle Freeman and Mrs. Lottie Roberts.

The auxiliary now has more than 400 members, it was announced, and expects to pass the 500 mark before the election campaign closes.

Although an auxiliary of the Colored Democracy, the group will operate and carry on its campaign independently. This was arranged Monday night when its officers conferred with the Colored Democracy's advisory board, of which William Lambert is chairman, at Miss Carter's home, 12 St. Julien place, Tompkinsville.

The women also have conferred with former Judge William T. Fetherston, who promised them his assistance and co-operation.

The auxiliary will start its campaign at a mass meeting of Negro women to be held within the next two weeks. The exact date and place for the meeting has not been arranged.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
NEWS TIMES

OCT 16 1934

FORM CENTRAL COLORED GROUP

Democratic Bodies Join In Montgomery for Mayor Club.

Seventy-five district and precinct chairmen and workers of the Colored Senior Men's Democratic club and the Young Colored Men's Democratic club met Monday afternoon at their headquarters, 123 N. Birdsell st., and formed a centralized campaign unit known as the Montgomery for Mayor club.

J. Chester Allen was named president, Otha Lee Hill, vice president and LeRoy Fingers, secretary. The officers represent the east, west and south sides of the city.

Present Talks

Talks at the meeting were made by the Rev. R. W. Alexander, Ernest Harris, Al Haynes and Mr. Allen.

Monday night a meeting of the workers and voters in the Eighth precinct of the Fourth district was held at the home of Henry Davis, 1039 Talbot st., under the auspices of the Fourth District Montgomery for Mayor club, which was organized three weeks ago by Jesse Dickerson, 723 N. Frances st., a former Republican.

Talks were made by City Judge George N. Beamer, who discussed the national issues of the campaign and Mr. Allen, who declared the Roosevelt administration was doing more for southern negroes than any other national administration.

Aid to Negroes

Mr. Allen pointed to the steps being taken at Atlanta, Ga., to eliminate slums. He showed that the FERA program in the south is establishing 20 nursery training schools for Negro children. He also pointed to the 59 per cent increase in the enrollment this year at the A. T. college, Raleigh, N. C.

A precinct meeting was held Monday night at 124 S. Iowa st. which was addressed by Arthur Scheer, Democratic candidate for the county council, F. Douglas Coker and Deputy Prosecutor Seymour Weisberger.

A Democratic rally will be held Tuesday night at 1519 W. Washington ave., and another at 428 S. Laurel st.

Logan, W. Va. Democrat
October 8, 1934

Democratic Negro Group Organized

S. Brady Briggs of Hinton In Charge of State Headquarters Established at Charleston

Organization for activities of the democratic Negroes of the state was completed at Charleston late last week with the announcement from Robert G. Kelly, chairman of the Democratic State Executive committee, of the appointment of S. Brady Briggs Hinton, as executive vice-chairman in charge of Negro Democratic headquarters.

Mr. Kelly in announcing the appointment said, "indications from all over the state and particularly from counties with large Negro populations, are that Negroes are declaring their intentions of supporting the democratic party in appreciation of the recognition given their race by the national and state administrations. They are not only registering as democrats by the tens of thousands but are talking democracy on the streets, in the mines and in their homes."

Mr. Kelly also announced the appointment of F. G. Blackman, Bluefield, as chairman of the Speakers' bureau for the Negro Democratic headquarters located in Charleston and Dave S. Ware who was named director of field work.

Mrs. A. P. Hairston of Williamson, has been named secretary; L. G. Smith of Huntington, treasurer; A. B. Grasty of Yukon assistant treasurer and R. T. Joran as publicity director.

With the completion of the Negro Democratic organization at state headquarters plans are now being made for a gigantic opening of the campaign next week featured by the annual Kump State Dinner.

NEWARK, N. J
NEWS
OCT 11 1934

Dr. Lloyd Granger, Democratic assembly nominee, gave talks last night before the Orange Colored Democratic Club at 316 Main street, that city, and the Sixth Ward Colored Democratic Association, 172 South Orange avenue, Newark.

Lantern
Muskogee, Okla
OCT 6 1934

WORKING FOR MARLAND

The publicity man for the Muskogee county democratic organization and directing publicity in the Lantern, official organ of Negro democrats of the state, C. G. Lowe, was in Tulsa last week contacting Julius Tyler, Tom Gentry, John Bush, P. A. Chappelle, A. McHunt and other leaders in the Marland camps. They are for the local county setup as approved by the Oklahoma City headquarters. This makes a strong working force and is showing results. Mr. Marland, in a speech to his "bronze" leaders there recently stressed the fact that he was especially noticing their activities and would catalog the results. Thus Negroes in thickly settled precincts are not to "tell Mr. Marland" of the hard and loyal work they did for him unless their precincts show up in the county November 6th. Thus we wonder how the Negroes from districts with Negro ~~voters~~ are going to "reckon" who do not show results of leadership and followers.

Lantern
Muskogee, Okla
OCT 6 1934

YOUNG NEGRO DEMOCRATS

And who are they? Calling themselves unconnected democrats or a voters league and holding themselves out for a price. Such untrained minds are lending the Negro to that political grave the Negro found himself in following the Civil war. Both parties became tired watching and trying to keep ignorant men in line and disfranchisement was the best thing for all concerned. It is not a far step back to the time when a Negro vote could be bought for a small price. Then when the time came to deliver, the Negro either failed to "deliver" as promised or he failed to show up, having again traded his vote to both parties and thought he was smart enough to get away with it. Both parties became tired looking for the purchased voter and put him out of the game.

Remember the man who had the votes in his pocket to deliver, recently.

LEADER
Newark - O.
OCT 4 1934

Colored Democrats Hold Pep Meetings

G. F. Trumbo, president of the Negro Democratic club, has instructed the chairman of the executive committee to held pep meetings in every ward in the city during the next four weeks.

Those who are unable to attend are to be contacted personally by some member of the committee.

Winslow Williams, chairman of the executive committee, states that owing to the outstanding character of each candidate, and his qualifications for the particular office he seeks, makes it very easy to vote a straight Democratic ticket.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.
NEWS
OCT 15 1934

COLORED DEMOCRATIC VOTERS HOLD MEETING

An overflow of colored citizens jammed Democratic headquarters in Madison avenue, Friday night to hear a program of addresses on the issues of the current campaign with Dr. J. LeRoy Baxter, former Republican assemblyman of Essex County delivering the principal talk. Colored citizens from all parts of Middlesex county attended the meeting.

Other speakers were the various county candidates, Henry Robinson and Moses Thompson, of New Brunswick; J. L. Jordan, of Elizabeth; and several from this city. Eugene Sewell, of this city, presided at the meeting

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
OCT 12 1934

Steuben Members Hear Democrats At Open Meeting

Johann Von Kalb Unit Given Platform On Which Candidates Run

Democratic candidates had the opportunity last night to present their views at the first of two "Candidates' nights" sponsored by the members of the Johann Von Kalb unit of the Steuben society before a large audience at Steuben hall. On October 25 the Republican candidates will be given the same opportunity.

Mrs. Augusta V. Schneible acted as chairman, and during the course of the meeting urged members of the society to oppose the proposed referendum for additional county park funds.

Before introducing the Democratic candidates for office Mrs. Schneible, introduced several members of the society including William A. Merz, Passaic county park commissioner; Dr. Charles L. Ritter board of adjustment commissioner; Dr. Frederick H. Ulrich, chairman of District Council No. 1 of Passaic county; Commander Rudolph Keilmann, of the German-Austrian War veterans' association; William F. Zeigler, president of the Von Kalb Home association; Carl Schleif president of the Passaic County Steuben Citizens' league.

The first speaker was Dr. Andrew F. McBride, who briefly told of his interest in clean politics and good government which in his opinion was placed before the voters of this county and nation by the Democratic candidates. Dr. McBride was sure that the Democratic ticket today was capable of serving the voters four square.

William L. Dill, Jr., son of the gubernatorial candidate for governor followed Dr. McBride speaking on behalf of his father quoting his public record as suitable to serve as the state's leading official. Mr. Dill, Jr., also spoke briefly on the "New Deal" which his father, if elected, will try and uphold.

Dr. Frank J. Van Noort, candidate for congress spoke of the new deal policies of President Roosevelt and declared if elected will do his best to assist and uphold the national recovery plan instituted by the President.

"When the 1934 congressional campaign opened the leaders of the Old Guard decided that they must have an issue and after many conferences it was decided to attack the President mainly on the ground extravagance, but they offered no plan of their own to feed the hungry, to give employment to the idle, to save the nation's financial structure and to save the country from financial and industrial disaster," he said.

"I will not attempt to go into the details of what has been accomplished. I will merely state, without fear of contradiction that there has been a great increase in business within one year and that millions of men are employed who a year ago were idle."

Louis C. Stengel, candidate for county clerk announced that he would serve the public to the best of his ability and carry out the program of economy inaugurated by the Democratic board of freeholders.

"Our President has shown the voters that women play an important part in government and are capable and I ask you to consider the record of the Democratic office-holders and candidates and if you like them return them to serve you," said Mrs. Anna Gilmore, candidate for assembly.

Anthony V. Gross, Passaic's representative on the freeholder ticket briefly told of the work accomplished by Democratic legislation and asked that the entire Democratic ticket be elected.

Dr. Leo V. Becker, Willard L. De Yoe, and Harry Behrman, candidates for freeholder spoke of their economy record as members of the board of freeholders and as a reward for faithful service to the taxpayers requested that they be re-elected. All three candidates promised to continue a clean, honest, efficient, economic county government if elected.

Walter J. Hunziker, candidate for assembly spoke of financing of relief through the various taxes proposed, of temporary measures pending, and the work towards this end by the assembly of which he is a member and is seeking re-election on his record.

At the conclusion of the speaking program the chairman thanked the members and friends who had come to hear the candidates. Pretzels and beer were served to the audience following the various talks.

A Republican candidates night will be held at Steuben hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, when all Republican candidates will be given a chance to speak on their qualifications for office. The Pinedale Trio entertained with vocal selections during the evening.

The committee follows: Mrs. Augusta V. Schneible, Paterson; Mrs. Augusta Wimmershoff, Haledon; August Walters, Passaic; George Herrmann, Paterson; Adolf Grossgebauer, Hawthorne; William Pritz, Paterson; Richard Postma, Paterson; Adam Metz, Totowa Borough; Gustav Drews, Garfield; William R. Schneible, Paterson.

Democratic candidates for office in Passaic county spent a busy evening last night delivering addresses at nine meetings in various sections of the county.

Tax Receiver Walter J. Hunziker, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Duffy league auxiliary, in 9 Smith street and he criticised speakers who have made numerous statements about the supposed shortcomings of Democratic officials in the county.

Dr. Frank J. Van Noort was the main speaker at the rally of the Fourth Ward Democratic club held in the party headquarters in 91 Broadway.

Aldermanic candidate Edward Saltzmann was also a speaker at this rally which was largely attended.

MURNER SPEAKS IN ELEVENTH WARD

James J. Murner, former county chairman and at the present time the secretary of the County Board of Taxation was one of the speakers at the rally of the Eleventh Ward Democratic club held in 444 Twenty-first avenue.

Mr. Murner urged that the members of the organization get out on the firing line and prove to the skeptics that democracy today is far stronger than it has ever been in the past.

Other speakers at this meeting which was well attended were Assemblyman Harry Schoen, Freeholder Augustus King, and Assemblyman Hunziker.

COLORED VOTERS MEET TONIGHT

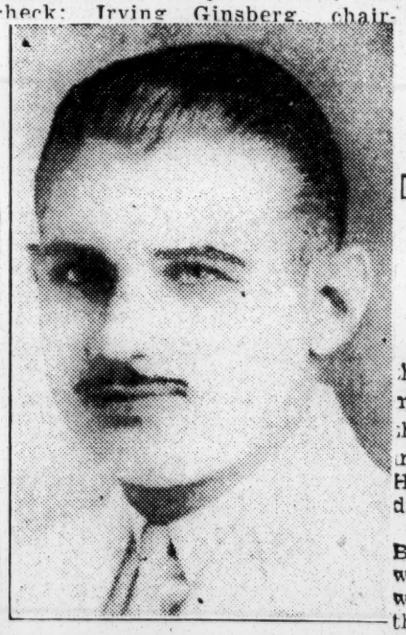
A Democratic rally of colored voters will be held at 91 Broadway Duffy's League, this evening at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Passaic County Negro Democratic League and the Dill for Governor Colored Clubs of 1 Arch street and 20 Straight street, Paterson. The principal speaker of the evening will be the Honorable William L. Dill, gubernatorial candidate and Dr. Frank J. Van Noort, candidate for congress. The work done for negroes by the present Republican senator and congressman will be told by Dr. John D. Brooks of Newark.

CIVIC DEMOCRATS TO RALLY TONIGT

Final arrangements were made today, by General Chairman Harold Kane, for the Democratic rally to be held at the Civic Democratic league's headquarters, 77-12 avenue this evening. The building has been fittingly decorated and refreshments prepared.

President Ralph Pabian was assured today of the personal appearances of all the Democratic candidates including William L. Dill. Honorary Chairman Samuel J. Grobart is expected to introduce the candidates to the audience. An orchestra under the direction of Mr. Kane will furnish splendid music for dancing.

The committees appointed by Mr. Kane are as follows: Reception, Theodore D. Rosenberg, chairman, chairman; Marcus Mandelbaum, Ralph Pabian; hat check: Irving Ginsberg, chairman; Jack Kutner; Jack Kadish; bar, Harry Poubian, chairman; Harold Seradyzk; Harry Shapiro; tickets, Ben Lassman chairman, Hy Selick; Henry Berman; assisting Mr. Kane on the social commitee are Harry Poubian, William Ackerman Jack Kadish, Harold Seradzky Irving Ginsberg and Ben Lassman.



HAROLD KANE

Admission to the rally is free and the public is invited to attend.

ROOSEVELT CLUB TO HOLD DANCE

A dance will be held tomorrow evening by the F. D. Roosevelt Democratic and Social club at the club's headquarters, 57 Arch street.

The committee in charge follows: Andrew Rooney, honorary chairman; Hyman Cohn, chairman; William Ticheuer, assistant chairman; Joseph S. Riley Thomas Swankie, Mrs. William Ticheuer, in charge of refreshments; Mrs. H. Rooney, Mrs P. Nicholas, John Miller, Malton Hall, Mrs. S. Miller.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL
OCT 16 1934

SEARCY URGES TAX CURB IN BUFFALO TALK

Declares Democrats Halt Vast Assessments In Cook County.

State Senator Earl B. Searcy was the principal speaker at a Republican meeting held last night at Buffalo, the first of a series of rural gatherings to be held during the campaign. H. C. Garvey presided and the candidates were presented.

While Republicans were active at Buffalo, candidates and party workers were busy in the headquarters on the west side of Lincoln square. Issues of the campaign were discussed and activity for getting out the vote at the polls in November was considered.

In his address at Buffalo, Senator Searcy urged tax limitation and

charged that the Democratic organization had prevented the assessment of vast properties in Cook county.

Advocates Curb On Taxes.

"Public officials either stand or fall on their records. Results, not ballyhoo, count. Republicans are for tax limitation," Searcy said. "Personally I have advocated this for years. We will curb tax-spending in no other way. I was against the so-called Skarda law, which sets up tax receiverships over the property of distressed taxpayers. A Cook county Tammany however, jammed it through. That law should be repealed.

"If bi-partisan Tammany control has been so fine for Cook county, why is it that Cook county and her subdivisions today are over a billion dollars in debt? The answer is that this same Tammany has ravaged and ruined the county. Cold figures tell the story. Easy verification can be had. No one has to take my word for it.

"Why is it that not over one-fourth of the property in Cook county has ever been brought to light by assessors for taxing purposes? Because the Tammany system there has thrived on 'protection' and maladministration.

Opposes Discrimination.

"The next legislature will face reapportionment, which as the population now stands, would give Cook county 52 per cent of the legislature. Then would follow the proposal to cancel the $30,000,000 which Cook owes in back taxes to Illinois—their share of which Sangamon, Morgan and all other downstate counties have long since paid. I'm against such a discrimination, have always been against it, and will continue to fight it, if re-elected.

"As regards farm matters, we shall take our orders from farmers and farm groups of this community. If their interests tally with what is going on at Washington, well and good If not, the judgment of our own agricultural people will prevail."

"Elect the entire Republican ticke in Sangamon county" was the plea of Attorney Herman Cohn, in an address before committeemen in the headquarters. "If Sangamon and every other county in the state elected its Republican candidates there can be no doubt as to the result in the entire state."

Urge Straight Ballots.

Cohn said that Republicans are in the majority in Sangamon and expressed the opinion they would return to the party fold in November, "after being on a short vacation."

George Coutrakon was chairman of the meeting. W. R. Von Tobel discussed party issues and urged the voting of the straight ballot.

Attorney Roger Chapin is scheduled to make the principal address at a mass meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at the high school at Dawson. Residents of Buffalo Hart also will attend The candidates will be presented and numbers will be furnished by the Capitol City Four.

A meeting for colored voters will be held tonight in the headquarters. Dr. S. A. Ware will be chairman. The speakers will be Attorney Charles Rice, Dr. J. I. Ford and the candidates.

The first of a series of schoolhouse meetings will begin tomorrow night at the Converse school, 1427 North Eighth street. Attorney J. H. Weiner will be chairman, and Attorney John P. Snigg will be the speaker. The candidates will attend.

DEMOCRAT

Logan, W. Va

OCT 11 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRAT

CAMPAIGN CHIEF TO VISIT LOGAN

Dave S. Ware Will Include Trip to This Section Next Monday In Speaking Tour of State

With the November election less than one month away, Dave S. Ware, campaign director of the Negro Democratic state executive committee has announced his itinerary for a whirlwind speaking tour and field activities in the state for the remainder of the month of October, and which will include a visit by him to Logan on next Monday, October 15, when he will confer with democratic leaders and possibly address a mass meeting of colored voters on issues of the campaign.

Ware spent the forepart of this week in McDowell, Mercer and Kanawha counties, and following his visit here next Monday he will go to Mingo, Wyoming, Raleigh and Fayette counties, and the week following he will spend in the northern part of the state.

Kump State Dinner

Mr. Ware also announces that all plans are completed for making the annual Kump State Dinner to be held under th auspices of the Negro Democratic organization of the state at the Garnet high school, Charleston, tomorrow (Friday) night one of the biggest events of its kind ever held in West Virginia. Hundreds of prominent men and women of both races have signified their intentions of attending according to Dr. C. F. Hopson chairman of the committee on arrangements, and indications are that last year's attendance will be almost doubled.

Rush D. Holt, democratic nominee for the United States senate, Governor Kump, high administration officials and nominees on the democratic ticket for various offices all over the state, will be among those present and participate in the speaking program. Dr. William G. Thompson, of Kansas City, Mo., recorder of deeds in Washington, D. C., will be the guest speaker representing the national administration. Dr. E. L. Younge, of Welch, will serve as toastmaster.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 12 1934

Democrats At Steuben Meeting

Set Forth Their Views On Political Issues Of Campaign

The first of the two candidates' nights sponsored by the members of Johann Von Kalb unit of the Steuben Society of America was held last night at Steuben hall, with the Democratic candidates expressing their platforms before a large attendance.

During the course of the speaking program Mrs. Augusta V. Schneible, who acted as chairman, urged the members to go out and vote against the $200,000 referendum which is expected to be placed on the ballot. Mrs. Schneible stated that the society had voted to oppose the referendum and will put before the public a bitter fight to defeat the referendum. "While the members of the Steuben society like the parks, at this time it is not opportune to ask for such an amount, it would be far better to give this amount to needy families at this time, but if better times come and we find it necessary we may consider the matter," said Mrs Schneible, speaking on the referendum.

Before introducing the Democratic candidates for office Mrs. Schneible, introduced several members of the society including William A. Merz, Passaic county park commissioner; Dr. Charles L. Ritter, board of adjustment commissioner; Dr. Frederick H. Ulrich, chairman of District Council No. 1 of Passaic county; Commander Rudolph Kellnann, of the German-Austrian War Veterans' association; William E. Zeigler, president of the Von Kalb Home association; Carl Schleif, president of the Passaic County Steuben Citizens' league.

The first speaker was Dr. Andrew F. McBride, who briefly told of his interest in clean politics and good government which in his opinion was placed before the voters of this county and nation by the Democratic candidates. Dr. McBride was sure that the Democratic ticket today was capable of serving the voters four square.

William L. Dill, Jr., son of the gubernatorial candidate for governor followed Dr. McBride speaking on behalf of his father quoting his public record as suitable to serve as the state's leading official. Mr Dill, Jr., also spoke briefly on the "New Deal" which his father, if elected, will try and uphold.

Dr. Frank J. Van Noort, candidate for congress spoke of the new deal policies of President Roosevelt and declared if elected will do his best to assist and uphold the national recovery plan instituted by the President.

Louis C. Stengel, candidate for county clerk announced that he would serve the public to the best of his ability and carry out the program of economy inaugurated by the Democratic board of freeholders.

"Our President has shown the voters that women play an important part in government and are capable and I ask you to consider the record of the Democratic officeholders and candidates and if you like them return them to serve you," said Mrs. Anna Gilmore, candidate for assembly.

Anthony V. Gross, Passaic's representative on the freeholder ticket briefly told of the work accomplished by Democratic legislation and asked that the entire Democratic ticket be elected.

Dr. Leo V. Becker, Willard L. Dayoe, and Harry Behrman, candidates for freeholder spoke of their economy record as members of the board of freeholders and as a reward for faithful service to the taxpayers requested that they be re-elected. All three candidates promised to continue a clean, honest efficient, economic county government if elected.

Walter J. Hunziker, candidate for assembly spoke of financing of relief through the various taxes proposed, of temporary measures pending, and the work towards this end by the assembly of which he is a member and is seeking re-election on his record.

At the conclusion of the speaking program the chairman thanked the members and friends who had come to hear the candidates. Pretzels and beer were served to the audience following the various talks.

A Republican candidates night will be held at Steuben hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, when all Republican candidates will be given a chance to speak on their qualifications for office. The Pinedale Trio entertained with vocal selections during the evening.

The committee follows: Mrs. Augusta V. Schneible, Paterson; Mrs. Augusta Wimmershoff, Haledon; August Walters; Passaic; George Herrmann, Paterson; Adolf Grossgebauer, Hawthorne; William Pritz, Paterson; Richard Postma, Paterson; Adam Metz, Totowa Borough; Gustav Drews, Garfield; William R. Schneible, Paterson.

Democratic candidates for office in Passaic county spent a busy evening last night delivering addresses at nine meetings in various sections of the county.

Tax Receiver Walter J. Hunziker, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Duffy league auxiliary, in 9 Smith street and he criticised speakers who have made numerous statements about the supposed shortcomings of Democratic officials in the county.

Dr. Frank J. Van Noort was the main speaker at the rally of the Fourth Ward Democratic club held in the party headquarters in 91 Broadway.

Aldermanic candidate Edward Saltzmann was also a speaker at this rally which was largely attended.

Murner in Eleventh Ward

James J. Murner, former county chairman and at the present time the secretary of the County Board of Taxation was one of the speakers at the rally of the Eleventh Ward Democratic club held in 444 Twenty-first avenue.

Mr. Murner urged that the members of the organization get out on the firing line and prove to the skeptics that democracy today is far stronger than it has ever been in the past.

Other speakers at this meeting which was well attended were Assemblyman Harry Schoen. Freeholder Augustus King, and Assemblyman Hunziker.

A Democratic rally of colored voters will be held at 91 Broadway Duffy's League, this evening at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Passaic County Negro Democratic League and the ~~Dill for Governor~~ Colored Clubs of 1 Arch street and 20 Straight street, Paterson. The principal speaker of the evening will be the Honorable William L. Dill gubernatorial candidate and Dr. Frank J. Van Noort, candidate for congress. The work done for negroes by the present Republican senator and congressman will be told by Dr. John D. Brooks of Newark

Democratic.

Political - 1934
Party Affiliation.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

OCT 15 1934

PATRONAGE QUESTIONED

The Queens Colored Democracy today asked James C. Sheridan, Queens Democratic leader, to answer whether Negro voters would be discriminated against when patronage is doled out. He was asked to address the group at 107-50 New York boulevard. Oct. 23.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

OCT 12 1934

DEMO COLORED WOMEN'S CLUB HOLDS ELECTION

The following officers have been elected by the Colored Women's Democratic Club:

Mrs. Oscar Moore, president; Miss Ethel Stewart, secretary, and Mrs. Eugene Brown, treasurer. A precinct committee of the following members was appointed: Mrs. Ossie Hassell, Mrs. Helen Brown, Miss Geneva Bard and Miss Odessie Williams.

A meeting will be held Monday at the clubrooms at 216 East North Street.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO
CAPITAL NEWS

OCT 9 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ELECT OFFICERS

Lonnie Brown was elected president of the Cole County Negro Democratic Club, at a recent meeting, with Mrs. Josephine Groves, vice president; Elwood Thomas, secretary; Ludie Walker, assistant secretary; Newt Wiseman, treasurer; James Boone, sergeant at arms; LeRoy Groves, chairman of executive committee.

The club issues an invitation to all Democratic candidates to attend their next meeting at Washington school, on Wednesdy evening, October 10th

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

OCT 16 1934

Negro Democratic Rally Tomorrow

The Progressive Negro Democracy of Hudson County announces a Moore and Dill rally tonight in John O'Connor's Hall, Oak St. and Jackson Av.

Those announced as speakers are Patrick J. Donnelly, Eighth Ward Democratic co-leader; former Judge Myron C. Ernst, former Assemblyman Le Roy Baxter, of Essex; Miss Teresa Sinclair and James Randolph of Jersey City.

PATERSON, N. J
CALL

OCT 15 1934

Dill Colored Club Opens Headquarters

The Dill for Governor Colored club of the First Ward opened their splendid new headquarters at No. 1 Arch street Friday night with a monster rally of colored Democrats of the First Ward. Every available space was occupied and the hall was taxed to capacity.

The principal speakers were Mrs. William L. Dill, wife of the Gubernatorial candidate; Dr. Frank J. Van Noort, candidate for Congress; Mr. Louis Stengel, candidate for County Clerk; Freeholder Harry Behrman; Mr. Charles Saltenberger, candidate for Alderman of the First Ward: Mr. Max Herman; Mr. James Murner, Mr. Walter Hertzberg and others.

Rev. George Bert Riley thanked the members and their ifrends for the splendid initiative and efforts in behalf of the candidacy of Judge William L. Dill.

President Clarence Peete presided and introduced the speakers.

Refreshments were served and entertainment followed.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

OCT 14 1934

Happenings Among The Colored People

By WALTER R. LOFTON

"I am 80 years old and still going strong and I never felt better," said "Chief" Wesley L. Young, the veteran county leader of the colored Democrats of Kings County, when interviewed by the writer at his home, 207 Butler st., this week. Mr. Young, who does not look like he has passed the three score and ten by ten years from all indications is good for many more years. He is the oldest living colored Democrat in the city if not in the country for he has been an enrolled Democrat ever since he made his home in Brooklyn over 50 years ago, after retiring from the Navy. He has lived in South Brooklyn all of that time. He entered politics as a Democrat and was one of the aides of J. Morrisey Gray who is still living and also about 80 years old. Mr. Young has been county leader of the colored Democrats for 25 years. He defeated Oscar W. Fulcher who was then the county leader and the first colored man to serve as an inspector in the Water Department. Fulcher is now executive secretary of the county organization. Mr. Young is a native of Charleston, S. C. He has withstood many attempts to supplant him and with the death of the late John H. McCooey many of his opponents said he "was through," but the recent triumvirate headed by Public Administrator Kelly recognized him and now Mr. Kelly, who is the county leader, also recognizes Mr. Young's leadership.

* * *

A non-partisan mass meeting will be held at the Ralph Ave. A. M. E. Church, 250 Ralph ave., Monday night, Oct. 15. Candidates of the two major parties have been invited to speak. Dr. S. J. Corrothers pastor of the church and chairman of the committee in charge of the meeting, states that the purpose of the meeting is to see and hear the candidates and learn their attitude on the colored voter. Thus the committee will be in a position to endorse those men regardless of party, who from their record is friendly towards the colored man and woman. Dr. Corrothers will deliver the principal address. His topic will be "Negro Rights, or His Declaration of Independence." A fine musical program has been arranged for the occasion.

SPRINGIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

OCT 7 1934

INDIANA MAN TALKS TODAY ON POLITICS

Democrats to Have Rally in North Eighth Street Masonic Hall

Colored democrats will hold a rally at 1:30 p.m. today in the Masonic hall on North Eighth street, with delegations present from other downstate cities.

Henry J. Richardson, colored state representative from Indiana, will be the principal speaker. His subject will be "The New Political Philosophy of the Negro".

The program will include music and singing. Free lunch and refreshments will be served.

Dr. A. H. Smith of East St. Louis, candidate for state representative, is scheduled to make a short address. Louis M. Moore, representating the state central committee, will be introduced by Dr. Robert Beverly, president of the Downstate Democratic league. Democratic county and district candidates also will be introduced.

Bruce to Preside

Attorney William Bruce of this city, an official of the league, will be master of ceremonies.

Participating in the program will be a number of colored democratic leaders from various downstate counties.

Herschel White, chairman of the speaker reception committee, has arranged for a pilgrimage to Lincoln's tomb, where a wreath will be placed by Mr. Richardson. A number of prominent citizens have been invited to join in the pilgrimage.

Democrats cooperating in the staging of the rally include: Clarence Holmes, president of the Sangamon County Colored Voters' league; Herschel White, president of the East End Democratic club; Harry Hawkins, of the county treasurer's office; Luther Perry, William Bruce, Dr. Beverly, Negro health superintendent in the state department of health; Carl H. Pickett, Edward White, William Marshall, W. George, A. Morris Williams, Charles W. Tinsley, James Douglas, W. L. Smith, secretary of the Downstate Democratic league; Albert A. Draper, affiliated with each of the democratic organizations as secretary and stenographer, and organizer of the Young Colored Jeffersonians.

Given Federal Jobs

According to a statement issued by the colored democrats, the following important appointments have been given Negroes at Washington: Eugene Kinkle Jones, adviser on Negro affairs to the secretary of commerce; Lawrence Oxley, adviser to the secretary of labor; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, adviser on Negro education, U. S. division of education; Forrester B Washington, special Negro adviser in the FERA; Prof. H. A. Hunt, farm and credit administration, department of agriculture; Earl B. Moses economic analyst, FERA; William Hastie, assistant solicitor, department of the interior; Theophilus M Mann, PWA attorney; Dr. Willis J Thompkins, recorder of deeds, District of Columbia; Robert L. Vann special assistant attorney general; Dr. Robert Weaver, first assistant to the adviser to the secretary of the interior on Negro affairs; Victor Cools, economic specialist, subsistance homestead, department of the interior; John P. Murchison, economic specialist, subsistance homesteads, department of the interior.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

OCT 14 1934

Negroes Hear Talk By Democrat Chief

J. Walter Jones, chairman of Consolidated Democracy of New York, Friday night addressed members of the Third Ward Negro Women's Democratic Club in their headquarters, Clarissa and Adams Streets.

He congratulated Negro voters in the Rochester area for party support and urged them to preserve an individualistic viewpoint toward their conception of politics.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES
OCT 14 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS WILL HEAR MOORE

The Colored Democratic Club of Trenton will hold a mass meeting Thursday night at the Colored Elks home on Fowler Street.

Governor A. Harry Moore, candidate for the United States Senate and William L. Dill, candidate for Governor, and all Democratic nominees for Mercer County offices will speak. Dr. Leroy Morris, president of the club, will preside at the meeting.

BRONX HOME NEWS
OCT 21 1934

Colored Democratic Club Holds Rally at Clubrooms

The first of a series of Democratic rallies was held the other night by the Bronx County Colored Democracy, 1121 Union Ave. The meeting was in charge of Lindsey Armstrong.

The next rally will be held at the clubrooms on Tuesday night, Oct. 30. The principal speakers scheduled are former City Chamberlain Charles A. Buckley, candidate for Congress in the 23d C. D., and Assemblyman Samuel Weisman, candidate for re-election in the Fourth A. D.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
QUEENS COUNTY NEWS
OCT 16 1934

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The resolution expressed the desire of the Colored Clubs of Queens to hear Mr. Sheridan's views as to "the policy of the Democratic Party in Queens toward the rightful recognition of the Colored Democracy in the matter of patronage and representation in those districts where they form a considerable and significant part of the community."

Copies of the resolution have been sent to Mr. Sheridan by a committee composed of James E. Williams, of the Pontier Democratic Club of Jamaica; William E. L. Reifer, Progressive Democratic Club of Corona, and Robert Lee Leland Avenue Democratic Club Far Rockaway.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND
NEWS
OCT 12 1934

COLORED VOTERS TO MEET TONIGHT

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Robert Lee Anderson, candidate for councilman at Gary, and State Representative Robert Stanton, Lake county, will provide the oratory for the meeting. 2 The Red Apple quartet also is expected to present a short program of vocal numbers.

Mr. Graves spoke last night before 500 ex-service men at Gary. He told his listeners that any colored person who voted the straight Republican ticket ought to be committed to an insane asylum without examination.

Dr. King S. Jones also spoke briefly at the meeting together with a group of Gary candidates.

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NEWS
OCT 17 1934

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Big Rally Arranged for Casey Hall on October 25th

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The meeting will be opened by Mr. Wallen, who will then introduce the Rev. David Riley, chairman of the Passaic County Democratic Club, of Paterson, who will preside.

Speakers in addition to Mr. Johnson, who is chairman of the Essex County Colored Democratic League, will be Robert J. Neilley, vice-chairman of the Passaic County Democratic Committee, and candidates running on the party's ticket.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the rally consists of James Harris Wilkinson, B. Coffey, William Bresson, Mrs. Irene Slappery, William Glover, Mrs. Martha Wallen, Samuel Tucker, Irley Jackson, John Houston, Miss Wally De Groot, Mrs. James Harris, Edward Twitty, Mrs. Cora Marshall, Celiley Nevis, Everett Collins, Roland Garner, Clarence Marshall, Mrs. Gertrude Jackson, Mrs. A. Collins, Arthur Fields, Raymond De Groot, Dallis Dickens, Mrs. Olga Balor, Henry Blake, Mrs. Lena De Groot, Richard Epps, Hassel Dansel, George Broun, Mrs. M. Wilson, Mrs. Ruth Schenkes, William Slappery, Henry Jackson, Vernal Millegan, Thomas Schenkes, Bert Collins, John Wallen and James E. Broun.

Dancing and refreshments will follow the rally.

READING, PA.
TIMES
SEP 27 1934

URGES ALL NEGROES TO SUPPORT DEMOS

Harrisburg Man Addresses Political Club

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Potts urged all Negroes to vote the straight Democratic ticket, declaring that George Earle, Democratic candidate for governor, was a "true friend of the Negro" and a descendant of abolitionists. Potts also declared that the Democratic platform stands for a new deal for the Negro, and that Negroes "may expect in the near future larger and fuller opportunities."

Plans for a Democratic mass meeting some time next week were announced. The Rev. Marshall L. Shepeard, Philadelphia, Democratic candidate for the general assembly will be the chief speaker. No definite date has yet been set.

W. Justin Carter, jr., Reading attorney and president of the club, was in charge of the meeting. While in the city Potts met Assistant District Attorney Dawson Muth, Democratic county chairman.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
OCT 12 1934

RALLY OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR DEMOCRATS

Emmet O'Neal In Race for Congress; James Stites for Appellate Court.

ADMINISTRATION BACKED

Speakers At Meet See Coming Election As 'New Deal Referendum.'

Sounding the keynote of the forthcoming election as a "New Deal referendum," Democratic speakers addressing a rally at the Memorial Auditorium Thursday night formally opened the campaign of Emmet O'Neal, nominee for Congress, and James W. Stites, for the Court of Appeals. The audience filled the auditorium and crowded the street outside where loudspeakers were installed.

Pledging his allegiance to the Administration programme, Mr. O'Neal asserted, "I do not read President Roosevelt's character to mean he expects a rubber-stamp Congressman," and added. "Should I be elected, it would be a part of my work to see that the geographic location of Kentucky did not cause unjust discrimination, and use my time and efforts to serve my country and my district according to my best judgment and the dictates of my conscience."

Mr. Stites denied charges that phases of the New Deal are unconstitutional. Self-preservation, he said, "is an elementary right of sovereignty. The right of a sovereign government to protect itself from disintegration is axiomatic."

Wilson W. Wyatt, campaign chairman, interpreted "the outpouring of the crowds" at the rally as "a token of victory." He urged party workers to "make the victory decisive," and predicted the election of Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Stites by majorities of 10,000 each. He urged the election of H. Lawrence Ott, nominee for Constable in the Second Magisterial District.

Clubs Are Represented.

More than 100 Democratic leaders, including members of the municipal and county administrations, were seated on the platform. Democratic clubs represented in the audience were :First Ward, Bandana, All-Wool-and-a-Yard-Wide, Mose Green, South End Sixth Ward, and the Negro clubs, Fort Hill, Eighth Ward and Victory Colored Democratic organization. Alvin S. Rosenberg was general chairman in charge of the meeting.

Shackelford Miller, Jr., chairman of the Democratic City and County Committee, speaking in place of Charles W. Morris, who sent a telegram of regret that he was detained in New York, asserted "Louisville and Jefferson County now are normally Democratic." He declared the change of the Republican majority from 33,331 in 1928 to a Democratic majority of 6,400 in 1933 is "indicative of the National situation, with a rejuvenated Democracy under President Roosevelt."

David R. Castleman cited economic gains under the New Deal, and listed as benefits the repeal of prohibition, reforms in the banking laws and changes in the monetary system. He characterized the records of the Democratic city and county administrations as "redemptions of campaign pledges," and urged the election of the three Democratic nominees.

Introducing Mr. O'Neal, Mayor Neville Miller said: "The City Administration needs the services of a Congressman in Washington. Senators Barkley and Logan have given unsparingly of their time, but our district has no Congressman."

Country First, O'Neal Says.

"Should I be elected, I would feel that the district chose me to think first in terms of our country, and then that the business groups of Louisville and Jefferson County, and all classes of its people, were giving me a mandate to watch their interests," Mr. O'Neal said. "Our industries and our people in the last two years have needed a friend at court. This district has lost two years which could have been well used by a practical Congressman acting as your agent in Washington.

"In this city and county we have many big industries, some of them representing in Kentucky a larger investment in that industry than in any other State. Kentucky Congressmen should know more of their problems than Representatives from any other State, and they should be recognized in Congress as authorities on such industries. The interests of this section of our country, from geographical and other causes are often in conflict with other States Your Congressman should be your champion, ready to fight to correct is the rule. This requires close liaison between the people at home and your Representatives in Washington."

Attacking critics of the New Deal Mr. O'Neal cited the "prosperity" statements of leaders during the last national administration from 1929 to 1932, asserting, "It is sheer effrontery, a bit ludicrous and totally unavailing for these gentlemen to say anything, much less to criticise." He added. From 1929 to 1932, were on dead center and bogged down The latter part of 1932 and the first part of 1933 were as critical a period in America as the day of 1861, or the days of 1789 in France."

Stites Holds Acts Justified.

"We should thrill with pride," he continued, "that more than 1,000,000 farm and city home have been saved from foreclosure. Over 3,500 homes in Louisville and Jefferson County have been so aided."

Declaring critics of the Administration in Washington have become "ground shy like certain student airplane pilots," Mr. Stites said the objectors "do not seem to be able to

Mrs. Walter A. Radford, co-chairman of the campaign, announced He said the emergency of the depression justified the right and the power of the Pres-Senator M. M. Logan, Mr. O'Neal and dent and Congress to determine the Mr. Stites will address Democratic necessity for action. If the acts of women voters at a luncheon at 12:30 the New Deal are reasonable, appro- o'clock Tuesday afternoon at The priate to accomplish the object to Seelbach. which they are directed, I submit that they are constitutional. That they are accomplishing that object today is, to my mind, conclusive of their propriety."

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TIMES
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"In this city and county we have many big industries, some of them representing in Kentucky a larger investment in that industry than in any other State. Kentucky Congressmen should know more of their problems than Representatives from any other State, and they should be recognized in Congress as authorities on such industries. The interests of this section of our country, from geographical and other causes are often in conflict with other States Your Congressman should be your champion, ready to fight to correct this is the rule. This requires close liaison between the people at home and your Representatives in Washington."

Attacking critics of the New Deal Mr. O'Neal cited the "prosperity" statements of leaders during the last national administration from 1929 to 1932, asserting, "It is sheer effrontery, a bit ludicrous and totally unavailing for these gentlemen to say anything, much less to criticise." He added. From 1929 to 1932, were on dead center and bogged down The latter part of 1932 and the first part of 1933 were as critical a period in America as the day of 1861, or the days of 1789 in France."

Stites Holds Acts Justified.

"We should thrill with pride," he continued, "that more than 1,000,000 farm and city home have been saved from foreclosure. Over 3,500 homes in Louisville and Jefferson County have been so aided."

Declaring critics of the Administration in Washington have become "ground shy like certain student airplane pilots," Mr. Stites said the objectors "do not seem to be able to get down to eadth." He said the depression justified the Pres-Senator M. M. Logan, Mr. O'Neal and emergency of the power of the Mr. Stites will address Democratic "the right and Congress to determine the voters at a luncheon at 12:30 dent and the Acts of women oat The necessity for action. If the Acts of the New Deal are reasonable, appro-o'clock Tuesday afternoon priate to accomplish the objects Seelbach. which they are directed, I submit that they are constitutional. That they are accomplishing that object today is, to my mind, conclusive of their propriety."

Walter A. Radford, co-chairman of the campaign, announced Mrs.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

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This was something new under the sun, and furnished food for thought in both the Democratic and Republican parties. At the reporters' table sat a staff correspondent for The Chicago Defender, Dewey R. Jones, one of the best educated men of his race. Himself a Liberal, and representing the most influential and widely-read Negro newspaper in this country, he was an interested observer. Among those present he saw many of the ablest and most influential Democrats in the District, in the county, and in the state. He heard them address their colored co-workers in the Democratic ranks, expressing their gratification and pleasure that the instant jubilee party was a tangible evidence that the newly arrived era had brought with it racial friendship, fellowship and comradeship. Resounding applause, political amens were followed by timely and eloquent responses on the part of the colored Democrats. Everybody was happy except the staff writer at the reporter's table.

Of high standing in the community, and ably qualified to record the reaction which followed in the wake of the happenings to which he was a witness, the reporter penned his musings which subsequently appeared in the columns of The Defender. They probably represent the viewpoint of colored Republicans in their consideration of the Democratic jubilee.

"The joy unconfined" among the victorious Democrats finds no counterpart in the ranks of the vanquished. The reportorial musings were painfully gloomy with disastrous forebodings of political disrepair. On the Republican horizon there appears no ray of hope. Grand Old Party leaders appear to remember only the direful dictum of Frederick Douglass, when he said, "The Republican Party is the ship; all else is the sea," and the "wailing wall" observations of the Democratic festivities were confined to recounting bitter recollections of Democratic hostility and wrongs which have characterized the treatment of the Democratic Party towards the Negro.

THINGS THAT LED UP TO THE SITUATION

The woes of Reconstruction Days, the wrongs and injuries visited upon the hapless freedman emancipated and then left penniless, homeless and ignorant to "survive or perish," subject to the malicious promptings brutal persecution of racial hatred and the vindictive resentment of their vanquished masters, the red shirt raids, the unspeakable outrages of the Ku Klux Klan, the tissue ballot frauds and the openly avowed acts of nullification of the 14th and 15th Amendments, all combined to make inexpressibly mournful the musings of the disconsolate observer of the Democratic festivities. Unfortuately for the nation and for colored people in particular these bitter recollections in the coming campaign will be recalled, re-vived and amplified by the leaders, spell-binders and demagogues of "old deal" Republicanism in their effort to defeat the Roosevelt program of recovery.

They know and fully realize that our nation is in the throes of a world-wide movement which is certain to minimize the power of exploitation now in the hands of the money changers, industrialists and white collar hosts and bring into a new social order the "forgotten man" who for centuries has been compelled to earn his bread by the "sweat of his brow" and in addition thereto to produce and accumulate wealth to enrich the favored few who in the realm of individual worth and endeavor, "toil not neither do they spin." enceforth the billionaires will exist only in memory, the millionaires will be few and far between. their accumulations mounting through the rugged "individuality" which lawfully rewards the superiority of work, worth and thrift, but, people in the "wide open spaces" of a boundlessly rich country will grow millions and millions of heretofore forgotten men. These, under the reign of boundless opportunity, heartened by comfortable living conditions, secure in the ownership of all they produce and by the inexorable laws of a new social order assured of their well-earned "place in the sun" will bring our nation to the forefront of all civilized people, safe from the periodic depression of all old dogma economics and established it firmly upon the solid foundation of a national policy conceived, built and squared through the applied principles of the Golden Rule.

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When Congressman-elect Mitchell takes his seat in Congress, he will represent the people of the First District without regard to race, color or creed, loyal to the interests of his Race and patriotic in his service to all his constituents. He is safe, sane and sensible and has publicly declared against a firebrand policy. He says he hopes to be a Congressman of the First District it is to be hoped that there will rest the injunction of the Holy Writ, "Love and pray for them that use you "and ever with willing lips" the soft answer turneth away wrath" and upon the never failing power of the Golden Rule.

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W. Virginia Democrats Hold State-Wide Meet

CHARLESTON, W.Va.—Representatives of about twenty counties met here in the Knights of Pythias building, Saturday afternoon, in answer to a call for a state-wide meeting of Democrats issued by Dr. R. G. Warren, I. J. K. Wells, E. L. Powell, C. W. Dickerson and D. W. Ambrose.

A constitution was adopted by the group, formally organizing the Democratic Central Committee of West Virginia. The following officers were elected:

A. B. Grasty, chairman; E. E. Twine, first vice-chairman; Dr. R. G. Warren, second vice-chairman; D. W. Ambrose, secretary; Charles B. Moore, assistant secretary; C. T. Hairston, corresponding secretary, and Dave S. Ware, treasurer. Mrs. B. R. Forney was named associate chairman.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

DEC 30 1934

RACE ISSUE STIRRED BY HOOVER AID

By JOHN O'DONNELL and DORIS FLEESON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—On the desk of President Roosevelt is a memorandum detailing a series of events which deal with one of the most delicate and sensitive political topics in the nation—the New Deal recognition of colored voters who have deserted their traditional Republicanism to vote for Roosevelt Democracy.

The memorandum is important and has been kept a dark secret. It has involved such Cabinet members as Postmaster General Farley in his role of chairman of the National Committee, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Attorney General Homer Cummings.

And importantly tied into the situation is none other than that potent Senator-elect, Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, who has demanded—and probably will get—the political head of the nation's chief narcotic sleuth, Hoover—appointed H. J. Anslinger, the United State Treasury's Commissioner of Narcotics.

How it Happened.

What happened is this: On Dec. 4, when the nation-wide raids on dope were being plotted in the Narcotic Bureau, Commissioner Anslinger received a report from his Manhattan office announcing that a Harlem informer, one Edward Jones, had gone South with some of Uncle Sam's cash, handed over to him for use in his stool-pigeon activities for the bureau.

To every narcotic agent in the nation, under the formal letterhead of the Treasury of the United States, went forth Anslinger's warning to beware of Edward Jones. The description of the informer was attached and it included the phrase, under heading of "Color" the expression: "Medium, and might be termed a ginger-colored nigger."

One of the circulars reached the desk of Assistant Attorney General Robert L. Vann, colored lawyer and political leader of Pittsburgh, who compaigned for Roosevelt among his race before the Chicago convention and who proved his effectiveness so bluntly to Major-Gen. Farley that last November Farley entrusted him with a nation-wide speaking campaign to swing colored votes away from the Republican Party to Roosevelt.

And so effective was he in his native Pennsylvania, according to the Farley figures and those of Democratic Senator Guffey, that 170,000 colored votes, normally cast into G. O. P. columns, were switched to the New Deal candidate, making possible the defeat of Senator David Reed and the Mellon machine.

Political Crack-Back.

Colored organizations gave swift publicity to the Anslinger letter, but it was the political crack-back reported in the capital by Farley's political intelligence unit which spurred action and has given Chief White House Secretary Louis McHenry Howe cause for serious thought.

What has happened—in Harlem in Chicago's ~~colored~~ section, in Pittsburgh and in Northern industrial centers with large groups of colored voters—is that the Republican political leaders who formerly led the colored groups have seized the Anslinger letter, distributed thousands of copies, and argued:

"This is what happens to you colored voters for turning Democrat. You deserted the Republicans you have always voted with and voted for an administration which broadcasts, under the seal of the Treasury of the United States, a description of one of our race as a 'ginger-colored nigger.'"

Now, brothers Farley and Guffey are two gentlemen who are far from slow on the political trigger, and they immediately realized that swift action must be taken to hold the tremendous gains made by the New Deal in wooing the colored vote from its traditional loyalty to the party of Abraham Lincoln.

They were bombarded by petitions from Chicago, where colored Arthur W. Mitchell, a New Dealer, won a Congressional seat from colored Republican Oscar De Priest. Manhattan's Harlem, with its thousands of votes flowing down Democratic channels, was quick to place its rebuke on the White House desk.

Anslinger Seen as Out.

The Pennsylvania situation has become so acute that Guffey has seen fit to explain the matter informally to Roosevelt and to make a formal but secret demand on Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that Anslinger be booted from office forthwith.

Best inside information is that Anslinger must go. He was appointed during the Hoover regime through the influence of his fellow Pennsylvanian, Andy Mellon, and was continued in office, according to White House intimates, at the personal request of Publisher William Randolph Hearst, whose representatives had several conferences with the narcotic chief regarding campaigns to end traffic in drugs.

Joe Byrns Bursts Out In Pince Nez—and Dignity.

With victory assured, the recognized Speaker-elect of the House, lanky Joe Byrns, has set out conscientiously to live up in a sartorial way to his new estate.

When Joe, gift of a Robertson County, Tennessee, farm to his country, was a mere Representative and House whip a common pair of steel-rimmed spectacles were good enough for him—and frequently these were pushed back somewhere atop the lofty Byrns brow, or else misplaced entirely. Not so now.

Over the Byrns chest falls a broad and gleaming black ribbon, at its end a smart pince nez. And Joe is trying hard to master the technique of handling it with proper nonchalance when the boys, who knew him when, obey the pounding of his gavel in the august chamber of the House of Representatives.

Joe, incidentally, in an exuberant victory party for the gentlemen of the press, blossomed out as a singer and, in a pretty tribute to the helping hand extended at the last moment by the President, rendered Roosevelt's favorite song, "Home on the Range," to the accompaniment of a guitar. The boys unanimously agreed that, as an artist, Joe far outranks the White House quartet consisting of three reporters and Presidential Secretary Marvin McIntyre—who first made "Home on the Range" famous.

Postmaster Farley — Commissioner Anslinger

He's stumped by his doings.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

OCT 27 1934

THE NEGRO VOTE

It Has Shifted from the Republican to the Democratic Party

To the Editor of The Courant:—

The Negro first participated in politics in a big way during the reconstruction period. Reconstruction with its debauchery of partisan hatreds which was much worse than war itself, brought the enmity between the North and South to a climax. Corrupt politicians of the Republican Party, careless of the real welfare of the Negro race, exploited their wrongs, and welded them into a solid political phalanx for the political conquest of the South. The White South retaliated by making a solid Democratic South. This act of the Northern Republicans cost the Negroes their political rights in the South and robbed the whites of their political freedom.

Ever since then the fear of the Negro has shadowed every ballot box in the South. The result has been a lack of freedom of political thought because the voters were not free to divide in political action.

Gradually but surely the Negroes began to diminish as voters in the South. A few Negroes here and there kept voting the Republican ticket once every four years without being a menace to the white voters in the South and without any benefit to themselves. It took the Negro many years and cost him much suffering before he realized that he could not better his condition until he cast his lot with the party that ruled the South.

In 1928 the Negro began to break away from the Republican Party. Negroes voted in small numbers here and there for "Al" Smith. Herbert Hoover was elected and never before in the history of the United States politics did the Negro receive more insults from a President. In 1932 the Negroes throughout the United States revolted against the GOP. Some estimates are that 75 per cent of the Negro vote went for Roosevelt.

Under the Roosevelt New Deal, the Negro has been helped a great deal although the NRA has hurt temporarily in the South but in the long run I think that it will work out. The NRA is the first step that has ever been taken to wipe out the wage differentials between Negroes and whites in the South. It also took hundreds of thousands of Negro children out of the mills and industrial plants in the South.

The AAA has not helped the tenant farmers, of which the Negro composes a large number, but it has been a Godsend to the Negroes, who own more than 36,000,000 of acres of farm land. The President has seen fit to appoint able Negroes in all key positions of the Government to look after and advise on Negro affairs.

According to statistics in seventeen of the Southern States, with nearly 2,000,000 illiterates and a population of nearly 12,000,000 Negro citizens, over half a million colored persons were taught to read and write during the past year through the aid of FERA. The school term has been extended as much as two and three months a year and a thousand colored teachers received a salary increase.

The Negro votes are going to be the deciding factor in national elections from now on, and in many State elections also.

In the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, with a total of 76 votes in the electoral college, the Negroes hold a balance of power. In the last four years the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and even Massachusetts the Negro vote has been the deciding factor. Thus it is easy to see just what the Negro vote can do.

With these facts in mind, what course will the Negro choose? Will he go back to the Republican Party which has deceived him for nearly seventy years or will he choose to cast his lot with the Democratic Party, which has shown the nation that it is a progressive party ready to adjust itself to the present day needs of the people?

These are vital questions that will be answered by thousands of Negro voters on Nov. 6, 1934.

As a student of Negro politics I cannot see how the Negro will vote any other than the Democratic tickets.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT McDEW.

New Britain, Oct. 24, 1934.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

OCT 29 1934

NEW DEAL IN STATE FOR NEGRO CITIZENS PLEDGED BY EARLE

Democrat Promises to Provide More Jobs; Hailed by Ukrainians.

George H. Earle, Democratic nominee for Governor, yesterday promised the Negroes of Pennsylvania a New Deal.

He was cheered as he delivered this pledge at a rousing meeting of more than 2000 men and women in the Lincoln Theater, Broad and Lombard sts.

Earlier in the afternoon the candidate was acclaimed at a meeting of more than 1200 members of the Ukrainian Democratic Committee, at 847 N. Franklin st. The gathering, representing 250,000 voters in the State, passed a resolution indorsing the entire Democratic ticket.

Only One Issue.

"There is only one issue in this election," declared Earle at the Negro rally, "that is whether you want to go forward with the New Deal or return to Hooverism.

"The Republicans offer nothing except destructive criticism. They complain about the expenditures for relief, but the question is not how much it is costing, but what would happen if the millions of unemployed and starving did not get relief.

"President Roosevelt saved this nation from revolution when he assumed office on March 4, 1933. Chaos stared us in the face, and business men were begging Washington for help.

Won't Let People Starve.

"If we attempt to balance the budget now, as Republicans would have the Government do, millions would starve, and Franklin Roosevelt will not let the people starve.

"The Democratic party wants to put President Roosevelt's policies into effect in the State Government of Pennsylvania in order to give the average man a square deal for the first time in nearly a half century of oppression at the hands of Mellon, Grundy, Atterbury rule.

"For every $27 of taxes paid by you, that clique pays only $1 under the set-up of the tax system in this Commonwealth which they want to continue.

Plans Tax Shift.

"The Democratic party is pledged to revise the State Constitution, which must be done first in order to change the tax system. We will put into effect a graded income tax so those who can most afford it pay the most taxes, and shift the burden from the shoulders of the average man."

Earle told the audience that if Negro Republican voters received the recognition to which they are entitled under G. O. P. political rule, the Negroes of the State would have 2450 jobs.

"Do you know how many you actually have?" Earle asked, and then answered his own query: "Exactly 63."

"I promise you a square deal," he said, "and I don't break my promise."

Promises Housecleaning.

He declared that "when I become Governor Harrisburg will see the biggest housecleaning in 50 years at the Capitol, and the Mellon-Grundy-Atterbury machine followers will be replaced by honest, efficient workers of the New Deal."

Pointing out that President Roosevelt's proposed enlarged public works program must have Congressional approval to release the necessary funds, Democratic City Chairman Jack Kelly stressed the necessity of upholding the President by election of Democratic Congressmen.

"With a solid Democratic delegation backing the President in Congress to give him what he wants," said Kelly, "and with George H. Earle as Governor in Harrisburg to administer properly the funds, Pennsylvania can go forward to recovery."

Henry Presides.

Magistrate Edward W. Henry presided at the rally, at which other speakers were Charles J. Margiotti, former candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, who later came out for the Democrats; State Representative Norbert J. Fitzgerald, of Erie, and Russell Allen, a deputy Coroner.

Allen's denunciation of Senator David A. Reed for his vote on confirm Judge Parker, of North Carolina, for the U. S. Supreme Court, and of Attorney General William A. Schnader for his failure to break up segregation in the schools of Chester county, brought forth "boos" for the Republican candidates.

At the Ukranian meeting Earle reviewed the benefits to the average man under the Roosevelt New Deal and declared his determination to fight for social and economic betterment of the mass of the people in this State.

Ukranians Mark Anniversary.

The Ukranian Democratic Committee represents the Vladimar Parish Association, Ukranian League, Star Association, Peace Association, St. George's Association, Ukranian League of Nicetown, Ukranian League of South Philadelphia, Ukranian Daughters of America and the American-Ukranian Citizens' Association. The latter organization celebrated its 25th anniversary yesterday.

Officers of the committee are George Sanbor, chairman; John Zazworski, vice chairman; Joseph Livatch, secretary, and Joseph Baranowski, treasurer.

Another enthusiastic Democratic rally yesterday was that of the combined Italian-American societies of the 22d ward at 66 W. Chelten ave.

Margiotti, the principal speaker, declared:

"All of the lies, threats or money of the Republican party will not prevent the establishment of the New Deal in Pennsylvania.

"Wealth and power are the political parents of Schnader and Reed. The Senator admits it; Schnader fearfully denies it."

Pinchot Action Assailed.

Margiotti called Governor Pinchot, who is stumping the State for the G. O. P. candidates, "the hired mud-slinger of the Republican party."

Kelly also addressed that meeting. Other speakers were Adrian Bonnelly, who was Margiotti's eastern campaign manager in the primary election and switched with him to the Democrats; Assistant U. S. District Attorney Robert V. Bolger, Democratic leader of the 22d ward; Gilbert H. Cassidy, John Bonanno, Anthony Di Silvestro and Nicholas Tumolo, who is president of the Yellow Cab Drivers' Co-operative and Protective Association. Michael Yanni presided.

HARRISBURG, PA.
TELEGRAPH

OCT 31 1934

JUMBLED POLITICS

AS USUAL, the Democratic bosses are charging the Republican candidates with everything short of murder. Senator Reed's aggressive fight in which he carries the war to Guffey and Earle also suggests the vigorous attitude of Attorney General Schnader in discussing the outstanding issues.

Many meetings are being held throughout the State and reports indicate that former weak-kneed Republicans are now back in line fighting to assure a big victory next Tuesday. It has been a long time since the Republican party presented such a solid front to the common enemy. In the contiguous counties, and in York particularly, a tremendous reaction has set in against the high-handed methods of the political enemy. Secretary of Highways Lewis has accepted the challenge of his opponents on the

Codorus and the result a week hence will demonstrate the value of intelligent campaigning.

Governor Pinchot is bringing up his heavy guns and so effective has he been among the miners of the anthracite region and elsewhere that Postmaster General Farley, the Tammany leader of the National Administration was brought into Pennsylvania to brace up doubtful Democrats. Men of all parties resent the intrusion of the National Administration into a State conflict and it is entirely probable that the coming of Farley will have the opposite effect from that intended. Tammany may be able to run things in New York, but it's going to be a difficult proposition to Tammanyize Pennsylvania.

Out California way Sinclair is riding for a hard fall and as the campaign reaches its conclusion the Communistic Democrat is discovering that Americans canot be fooled all of the time.

Everywhere in this State workers are thoroughly organized and the Republican outcome is certain to be pleasing to those who believe in the principles of the party. All manner of tactics are being adopted to confuse the voters and Democrats will stop at nothing to accomplish their purpose.

Even the Republican Negro voters of Pennsylvania are being promised everything under the sun, but they remember that their Negro brothers in the South are having no consideration whatever either at the polls or in the life of that section of the country. Always the Democratic bosses in power have been famous for promises. These Negro men who are pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the Farleys and others will discover soon after next Tuesday that they were being used selfishly and not with any idea of granting them justice in the administration of the affairs of the country.

Old campaign material has been re-vamped by several of the Republican traitors and one hears from the stump nightly preposterous stories which have been used over and over again until they are so thin they have become transparent.

Here and there Republicans who have been misrepresented as having gone over to the Democratic party are resenting the rumor and as a result will throw all their efforts into the election of the Reed-Schnader ticket.

Within the last twenty-four hours satisfactory indications have shown the certain election of the Republican candidates. They have carried the battle to the people and the voters have responded in no uncertain way. Those who wager on election results are apparently of one mind respecting the successful nominees and the apparent unrest of the Democratic leaders at Washington over recent developments is encouraging the Republican forces to even more strenuous activity.

This time next week the fight will be over and confidence exudes from every Republican headquarters. Farmers here and there have been deceived into believing that they will benefit from the election of the Democratic candidates, but they are not forgetting that the millions of money raised for unemployment relief is being used recklessly by those in power at Washington for the building up of a Democratic machine.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. TIMES

DEC 15 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO MARK VICTORY

Congressman-Elect Mitchell Will Be Guest.

Plans have been completed for the 12th Ward Democratic victory rally to be held at the Walker Casino at 8 Monday night.

Congressman-Elect Arthur W. Mitchell, only Negro Democrat ever elected to the National House of Representatives, will be the principal speaker.

Rep. Mitchell

Others who will speak are Henry J. Richardson, State Representative, and Dr. Theodore Cable, Councilman - elect. Mr. Mitchell will be introduced by F. B. Ransom while Dr. Sirdastian Meriwether will introduce Dr. Cable.

Chairman of the meeting will be Mrs. Susan Knox, vice president of the 12th Ward. The reception committee is headed by Mrs. Marie Long. John Rutledge and F. B. Dansom are chairmen of the entertainment and arrangement committees, respectively.

William E. Clauer, 12th Ward chairman, expects the occasion to be one of the greatest post-election celebrations in the state's history.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. ADVANCE

DEC 24 1934

Colored Democracy Elects Jones

Members of the Richmond Borough Colored Democracy, Regular Democrats, last night elected Harry Jones vice-president of the organization. The election took place at a meeting conducted by L. Freeman, in the headquarters, 198 Bradley avenue, Meiers Corners.

Members voted to pay monthly dues of 25 cents beginning Jan. 15.

PATERSON, N. J. NEWS

DEC 17 1934

Negro Democrats Elect Officers

Officers for the ensuing year were elected at the last meeting of the Negro Democratic league, held at headquarters, 132 Governor street.

Clarence E. Peete was elected president, Voorhees Churchill, vice-president; and Louis Johnson, secretary.

A rousing appeal for the perpetuation of the organization was made by Standard Bearer Henry Moore. Moore was chosen as leader on December 4.

The meeting to be held tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock will feature the inauguration of a membership drive.

MEMPHIS, TENN. ~~EVENING~~ APPEAL

Commercial

DEC 9 1934

NEGRO DEMOCRATS MEET

The Roosevelt Negro New Deal Democratic Club will gather at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at the W. A. Hart funeral home, 306 South Fourth. Hart is president.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Tribune

DEC 20 1934

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET.

The colored democratic committee and the city committee will hold its regular meeting at 8 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 21, at their headquarters, 1110 South Thirteenth street. Business of importance is expected to be transacted at this time. The members of the women's department are invited to be present at this meeting.

CHARLESTON, W. VA. GAZETTE

DEC 16 1934

New State Negro Group Is Formed

Organization to Be Known As Democratic Central Committee

Representative Negro Democrats from 20 counties met yesterday in the K. of P. building and formed a state-wide Democratic organization to be known as the Negro Democratic central committee of West Virginia.

A. B. Grasty of Yukon, associate chairman of the McDowell county Democratic committee, was named chairman of the new group, which includes outstanding leaders of the former state Democratic league and the Negro state executive committee.

Officers Elected

Other officers elected are Eugene Twine, Kanawha county, first vice chairman; Dr. R. G. Warren, Mingo, second vice chairman; D. W. Ambrose, Cabell, secretary; Dave S. Ware, Fayette, treasurer; Charles B. Moore, Mercer, assistant secretary; C. T. Hairston, Mingo, corresponding secretary; Mrs. B. R. Forney, Marion, associate chairman.

Congressional district representatives are L. G. Smith, Cabell; M. T. Obie, Marion; C. W. Hart, Jefferson, John W. Love, Fayette, I. K. Wells, Raleigh, and F. G. Blackman, Mercer.

Committees Named

A constitution was adopted and an executive council of twenty-seven members was formed composed of chief officers of the central committee. Council officers chosen were I. J. K. Wells, chairmen; C. W. Dickerson, secretary, and E. L. Powell, national committeeman.

Dr. R. G. Warren, E. L. Powell, D. W. Ambrose, C. W. Dickerson, and I. J. K. Wells was named members of a committee which will confer with state leaders for making plans for fusion of state factions.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

Analyzing The Central District Vote

Gary American

Many attempts have been made by Republican leaders, and particularly the Post-Tribune, to explain the great defection of the central district to the party of Roosevelt which accounted for Gary going Democratic. Unfortunately, none of these astute analysts have as yet hit upon the real truth. 11-6-34

That the New Deal had its Negro converts cannot be denied. When Roosevelt was elected, the colored voter had not been sold on the new policy of our President, and it took some time to convince him that the administration meant what it said and was doing all in its power to help the man farther down. Yet that is only part of the picture.

Gary Tribune

The real fault lies with the Republican party itself in Lake County. Its leaders have not yet learned they stand in their own way and that new standard bearers are a crying need.

For the past 10 years or more the voter is handed a slate with the same list of Republicans seeking some kind of office. A ticket is hardly official unless it carries the name of August Bremer and John Vincent. In the Central District these candidates year after year hire the same colored campaign strategist. When an election comes around, Bill Burrus and Luther Moore have invariably been active for the G. O. P.

That these Republican leaders would eventually have as many enemies and friends ought to have been anticipated. It is impossible for a candidate or his manager to be active in campaign after campaign without creating nausea in the stomachs of many who wield the ballots.

Bill Burrus has been the successor to Charles Gregory, Gary's first political boss of color. Since Gregory's passing, Burrus has been in the habit of rounding up G. O. P. votes each election. In other years still other outstanding Negro leaders sided with the Republican party. This year, however, most of the power was in the Democratic camp. The leaders who could not conscientiously support a slate having as its leader Arthur Robinson, known ally of the Ku Klux Klan, aided the party of Roosevelt and naturally their friends and supporters followed suit. This demonstrated more clearly than anything else that leadership—and the right leadership—is necessary for any candidate hoping to carry the central district.

It is also time that Republican leaders learned Abraham Lincoln died in the 1860's. It was good propaganda while it lasted, but finally the Negro arose to the fact that what went on at the time of the Civil War had nothing at all to do with what was going on today. It has been the idea that Negroes could be sweet-talked into support and one or two minor jobs distributed after election to aides who really didn't need them anyway. This year the race was not interested in exchanging mass benefits obtained through the NRA, EDA and other agencies for the sugar given certain workers for the G. O. P., while the bulk of those who made it possible starved, Lincoln can't feed and clothe the hungry while the Democratic administration, under President Roosevelt can.

If the Republicans are interested in reclaiming the 31 per cent of Negroes who deserted their ranks this year, let them produce something besides rubber stamp leaders and their equally as well catalogued central district leaders.

A CHANCE TO DELIVER

One of the campaign arguments used quite successfully by Republican orators is that all that has been done in Congress for Negroes has been done by Republicans while practically all the discriminatory legislation against Negroes was found in states controlled at all times by Democrats.

Gary Post Tribune 11-6-34

The strong Democratic majorities in both houses of the next Congress coupled with the fact that one of their number is a Negro Democrat and the further fact that recent lynchings have demonstrated the necessity of Federal anti-lynching legislation, place the Democrats in a position where they can overcome the Republican theory of complete antagonism by the Democrats to his cause.

In other words the Republicans freed Negroes from human slavery; the Democrats have a fine chance to set up machinery which will free him from mob violance and constant threats and intimidation which exist in any community where the mob atmosphere prevails.

We hope the Democrats take advantage of the opportunity. It will help Negro Republicans from a political standpoint. If they don't it is easy to see that the gains they have made in Negro votes at the last two elections will melt away like snow.

RAINEY GOES TO CAPITAL

Will Probably Go on Tour For Democrats

Chronicle 10-27-34

Boston, Mass.

Atty. Julian D. Rainey, former Corporation Council for the city of Boston, was summoned to the White House this week on an urgent call for an interview. The attorney, who was attending the conclusion of a case in Superior Court, hastily made arrangements for the termination of the case, and left for Washington.

While the nature of the hurried request was not definite, it has been learned that Mr. Rainey will be asked to undertake an intensive speaking campaign in Indiana and Pennsylvania. During the last Presidential campaign, the Boston attorney was in great demand by the Democratic party throughout the country.

Mr. Rainey is without doubt one of the most convincing speakers among the Democrats. His rapid progress in his profession has made him one of the outstanding trial lawyers in the State.

CABLE HOLDS HOPE OF RACE ADVANCEMENT

Recorder

Marion county Democrats struck the most popular chord in years when they began a move nine months ago to elect Dr. Theodore (Ted) Cable to the Indianapolis City Council.

11-3-34

For the past twenty years colored citizens engaged in half-hearted and futile efforts to gain representation on the city governing body. Early this year the spark of Democratic chieftians for a strong candidate who could attract and hold large numbers of colored voters led to a widespread demand that Dr. Cable enter the race.

Indianapolis Star

Though he has never before run for public office, since his nomination, Dr. Cable has shown a surprising adaptability to the practical side of politics and is riding the wave of public favor which his friends assert will place him in office.

He has lived in the city for forty years and received his early education in the public schools here. He

is a graduate of Harvard university, where he won international fame as an athlete. He completed a course in dentistry at the Indiana School of Denistry and has since practiced here.

During his years of private practice of his profession he has maintained an interest in child welfare and recreational facilities.

Many colored citizens, regardless of party affiliations, are expected to stand loyally behind the election of Dr. Cable.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

OCT 30 1934

PARKER TALKS ON NEW DEAL

Urges Negro Voters to Back Democratic Administration.

Political strength and progress make it necessary for the Negro to support the New Deal, William H. Parker, Negro attorney and building inspector of St. Louis, Mo., told an audience at East High school Monday night.

Mr. Parker declared that Negroes, having benefited by the New Deal, should help one another. He cited several instances in which Negroes have benefited under new Democratic administrations in other states and urged Iowa Negroes to use their political strength to avail themselves of similar opportunities.

Other speakers included Horace H. Spencer of Mason City, Ia., Mrs. Alex Miller, secretary of state and former Judge Hubert Utterback. The meeting was sponsored by the Iowa Negro Democratic league with T. E. Martin, state chairman, presiding.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER

DEC 3 1934

Gains for the Negroes

Surely it is not surprising that negroes in the Northern cities are "joining Democratic clubs." Outside of the cities in the North are no negroes. These city negroes, most of them, are the first to lose their jobs when employment is slack. They really need relief—and they are getting it from the Democratic administration at a rate to the family three or four times as large as it is given to the Southern family, white or black.

Negroes would join the Democratic clubs in South Carolina if they were not excluded by the party rules. This year the few retaining the habit of voting the Republican ticket departed from it, did not go to the polls. Among the masses of the colored people there is naturally much affection for President Roosevelt.

Although the negroes are not allowed to vote in Democratic primaries they can vote as farmers in matters pertaining to the Bankhead law, and that is a kind of voting rather more important than is voting for candidates.

The negroes, North and South, have received more "recognition" from the Roosevelt administration than they have had from other administrations, Republican or Democratic, in half a century.

With the increase of centralization in Washington they will have more, and in a few years, unless present reduction of state rights shall be checked, it will come rapidly. Under a centralized national government political distinctions between races would of course be wiped out.

YONKERS, N. Y.
RECORD

DEC 23 1934

New Colored Men's Democratic Club In Second Ward

At the annual meeting of the Second Ward Democratic Club, held Thursday night at the rooms, 22 North Broadway, the following were unanimously elected to head the organization fir 1935:

President, William J. Farrington; vice president, Sylvester Malone; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Qualey; financial secretary, John O'Mara; recording secretary, Valerie Beairsto; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Dee.

A public installation of the officers will be held Thursday, January 17. Sylvester Malone will be in charge of the arrangements.

James Malone lauded the work of the retiring officers, stressing the splendid work of Mrs. James Carrigan, who has acted as treasurer of the club for ten years. A rising vote of thanks was extended to the officers and the committee who have served so faithfully during the past year.

President Farrington will cooperate with Ward Leader Thomas P. Quaney in assisting in the formation of the newly organized Second Ward Colored Democratic Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST

DEC 17 1934

Democracy Vs. Planning.

Overwhelming approval of the Bankhead act through the poll of cotton growers on Friday raises a question of far-reaching importance. Farmers voted for high prices. But it does not appear that they gave any thoughtful consideration to the deeper issue of a sustained demand for their product.

The attitude of the average grower is doubtless epitomized in the reported comment of a Negro farmer voting at Athens, Ga. "I allows it's better to make a little money on a few bales," he said, "than to lose money on a heap of bales." He is thinking specifically about next year's crop, as all farmers must. Through this poll the South has chosen an expedient route to an immediate objective. But what will be gained if the price disparity between American and foreign cotton results in a shrinkage of the world demand for the American product?

Secretary Wallace is very much concerned about integration of his agricultural policy with general economic conditions in this and other countries. But this problem does not appear to have been a factor of any significance in the voting on Friday. The one-mule farmer can hardly be expected to worry about preserving or recapturing foreign markets for his cotton so long as the Government is willing to pay him crop-reduction benefits and lend him 12 cents per pound. Agriculture as a whole has suffered from acute depression during recent years because of the inability of the farmer to adjust his individual output to market demands. Even though majority opinions are expressed through plebiscites, farmers are still incapable of formulating comprehensive policies that will fit into the broad scheme of world agriculture.

What, then, becomes of economic planning? When farmers are permitted to choose the course they will follow charges of regimentation fly out of the window. The cotton poll was doubtless a fine example of what Secretary Wallace calls economic democracy or social discipline. But in view of the AAA's original opposition to the Bankhead measure, and the obvious economic weaknesses of that act, its application to the cotton-growing industry can hardly be considered expert planning.

In his annual report, Secretary Wallace points out that this type of social discipline "may carry us far along new paths if we do not find an efficient substitute." Moreover, he says, "it will involve unexpected and incalculable costs." Even so, it will undoubtedly prove more acceptable to the American people than a dictatorship over agriculture. Freedom of choice will always be more important than a market for cotton.

It should be clearly recognized, however, that the formulation of policies through special polls does not constitute economic planning.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

General.

Two Political Parties for Georgia

Some of Macon's intelligentsia discussed the pros and cons of a two-party political set-up in Georgia when the Palaver Club heard last week a paper that had been prepared by Mr. Warren Grice.

The paper covered the political history of the state, and claimed that Georgia's "golden age" was during the thirties on through the sixties, when a relentless struggle was going on between two parties. It was claimed that more big men were developed during those years than at any other time, and that Georgia stood higher in the councils of the Nation by reason of the thought she devoted to politics or the science of government.

Some of the members of the club were inclined to twit the author of the paper, charging him with forgetting that he came from rock-ribbed Democratic stock and saying it sounded strange to hear him advocating anything but Democracy. He disclaimed any intention to arouse the Republican party or to create a new party, but sought to show what seemed to him an inescapable conclusion that demagoguery cannot thrive when the people divide on principles of government rather than on men. He showed in his paper why the state had to become solidly Democratic, and his audience did not take issue with him on that point.

One of the members of the club said that the reasons for a solid Democracy no longer exist, and it might be to the best interests of all concerned if an opposing party appeared. But it was stated that the Negro Republicans have controlled federal patronage in the state almost constantly since the carpetbagger days, and the corruption that was made public even during the recent Republican administration proved what could happen if the Democrats relax their grip on state affairs. Tribute had been levied on government job holders, and the Republican machine was denounced as thoroughly corrupt and dangerous; and this was taken as evidence that the united front of Democracy should be preserved if possible.

The prejudice against the Republican party in the South will never abate sufficiently to allow any considerable number of white people to ally themselves with it, except perhaps in some rare instance as when Hoover won Democratic votes or Hoovercratic votes by raising false hopes about the "noble experiment."

If another party is to thrive in the South it must have a different complexion and a different smell from the old Republican party. That party had its birth in hatred of the South and all that was Southern, except for the use it made of the Southern Negro. Ghosts would stalk from every grave of Confederate veteran if the sons of those men should leave the Democratic fold and go Republican. The tragedies of reconstruction in the South are in too many memories. The South is solidly Democratic because all of the friend the South knew were in the Democratic party, with very rare exceptions.

In theory two parties are always better for a commonwealth, but new names and new alignments would have to be developed before the South will cease to be solid. Tradition is sacred.

KELLY MILLER'S OBSERVATIONS

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS

Among my last recollections of my home town, Winnsboro, S. C., was a red shirt parade which broke up a Republican meeting in the interest of the campaign of Garfield and Arthur in the fall of 1880. These mounted knights of mischief escorted the speaker to the depot and gave him a red hot send off. A few days later I took the train for Howard University, Washington, D. C., where I arrived on the first of November. On the night of my arrival, the students were holding a bon-fire celebration of the Republican victory. Although I have never fostered political ambitions of any kind, I have always maintained an alert interest in straight, clean, manly politics, as becomes every right minded American citizen.

In those early days politics engaged the chief energies of the Negro mind. Several of my ambitious school mates were hastening through school to return home and engage in politics with a view of returning to congress. They died without fulfillment of the hope, but they were certainly on the way. The reconstruction regime had been overthrown in 1876 but there was universal hope and expectation of regaining the blissful seats from which the race had been recently cast out. The Negro vote, though intimidated, was still allowed to function at a reduced rate of speed. Just then the disfranchisement movement swept over the South and by revised constitutional provision, deprived the race of the last vestige of political power. This movement sprung up and culminated in the early and middle nineties.

The Negro in high official life flourished fully a decade after the overthrow of the reconstruction regime. I used to see B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi as he moved in dignifed and potential silence in and out of the United States senate. I can recall John R. Lynch as a member of congress from Mississippi. Robert Smalls, George W. Murray and Thomas Miller from South Carolina, John M. Langston of Virginia, and O'Hara and George White of North Carolina fell under my eye as duly elected and seated members of of the lower house of congress. I also remember a number of Negro contestants who failed to be seated.

A long while after the Negro had been frustrated in his ambition for elective office, he was recognized by being assigned many important appointive positions. I have known a half dozen ministers to Haiti and as many or more to Liberia along with consular representatives by the half score. Negro registers of the treasury, recorders of deeds, auditors of the navy and recorders of the land office used to be familiar figures on the streets and in the parlors of Washington. Throughout the Southern states there were collectors of the port, postmasters, receivers of public monies and internal revenue officials galore, who must needs make frequent journeys to the capital city.

Each presidential inauguration used to furnish a gala occasion for political celebrities, for these celebrities to meet here and boast of their official eminence, show off their fine clothes and pompous manner. These officials included the most distinguished names in the story of the Negro race. Douglass, Langston, Pinchback, Lynch, George W. Williams, J. C. Dancey, William H. Lewis, Ralph Tyler, Bishop Vernon, J. C. Napier, Judge Robert Terrell were among those who constituted the political galaxy. The story today reads like a chapter in forgotten history. All of these belonged to the Republican household of faith. When Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency in 1884 great havoc prevailed within the ranks of political Afro-American candom. The South was swept clean, as with a broom. Restoration of Republicanism under Harrison, Roosevelt and Taft restored the former regime only in part. Taft set the policy that fixed the fate of Negro officialdom in the South.

I can also remember the time when distinguished Negroes in the North were elected to representative positions by white votes. John P. Green, Harry Smith and George W. Williams were sent to the legislature in Ohio on this basis. There were not enough Negro

votes in any political unit to sustain them. Massachusetts, Michigan and other Northern states had a number of such representatives. But the reactionary wave that swept over the South had repercussions in the North. In these latter days, Negro representatives in the North, whether in the city council, state legislature or national congress, must needs rest wholly or mainly on Negro votes.

There was a long hiatus in which the race was all but wholly eliminated from elective positions, North and South. For fully a decade there was to be found not a single Negro in congress, state legislature or city council. Twenty-six years spanned the gap between George W. White, the last Negro congressman of the old regime, till the coming of De-Priest on the basis of Negro suffrage in the North. The Northern migration has shifted the center of political gravity from the South to the North. There are no longer any Negro officeholders in or from the South. Perry Howard was the only Southern Negro who functioned in the last election, and he confined his activities wholly to the North. Politicians have no use for disfranchised citizens, whether they be the blacks in the South or whites and blacks in the District of Columbia.

The recent congressional election emphasizes two important tendencies in the Negro's political history which are the most significant and far reaching of all of my political observations and recollections. First, the shift of emphasis from the South to the North, and second, the drift of Negro voters from the Republican to the Democratic party.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
December 12, 1934

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Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

General.

Kelly Miller Says---

The Negro has at last filed his declaration of political independence. He has broken from the leash which held him bound to the Grand Old Party of long ago. For more than a decade this drift has been discernible. It has been estimated that fully a third of the Negro vote was cast for Al Smith in 1928, while as much as a half went to Roosevelt in 1932. But these are mainly estimates biased by the predilections of the estimator.

Now, in the recent Congressional election we have for the first time more definite data of determining how the black voter split his ballot between the contesting parties. Indeed undisputed facts demonstrate the New Deal drift with mathematical certainty.

Let us begin with Pennsylvania. In this commonwealth there are nearly two hundred thousand qualifiable colored voters. These were aroused, as it were, to a pitch of political fury over Roosevelt and the New Deal. Led by Robert L. Vann of the west end of the state, W. Justin Carter of the central portion and Judge Henry of the Eastern section, it did seem as if the colored voters as one man rose up in revolt against the party tyranny which had so long held the race in political bondage.

I addressed a meeting in Harrisburg at which the sister of Senator-elect Guffey, Governor-elect Earl and the local candidate for Congress were present and made addresses. Political veterans of both parties declared that they never before witnessed such an outpouring of colored people in middle Pennsylvania.

Judge Henry and Mr. Carter declared that similar enthusiasm was manifest throughout the state. Mr. Earle, expectant candidate for Governor, said that this enthusiastic gathering presaged his election and that of Mr. Guffey. His prediction was fulfilled four days later.

I might say, incidently, that in addition to Mr. Carter and Judge Henry, D. L. H. King and W. Justin Carter, esq., Jr., all graduates of Howard University, participated in the program. This occurrence was incidental but deeply significant. Howard University, the capstone of Negro education, has no political complexion. It depends upon both political parties for support. It does not, it dare not, teach any political or partizan bias.

But the true function of education is to teach the youth how to use their own intellect and judgment in reaching political decision and action. It seems to be a simple proposition that any Negro today who follows his intellect rather than his emotions will find himself in alignment with Roosevelt and the New Deal. What took place in Pennsylvania was duplicated in all parts of the free voting states of the North and West. The Negro vote figured essentially in the most strategic of all victories in the Pennsylvania election.

In the first District of Illinois, the veteran stand pat Republican Oscar DePriest was supplanted by the young heroic Negro Democrat and New Dealer, Arthur W. Mitchell. Here was a clear trial of strength between the two parties in bidding for the Negro vote. The Democrats and the New Deal won.

In St. Louis a Negro Democrat was pitted against L. W. Dyer, of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill fame. While the white Republican won, yet it is a safe bet to claim the majority of the Negroes in that district voted for the black democratic aspirant. Chicago also sent one Negro Democrat to the legislature.

Harlem sent two Negro Democrats to the legislature over their colored Republican rivals on the basis of the black vote. That there are more Negro Democrats than Republicans in Harlem was demonstrated several years ago when two colored Democratic municipal judges were chosen over their colored Republican rivals.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and staid old Philadelphia sent each a Negro Democrat to the state assembly. Indianapolis, Ind. chose two Negro Democrats for the state legislature against colored Republican antagonists. But perhaps, most convincing of all, is what took place in the wholly Negro town of Boley, Oklahoma. All of the Democratic candidates running for office received more votes from Boley than did their Republican adversaries. In this case both sets of contestants were white, Southern men.

These instances are quite sufficient to convince us with mathematical certainty that the tide has turned. The Negro vote has drifted from the Republican to the Democratic Party.

The work of the National Non-Partizan League is finished so far as the North is concerned. The Negro voter casts his ballot for men, measures and movements and is no longer slave to party labels. But let us not deceive ourselves that all is well. The race will have to fight for its rights and privilges under the one party as vigilantly as under the other. But in the purely political sense, the fight is won.

Now turning to the South, the situation is pathetic in the last degree. All sparks of political life have died away. The new leadership in the South must arise which will have the practical wisdom to so propitiate local sentiment as to become integrated in the political and economic considerations of the New Deal. There is emerging among the young educated whites a generous sentiment that will meet the approach more than half way. The Norfolk Journal and Guide, it seems to me, points out the lines along which this much desired emancipation of the Southern Negro will take place.

"There is such a thing as being more Catholic than the pope."

Age-Herald

* * *

ONE REASON we should like to see the Republican party amount to something in the South is that a lot of Southerners whose temperaments and business interests naturally ally them with it could then afford to join it. And that, in turn, would free the Democratic party in the South of a great many lip servants. 8-28-34

* * *

The difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, as we see it today, is the difference between rugged individualism and civilized individualism, between emphasis on property rights and emphasis on human rights, between laissez faire and umpired competition, between a belief that prosperity should trickle down from the top and a belief that it should surge up from the bottom. The South has many fine men and women who hold to the Republican side of these matters and who deserve a Southern Republican party to represent them. And, much as we Democrats would miss them, their departure would make it much more possible for the rest of us to be ourselves and to understand our own meaning.

Birmingham, Ala.

Where some of the South's ultra conservatives would go if they were obliged to find a political party to fit their faith, we don't know. The complete laissez faire Southerners (and Birmingham has more than its share of these today) are so much "more pious than the pope" in their conservatism that they would be no more at home under Hoover than under Roosevelt. Many of the measures Roosevelt has taken might very probably have been taken by Hoover in his place. Certainly Mr. Hoover did enough interfering with business during his own administration to be disqualified as the adored alternative to Franklin Roosevelt in the dreams of some of Birmingham's ultras. We hate to say it but, for a certain type of die-hard reactionary existing in this city, the only possible place seems to be Carl Carmer's much-mooted book "Stars Fell on Alabama." That book, it will be recalled, was supposed to be a depository for oddities existing only in Alabama.

Why The Negro Has Become Politically Listless

KELLY MILLER

The statesmanship of the world is engrossed today with the readjustment of the usufruct of labor among the producers in light of the advanced stage of machinery and efficiency. It is easy to interpret what is going on in Russia, Italy, Germany, England, Japan and America in light of such advancement. In the language of the poet "The individual withers and the world is more and more." A hundred and fifty years ago, before the oncoming of the industrial revolution human rights constituted the all engaging theme. The American Revolution, the French Revolution, the liberation of South America and the liberalization of Europe were forthcoming in response to the onsweeping demand. The abolition of slavery in the West Indies, North and South America and in Russia followed in due time. The World War might well be taken as a marking point in the turning of the tide. What Woodrow Wilson strove so gallantly to interpret as a war for democracy, served as a staggering blow, if not knock out to the democratic idea which had dominated political thought for more than a century up to that time. Since then the economic idea has been predominant. Erstwhile free people have voluntarily surrendered their boasted liberty to the demand of the politico-economic machine. The dictator is in the saddle, put and maintained there by the voluntary surrender of hard earned rights. Neither Staling, Mussolini, Hitler, Roosevelt nor any other dictator could hold his sway one month unless it rested upon the acquiescence, avowed or tacit, of the people over whom they preside. Indeed dictatorship is essential to an age of machinery and efficiency. Henry Ford could not operate his factory on the democratic principle. America was the first nation to dramatize the democratic principle and to embody it in formal government. But this same America when confronted by the emergency which technocracy has forced upon it, elected a Congress which centralized power in Roosevelt's hands to be used by him according to his enlightened conscience and best judgment. There is no genuine protest against such concentration of power except that which comes from defeated politicians. The Republican Party, in order to keep up its organization, has seized upon this unusual grant of power and hopes to gain political advantage by the protestation. But it is more than an even bet that should the Grand Old Party, by any stroke of fortune, find itself in control of affairs, it would adopt essentially the same procedure as that against which they so bitterly complain in the hour of defeat.

Ex-President Hoover, the expiring embodiment of the doctrine of rugged indivduality, has recently eulogized liberty in term of eighteenth century panegyrics. But it should be carefully noted that his panegyrics have sole reference to the rights of the individual of rugged powers to exploit his talent to pile up unlimited millions, unhindered by governmental restraint. There was not in the remotest recesses of his mind, the thought of the right of the forgotten man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as penned by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence.

Now coming nearer home—how does all of this relate itself to the situation of the American Negro in the year of Our Lord, 1934? This is an evil day for strongly marked minorities in all parts of the world. The dominant forces now in control of the machinery of government are according to them only secondary consideration. The American Negro unconsciously senses this. The White Americans have grown indifferent to their claim for equal rights. They are bored with the everlasting Negro question. The fifteenth amendment intended solely for the benefit of the Negro, and that portion of the fourteenth amendment tending to the same purport no longer constitute a live issue in their minds. The N. A. A. C. P. is still hammering vigorously on cold iron. The Negro is left to himself to shift as best he may. Both parties are keenly anxious for his vote in West Virginia, Maryland and Missouri where local sentiment permits the unrestricted use of the franchise. But neither Demorcat nor Republican gives a damn for him politically in Virginia, where his elimination has been acquiesced in on all sides. There is no clarion note in the present campaign. Negro spellbinders, Democratic and Republican, are whopping up candidates of their choice on special grounds. None are expecting affirmative results. The intellectual energy of the race has turned to other fields. It is looking forward to the new order shortly to be ushered in rather than to the bygone dispensation which is either past and gone or is passing and going.

There is resident in the human soul a hope that springs forever. The bepuzzled Negro somehow hopes that in the final fetching up of things he will be found on equal terms with the rest. But how to bring about this equality he frankly does not know. Although he is listless he is still hopeful.

WHY THE NEGRO HAS BECOME POLITICALLY LISTLESS

By KELLY MILLER

The statesmanship of the world is engrossed today with the readjustment of the usufruct of labor among the producers in light of the advanced stage of machinery and efficiency. It is easy to interpret what is going on in Russia, Italy, Germany, England, Japan and America in light of such advancement. In the language of the poet, "The individual withers and the world is more and more." A hundred and fifty years ago, before the oncoming of the industrial revolution human rights constituted the all engaging theme. The American Revolution, the French Revolution, the liberation of South America and the liberalization of Europe were forthcoming in response to the onsweeping demand. The abolition of slavery in the West Indies, North and South America, and in Russia followed in due time. The World War might well be taken as a marking point in the turning of the tide. What Woodrow Wilson strove so gallantly to interpret as a war for democracy, served as a staggering blow, if not knock out to the democratic idea which had dominated political thought for more than a century up to that time. . Since then the economic idea has been predominant. Erstwhile free people have voluntarily surrendered their boasted liberty to the demand of the politico-economic machine. The dictator is in the saddle, put and maintained there by the voluntary surrender of hard earned rights. Neither Staling, Mussolini, Hitler, Roosevelt, nor any other dictator could hold his sway for one month unless it rested upon the acquiescence, avowed or tacit, of the people over whom they preside. Indeed dictatorship is essential to an age of machinery and efficiency. Henry Ford could not operate his factory on the democratic principle. America was the first nation to dramatize the democratic principles and to embody it in formal government. But this same America when confronted by the emergency which technocracy has forced upon it, elected a Congress which centralized power in Roosevelt's hands to be used by him according to his enlightened conscience and best judgment. There is no genuine protest against such concentration of power except that which comes from defeated politicians. The Republican party, in order to keep up its organization, has seized upon this unusual grant of power and hopes to gain political advantage by the protestation. But it is more than an even bet that should the Grand Old Party, by any stroke of fortune, find itself in control of affairs, it would adopt essentially the same procedure as that against which they so bitterly complain in the hour of defeat.

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Political - 1934

General

Party Affiliation

LET'S WIPE LOOKED BACK!

When the primary is over, the Negro voter has still another load in his gun for big game. The general election is his chance if he has the sense to use it and will stop seeking only revenge. To "get even" with the South, Negroes were Republicans. To rebuke Republicans, they are Democrats. They are always "agin" somebody instead of being "for" themselves. No wonder they get little.

The American people as a whole have the habit of voting their hates. But the whites can afford it. Whatever happens they win. Negroes who have the misfortune to be poor in pocket and limited in opportunity, have got to effect changes to improve their condition. Instead they are fools enough to forego planning improvement for the doubtful advantages of getting even with enemies.

Jay Gould was a Democrat among Democrats, a Republican among Republicans, but always for the Erie Railroad which he owned. Negroes think they demonstrate manliness when they pay back injuries. The truth is they are blind when they do not concentrate on advantage. Smarter men, seeing their obsession for revenge, fill them full of reasons for pursuing it. Their blind fury keeps them too busy to see how the smarter men get the profit.

The Indians selling Manhattan for $24 is the classic example of childlike ignorance of values. Bright beads are still standard coin among savages. Where are American Negroes any smarter than the savages when they sell their votes, the balance of power in every border state, simply to get even with enemies and to hear honeyed words from supposed friends?

Take the city election in progress in Kansas City! Negroes have not counselled together to demand anything. The politicians following the time honored custom feed them reasons why they shall vote. The one says "Oppose fusion because a fusionist is your enemy", and the other side says "Oppose the Democrats, their leader sells concrete." Not a word about advantage for Negroes, not even an explanation of general policies.

Like Bert Williams, Negroes need everything from an overcoat in and from a hat down. Yet with votes enough to turn many an election they look backward for revenge, not forward to see how they can get more work for themselves.

From Atlantic to Pacific, in Maryland as in Oklahoma, Negroes put far more into politics than politics gives back to them. New York and Chicago are excellent examples of what Negroes get when they make demands. We ought to learn sense.

Negroes are linked together by prejudice and limited by custom. They will not emerge from their condition by chance. It will take plan and work. No plan looks backward. Revenge is worthy only of a fool. Let them cast a "come hither' vote and drop "agin" folly. It is time for Negroes to stop going election crazy. They should be practical enough to make politics pay them as it does other people.

St. Matthews, S. C. Times
March 8, 1934

Another Colored Roosevelt

In former days it was rare for a Republican, white or black, to name his child after a Democratic president. It was practically unknown among the colored.

It is different with the present Roosevelt. Every now and then one turns up.

The latest to report to the local registrar is Isaiah Brown, tenant on the farm of W. B. Hildebrand, near St. Matthews. His boy, the 12th child, by the way, 2 weeks old, will carry the name of "Frank Roosevelt Brown." There is no doubt about the fact that Roosevelt is mighty popular among the colored people. And naturally so, as he has thrown them many a dollar.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
EVENING UNION
APR 4 1934

A Political Proposal

The Lea-Norris proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, to change the method of electing a President, may be briefly described as a scheme to thwart the will of the majority by that European device that has led to dictatorships. It has the approval of the Democratic Administration because its obvious results in a large majority of cases would be to the advantage of the Democratic party.

Under the present system, in each State the ticket of presidential electors which receives the highest number of votes is declared elected and the votes of all the electors on the ticket of the winning party go to the candidates of that party for President and Vice-President. Under the Lea-Norris amendment, if adopted, the electoral votes would be divided in proportion to the vote cast.

Thus, a State might go strongly Republican in a presidential election and yet the candidates heading the Democratic ticket would receive a large share of the State's electoral votes. In Republican States of the North this would give the Democratic party a large number of electoral votes to which, so far as the registered will of a majority of the voters was concerned, it would not be entitled.

In the Solid South, where Republicans are a rarity and the Negro citizens are almost wholly disfranchised, there would be no corresponding gain for the Republican ticket; in fact there would be no gain worth mentioning.

The whole purpose of the proposed amendment is to perpetuate the Democratic party in power. It is the sort of thing to which a pseudo-Republican like Norris might be expected to lend his name and support, but there is nothing in the proposal to make it attractive to other people. If the resolution is adopted by the Democratic Congress and submitted to the States for ratification, as it now seems likely that it may be, the chances of its ratification should be decidedly slim.

WASHINGTON, N. C.
NEWS
APR 2 - 1934

Negro Political Group to Hold State Meeting Here

The Economic and Political league of California, state-wide Negro political organization, will hold its annual spring conferences in San Berntrdino on May 30, according to announcement today by Secretary R. H. Mack of the chamber of commerce. Members of the San Bernardino committee in charge of the meeting expect a crowd of about 5,000 colored people, from practically all parts of California.

A request has been made for use of the National Orange Show building at Mill and E streets as the convention hall. One of the purposes of the rally is to discuss candidates for office in the next state elections, with official endorsements as a probable result.

Candidates for state elective offices will be invited to attend the conference, and speak briefly in their own behalf, in seeking support of the Negro organization. The committee in charge of arrangements is headed by W. W. Muckelroy of 993 Spruce street.

J. E. Muckelroy of 975 Sixth street, is state treasurer of the league, and one of its prominent leaders. He is one of the members of the committee in charge of the Memorial day rally here. The other committeemen are Thomas Hamilton, J. H. Mabra, Ralph Johnson, and the Rev. Jay Richardson.

According to plans being formulated by the committee, the San Bernardino meeting of the league will be one of the largest rallies ever staged by the Negro group. There will be a program of entertainment for the convention visitors, and they will be taken on a sight-seeing trip.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD
APR 17 1934

Lick Is the Word.

The Raleigh Times notes that the North Carolina negro who has started a campaign to win the distinction of shining the President's shoes describes himself as a straight Democrat, whereas when he was shining shoes of the previous administration he was a straight Republican. "In which," remarks the Times, "he does not differ greatly from some hundreds of thousands of would-be office holders ready to shine shoes."

To "shine" is to put it too mildly we think. Lick is the word.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

SEP 21 1934

STATUS OF NEGRO AND POLITICS

By Ernest E. Lashalin.

The political status of the Negro is and has always been a mooted question between the Republican and Democratic parties.

While the Negro with Democratic tendencies is striving to present to the public a Democratic defense for his plight as a citizen some one is always taking up his cause and trying to persuade him to believing that the Republican party is and has always been his friend and advocate.

At election periods he is told that Abraham Lincoln was his godfather and emancipator, his political God, and anything he does that will not harmonize with the Republican ideals that Lincoln advocated would be to his political detriment. Alas! Poor Lincoln! I wonder if he would recognize present day Republicanism?

The Republican party toward election time always has made it its business to remind the Negro that all the wrongs and abuses inflicted on the Negro have been done by southern Democrats; but strange as it may seem, each and every one of those wrongs were perpetrated during Republican administrations, when a Republican congress and a Republican President could have defended the cause of the Negro, but nothing was done even as a political gesture.

I am not trying to defend politics in the south, but those of us who have lived in Indiana for any length of time surely can appreciate the difference in political recognition given the Negro by the Democratic party in contradistinction to Republican protestations of friendship based entirely on the ground of a Lincolnian proprietary indenture, political or otherwise.

NATIONAL NEGRO NON-PARTIZAN LEAGUE

By. Dr. Kelly Miller

Oct. 18-25, 1934

"What has become of the National Negro Non-Partizan League which sprang up with such flare of trumpets three years ago?" is a reasonable and expected query. But to make the inquiry complete another query should be yoked with it: "What has become of the once flourishing Negro Republican League?"

African-American

The Non-Partizan League was organized in December 1931 under the inspiration and leadership of Congressman Oscar DePriest. Its main object was to wean the Negro voter from his one-sided traditional dependence and point out the wisdom of voting for men, measures and movements best calculated to serve the race and the nation. Overtures were made to Republican and Democratic National Committees through their chief representatives, Senator Simeon Fess, of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mr. Jouett Shouse, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratc National Committee. Senator Fess' response was equivocal and unconvincing. Mr. Shouse was more direct and forthright and proffered his good offices in bringing our request to the full committee. Political exigencies of an embarrassing character arose in the meantime so that the matter was never adequately presented to either committee during the national conventions.

When the national campaign got under way, Congressman DePriest resigned from the Presidency of the League to devote his chief political energies to his own reelection and to the cause of the Republican organization. The League was thus bereft of its founder and dynamic leader. I was impressed into acceptance of the Presidency ad interim. Mr. DePriest left his political children at my doorsteps. As foster father I did the best I could. Members of the Executive Committee deserted the movement and reverted to their first political love. The organization was left on my hands with no funds, political experience, and no enthusiastic coleagues on the official staff. I carried on as best I could in the spirit of the aim and ideal of the movement. My efforts were confined wholly to the press. I contributed a weekly column to most of the leading Negro publications on the issues of the campaign. The tenor of my articles led to the support of the Democratic rather than the Republican candidate on the patriotic and race loyal ground that the Democratic candidate and platform seemed better calculated to benefit the race and the nation. How influential my preachments were I am unable to say. However, the voters acted in harmony with their principles. It is generally conceded that the colored vote split in two comparable parts in the last election. In the approaching election it now appears that the larger portion by far will follow the fortunes of the party in power. Roughly speaking, one would say that those over fifty voted for past glory that was the G. O. P. Those under fifty followed the gleam of the new light. Who can quarrel with the older generation for adhering to the party which gave the race freedom, citizenship and the franchise? But the younger issue that gained its political experience under Taft, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover will not be guided by the traditions which captivated their elders. Since the older half of the generation must decrease while the younger half must increase, it is easy to predict our racial affiliation of the future.

Oct. 18-25, 1934

While the National Non-Partizan League has ceased to function as an organization yet the residuum of its impulse still moves forward. The resolutions adopted setting forth fundamental principles which have never been issued from any organization of color men. It stands out as the declaration of political emancipation. It sets forth the doctrines that must furnish the guiding principle of political action to contract it with the harum-scarum harangues of its then rival, the National Negro Republican League. Who among its upholders would not now willingly forget the knuckle close faith in a dependent party which it tried to inculcate. It would have the Negro place his sole dependence must not look for whatever political salvation there may be in store for him to the Northern Republican party, but a prop which has since given way.

I know that comparisons are odious, but it will heighten one's appreciation of this organization to contrast it with the harum-scarum harangues of its then rival, the National Negro Republican League. Who among its upholders would not now willingly forget the knuckle close faith in a dependent party which it tried to inculcate. It would have the Negro place his sole dependence on a prop which has since given way.

South, East or West, Republican or Democratic party, but like the kingdom of heaven his salvation lies within himself. Partizan political division is only skin deep—never race deep. Relativity of numbers constitutes the political discriminant. Where the Negro's numbers are small, his political privileges are unrestricted, but where they are large his restriction grows severe. The Democrats of the North are every whit as favorable to the political rights of the race as are the Republicans of that section. On the other hand, the white Republicans of the South (Lily Whites, all) are just as intolerant as the Southern Democrats. If the race gains its constitutional prerogatives under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, it will be through propitiation of local sentiment, and not by outside compulsion. A politically solid minority in a democracy not only places itself in a dangerous position but is a standing menace to the whole people. This applies to the solid Negro as well as to the solid South. Such are the doctrines laid down by the National Negro Non-Partizan League which were valid not only for the campaign for 1932, but equally so for 1934, 1936, and for many a campaign yet to

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Republican

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

OCT 16 1934

Negro Recommended for Committeeman of G. O. P. in 19th Ward

Candidacy Pushed as H. C. Meyers Quits in Ballot Recount Tilt.

The Republican City Committee will meet at noon today in its headquarters in the Title Guaranty Building to consider the resignation of Justice of the Peace Harry C. Meyers as committeeman from the Nineteenth Ward and the recommendation of Samuel J. Lane, Negro, by the ward precinct organization as his successor.

Lane was recommended to fill the vacancy after he had withdrawn a suit contesting the nominations for constables in the Fifth Constabulary District. The suit had been instituted originally against Gabe Roth and Ira Dorsey, who were accorded the Republican nominations on the face of the official returns, but action against Roth had been dismissed some time ago because of failure to obtain service on him.

Fred W. Pape, chairman of the Republican City Committee, received Meyers' resignation yesterday. He said there was no doubt but what it would be accepted, but he could give no intimation as to what the attitude of the committee would be toward the recommendation of Lane to fill the vacancy.

Park May Decide.

In the past it has been customary for the committee in filling vacancies to accept the recommendations of the precinct organization of the ward involved. This procedure was followed recently in the election of Thomas F. Muldoon to succeed J. N. McKelvey in the Twenty-third Ward.

It was reported in Republican circles yesterday some members of the committee might favor leaving the appointment of a new committeeman in the hands of the Governor, a plan which has been followed in filling vacancies on the Democratic City Committee. Gov. Park recently filled two vacancies o nthe Democratic committee.

Lane's explanation for dismissing his contest against Dorsey was his inability for providing additional funds with which to pay the costs.

Attorneys for the Republican candidates involved in the recount of ballots in the Fifth Justice of the Peace District expect the tabulation to be completed today. Only a few precincts have not been canvassed by the six clerks appointed by Circuit Judge Ryan.

The count is being made in secret, with attorneys for the contestants and the apparent nominees watching the tabulation. At the completion of the recount the findings of the group will require two or three days for preparation before being filed with Judge Ryan.

While it is unlikely the recount will show enough ballots miscounted to change the apparent result, attorneys have announced grave irregularities have been uncovered in virtually all precincts examined, and the mistakes are too uniform and too numerous to be classed as clerical errors.

The result of the recount when filed, however, is expected to show the race was much more hotly contested than the official figures attested.

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

OCT 14 1934

COLORED VOTERS TO MEET

Under the auspices of the Youn Voters, an Eighth Ward Republica rally will be held Tuesday evening a 8.30, in Mt. Carmel Church, at Elev enth street below Lombard. Dr. Con well Banton will be the guest speaker. Candidates and their friends ar invited to attend. Refreshments wil be in the care of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Henry Steward will preside Eugene Humphrey is secretary and Edward Wilson, organizer.

MUNCIE, IND.
EVE. PRESS

OCT 11 1934

COLORED RACE OWES THANKS TO G. O. P.

Negro Lawyer Scores Demo Administration.

"Everything the colored race possesses is due directly or indirectly to the Republican party," Cornelius Richardson, colored Richmond attorney, told a crowd of 750 voters in the circuit courtroom Wednesday night.

Richardson urged every colored voter to vote the straight Republican ticket, November 6.

Attacks Demo Policies.

The speaker scored the state, national and city Democratic administrations with biting phrases. He praised John C. Hampton, Republican candidate for mayor; Judge Robert F. Murray, Republican nominee for Tenth District congressman, and Judge L. A. Guthrie, candidate for re-election as circuit court judge.

Wick Adams was chairman of the meeting. The speaker was introduced by Tom Phillips, colored Muncie orator and members of the state speakers' bureau. City and county candidates were introduced and a musical program was given by the women's quartet of the Calvary Baptist Church.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

OCT 16 1934

Port Penn Rally

PORT PENN, Del., Oct. 16—(Special).—Colored Republicans will hold rally at 8 o'clock this evening at the Thorntown colored school house here. Speakers will be Dr. John Ayers and Deputy Sheriff Charles H. Colburn.

BAYONNE, N. J.
TIMES

OCT 15 1934

COLORED REPUBLICAN BODY MEETS TONIGHT

The Hudson County Unit of the Young Colored Republicans of New Jersey will meet tonight with the State and county officers of the Young Republicans of New Jersey, at the Community Center, 37 Virginia avenue, Jersey City. A social sesion has been planned. There will be dancing and card games.

Plans to get out votes for Harold G. Hoffman, candidate for Governor, Senator Hamilton Kean and the entire Republican ticket will be outlined. Samuel C. Scott will be chairman of the meeting.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA.
REGISTER

OCT 12 1934

YOUNG REPUBLICANS TO ORGANIZE

INITIAL MEETING CALLED TOMORROW AT 2 PM AT COURT HOUSE

At least one young republican from each of the county's 36 voting precincts is expected to come here tomorrow to attend an organization meeting of Young Republican League of West Virginia, Mason county branch.

The meeting will be held at the court house beginning at 2 o'clock. Attorney Jack Johnson, League organizer, was in Akron today on business but will be here in time for the session tomorrow, he said before he left.

A president and three vice-presidents, wll be elected at the meeting tomorrow. The president will direct the general campaign activities for the younger republicans and the three vice presidents will have charge of work among the male whites, among the women and among the Negro voters.

It is the purpose of the organization to set up district branches in the county, these district units to foster precinct divisions.

Every republican in the county will be welcome tomorrow.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
TELEGRAM

OCT 13 1934

Republicans Hold Mass Meeting In Central Auditorium

DEPRIEST IS SPEAKER

Dems Flayed For Promises "That Were Never Fulfilled"

By ARTHUR R. TODD

"The Democrats promised you the earth and gave you nothing," Oscar DePriest, only Negro member of congress, told 500 Republicans at a mass meeting here to open the state campaign in Mahoning valley.

"The Democratic party promised you economy and prosperity, but what did they save and how much prosperity is there outside of the billions in your money that is being wasted? Who is going to pay back all that money?

"The Democratic party has raised the cost of living and it has not given you a job," Congressman DePriest said last night at Central auditorium where a mixed audience of White and Negro voters cheered as he flayed the Democrats for what he styled broken promises.

The tide of Negro votes away from the Republican to the Democratic ticket was believed by G. O. P. leaders here today as a result of the DePriest meeting.

Talks On Debt

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Congressman Cooper introduced
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Need Men of Courage

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Chronicle 12-13-34

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January 8, 1935, was set as the date
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Those present taking part in the
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John McCall, of the border-line of Mississippi, and his group of "lily-white" Republicans, will soon learn that there are certain leaders of the Grand Old Party who will not tolerate their efforts to spread the spirit of racecrate with a view of furthering their personal ambitions.

When Congressman J. Will Taylor, of the Second Tennessee District, attended the session of the State Republican Executive Committee in Nashville last week, he saw to it that justice and right prevailed to the extent of according proper recognition to Robert R. Church, Memphis Negro leader. The Church delegation was seated by the votes of a large majority of the committee. The same thing would have happened at the Chattanooga convention if the earnest and influential congressman had not been kept away because of the passing of his mother.

As for the charges hurled at the congressman by Governor Hooper, the recent candidate for senator should know, in view of his wide experience, that nothing more could have been done to cut down his vote in the Second District during the recent campaign, or in any other district where Negro Republicans vote, for that matter, by any other power, than was done by Mr. Hooper himself during the debacle staged by John McCall and his followers at the Memorial Auditorium in Chattanooga during the State Republican Convention.

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Political - 1934
Party Affiliation.

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Chattanooga, Tenn. News
October 25, 1934

White Leaders Place Negroes On Party Spot

Plan to Read Them Out if They Fail to "Come Through" for G. O. P.

Center on Vote for Thach

Harper, Byers and Richardson Targets of Leaders.

The Negroes in Hamilton County must come through for the Republican party in the November election.

Unless the colored people support the Republican nominees, white G. O. P. leaders plan to read the Negroes out of the party, to which most of them have nominally belonged since the right of suffrage was given them by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The Negroes will support Ben W. Hooper, candidate for the Senate. But leaders point out that in reality Hooper is not the Republican nominee, but is a candidate on the fusion ticket. The white Republicans are willing for the colored members of the party to vote for Hooper, but they also want to be sure that they support Pat H. Thach, candidate for Congress. Mr. Thach and the two legislative candidates are the only Republican nominees whose names will appear on the Hamilton County ballots next month.

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If the Negro wards do not go for Thach by heavy majorities on November 6, positions on the G. O. P. County Executive Committee will be lost by the Negro precinct leaders the white Republicans state. This would take away the influence of the Negro ward heelers acquired by winning seats in the party's councils.

Not only is it planned to punish the Negro leaders if they fail their traditional party, but the rank and file will be virtually excommunicated from the party. All Negroes will be banned from Republican primaries except under such rigid oaths of party fealty as are exacted by the Democrats.

This action, in effect, would make the local colored people voters without a party unless the Democrats showed more willingness than they have in the past to recognize a Negro as a member of the Democratic party.

Annoyance of Republican candidates because of deviations of Negro leaders from the party in county elections came to a head during the campaign last Summer. Some of the Negro precinct chairmen openly supported Democratic nominees and as a result several Republican candidates either lost the wards or carried them by small majorities. Sid Byers, for instance, supported only three Republicans. Doc Harper and Doodles Richardson are two others who failed to support the entire Republican ticket.

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It was charged that certain Negro ward heads took money from both sides and when the result of the election was seen, candidates who "put" made demands, accompanied by threats, that their money be paid back. They got back their money too.

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Regardless of the vote on November 6, Republican leaders have expressed an intention of getting rid of Byers, Harper and possibly other Negro leaders who went over to the Democrats. Walter Robinson, Fourth Ward boss, is not on the blacklist, as he supported the party nominees last August.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
UNION

OCT 25 1934

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Page
11-24-34
New York
Times

WORM TURNS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

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On November 6, Negro voters of Pennsylvania revolted against the party they had helped keep in power for nearly half a century and gave valuable assistance to the election of a Democratic Governor, United States Senator and Legislature. In Philadelphia, Negro wards which in years past had rolled up a large Republican vote went Democratic. During the campaign a Negro Citizens' Democratic Committee of One-hundred was formed and appeals made to Philadelphians of color to vote for Earle, Guffey and the other Democratic candidates.

The committee in setting forth its many grievances against the Republican Party cited among other things that:

Negroes have been slave-like in their devotion to it (Republican Party) and despite this support and loyalty, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have become the most prejudiced and Jim-Crowed city and State in the North. Instances: Jim Crow schools and a Jim Crow teaching system; Jim Crow bus lines, Jim Crow hospitals, Jim Crow prisons, Jim Crow theatres and public places of amusement, and literal exclusion from restaurants and hotels.

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WHAT OF THE REPUBLICANS?

Between now and November, 1936, one of the most popular conversational subjects is bound to be: "What about the Republican Party?" Democratic stalwarts, echoing the words of Mr. Farley, will say that the party is dead; Republican stalwarts will say that it is simply lying fallow, and shows no signs of decay. The truth probably lies somewhere between these two extremes.

The Republicans took a terrific lacing in the last election—so far as carrying offices was concerned. But they did get around 46 per cent of the total vote cast. A party that gets as substantial a minority as that can't be considered dead by a long shot.

One of the principal Republican problems is dissention within the party. Henry Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, is a conservative—many of the principal Republican Senators, such as Borah, Johnson, Couzens and McNary are liberals of varying shades of opinion. It seems a certainty that a strong drive will be made to eliminate Mr. Fletcher and put a liberal in his place—and until the Republicans have fought their own internal battles to a finish, no one can forecast the future of the party with accuracy.

MARSHFIELD, WIS.
NEWS HERALD

NOV 30 1934

REBUILDING POLITICAL PARTIES

(From Editorial Research Reports.)

Other elections have punished political parties about as the Republican party was punished in the 1934 elections. Sometimes the party concerned revived, sometimes it did not. Survival has depended largely on whether the losers properly read the political trends evidenced in their defeat, also on how wisely the winners used the overwhelming mandate given them by the voters.

In this connection an important difference has existed between the case of the Democrats and that of the Republicans. Largely as a result of the Civil war, the Negro problem and—to a lighter extent—the tariff question, the Democrats were always able to count upon the south as a foundation on which to rebuild. Even the southern states which deserted the Smith banner in 1928 sent many Democrats to congress. But the 1932 and 1934 elections proved that there are not many states upon which the Republicans can always count as an irreducible minimum.

Afetr the Revolution the Federalist party of Washington and Hamilton did not learn the lesson of its defeats by the party of Jefferson and the Federalists passed out of the picture. The Republican-Democrats became all-powerful, but they could not maintain party unity. Their internal difficulties led first to the formation of the Whig party and then to its victory in the presidential election of 1840.

The Whigs, however, tried to straddle the slavery and secession problems, also other issues, and they fell apart by reason of their own ineptitude. So the Republican party developed strength almost from the moment of its organization, and it did well in the first presidential election it contested, that of 1856. In 1860 the divided Democrats put three tickets in the field and the unified Republicans easily won the presidency for Lincoln.

In 1920 the Republicans gained 300 of the 435 seats in the house, but two years later the Democrats almost wiped out this huge majority

CINCINNATI, O.
ENQUIRER

DEC 1 1934

COMEBACK

Is Hope Of G. O. P.

By Regaining Farmer And Negro Voters.

Loss Of Labor Admitted—Bolt By Bankers Felt As Good Riddance.

By Frank R. Kent.

(Copyright, 1934, by the Baltimore Sun)

In these days, with Mr. Roosevelt riding the crest of the wave and every publicity agent in the New Deal outfit lustily singing the Recovery hymn with the cooperation chorus, there is practically nothing for the opposition to do except amuse itself waiting for the ballyhoo to die down and the break to come. Soon or late it will, and then they think, there will be a lot of fun. It does not take a soothsayer to know that no such situation as this, with nine-tenths of the critics gone into the silence, and the unbelievers bowing low in pretended conversion, can last. It can be kept going for quite a while, but not indefinitely.

* * *

In the meantime, the dispirited and enfeebled Republicans still mark time and are without ideas, initiative, enterprise, and ambition. There is no play at all for those qualities until the edge wears off the present religious fervor. Even if they possessed such qualities, which they do not, under existing conditions they could do little with them. Actually, there is nothing for Republican politicians to do except analyze, speculate and look ahead. The wiser ones try to preserve their sense of humor, but most of them still mull mournfully over the last election and, from time to time evolve new theories concerning it which show the condition to which they have been reduced and the time they have on their hands. Some of these more recent contentions are both interesting and ingenious. For example, it is asserted they lost in the election four classes of voters, all naturally Republican, but taken away from their party by a combination of New Deal inducements, blandishments and threats which could not be resisted.

First—They lost the Negro vote—lost it because all over the country the Democratic Administration has put hundreds of thousands of Negroes on the relief rolls. Hundreds of thousands more Negroes hope to get on. The proportion of Negroes on the rolls is very much higher than whites. To many of them it is like a dream come true. In Baltimore, while the Negro population is about one in seven, the Negro percentage of relief is more than 50 per cent. The same situation exists in other cities—in Chicago, for instance, the net result, it is claimed, is that the Negroes went heavily New Deal this time. In Chicago, the Republican Negro Congressman, Oscar De Priest, supposed to be a hero of his race, was badly beaten by a Democratic Negro candidate. The Negroes left the party of Lincoln for the party of Roosevelt. There seems a lot of truth in that contention.

* * *

Second—Republicans say they lost the labor vote. Seduced by Section 7 A, won over by the way in which the unions have thrived under the New Deal sunshine and enthusiastic about the Administration drive for shorter hours and higher pay labor went almost solidly Democratic. Unquestionably, it is asserted, it was responsible for the defeat of Reed in Pennsylvania Hebert in Rhode Island, and Walcott in Connecticut.

* * *

Third—It lost the farmer vote heretofore strongly Republican Under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, however, the farmer, it is claimed, has become practically a kept man, and the farmers deserted in droves. It was impossible to expect them to stay Republican under the circumstances In the month before the election a Democratic Administration distributed many millions of dollars in farm bonuses.

* * *

Fourth—And this is the funny one—the Republicans say they lost the financial vote. Since anyone can remember, big business and the banking interests have been on the Republican side. Wall Street always was Republican. This time it went New Deal—not because of belief, but because of fear. It was clear the New Deal set-up was irresistible. Wall Street saw no nourishment in making a losing fight. Hence it not only refused to contribute to the Republican side but actually went over to the other—and is there now.

* * *

With the loss of these four groups, all normally Republican, the question arises as to who composed the 13,000,000 votes the party got, anyway. The belief is expressed that these were largely the small business men and merchants of the country, and it is conceded there were among them many Democrats. It is argued further that at least three of these groups are bound to return to the Republican fold. When that happens, it is said, the Republicans will again become the majority party. They could regain that position, it is naively said, with merely the farmers and the Negroes. As for Wall Street, the Republican attitude toward it is not without humor. "At any rate," said one Republican of national prominence, "we have deloused the party of Wall Street and the bankers. They will be a Democratic liability next time." What strange times these are. Whoever expected to hear a Republican leader talking like that.

Political-1934

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER-PUBLIC LEDGER

OCT 7 1934

SUPPORTS REPUBLICANS

Through the Citizens' Independent Republican Committee it was announced yesterday that Samuel H. Reading, a prominent Negro Democrat, has declared his support of the Republican ticket in the State campaign.

In making his decision, it was related, Reading charged members of his race had not been given a fair deal by Democratic leaders in the distribution of patronage.

"When I see professional men like Dr. J. Max Barber and Dr. R. P. Bradley," said Reading, "rewarded for putting the Democrats in power by being forced to accept jobs as messenger and elevator operator I am forced to believe that the leadership of the Democratic Party is still unaware that slavery was abolished in 1863.

"I am going to support the whole Republican ticket on November 6."

SPRINGFIELD, O.
NEWS

OCT 6 1934

THE NEGRO VOTER

To the Editor of The News:

The Republican party which in the plenitude of its power allowed the human rights of the Constitution when it affected the Negro, (who had been faithful to it since the days of Emancipation) to be trampled down with impunity now fills the air with frantic protestations of reverence and devotion, at the time of its impatience and defeat.

During the past elections we have asked of our prominent Negro Republican leaders as to what appeal they expected to use to keep the colored voters in line for the G. O. P., and they have always replied with past-gone platitudes and tried to shape the argument to the issue.

May I quote from one prominent Negro writer the following lines:

"The ancient and hoary arguments of both Howard and De Priest failed lamentably during the 1932 campaign. The colored brother decided to take the bit in his own teeth and follow his intellect instead of his emotion for political guidance."

Except for a few non-thinking voters, the fact is, the American people are no longer held in hard and fast bonds of party allegiance. There are still a considerable number of moss-back Republicans and Bourbon Democrats, but the greatest number have liberated themselves from party bonds.

The South and the Negro have been considered the unsplitable blocs in American politics, but the "28" election split the solid South, the same as the "32" election did for the Negro. The South and the Negro have long been the blockheads of National politics and will continue to be so as long as they remain solid.

But all the a[illegible]nt arguments of prominent Negro Republican leaders will never put this black Humpty-Dumpty together again, for ancient appeals to by-gone political history will fall on deaf ears.

The past glories of the G. O. P. and its by-gone benefactions to the Negro are buried in the grave with Lincoln, Grant, and Theodore Roosevelt. The Negro today is seeking that which will benefit him now and those of his people who must come after him, all that is past is well and good and served its purpose but can be of little help in solving his problems in the future. Progress is not found for any people by dwelling among the bones of their ancestors.

The traditional unfriendliness of the Democratic party and the South have faded away in the light of what is happening under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The New Deal forgetting things that are past is pressing on to conditions as they are now and must be in the future. The race question is being driven from politics. The Negro like his fellow White American must deal with the New Deal as a dominant economic principle.

That the Negro will be the victim of injustices and inequities under the New Deal as well as he was under the old order, will be expected as long as race prejudice still prevails in America. The Negro will use his ballot to wipe this out bit by bit, until it is finally eliminated.

We all know there is no human likelihood, that the Republican party will succeed or that the New Deal will be over-thrown in the fall elections. The stars never turn backward in their course. The Republican party has been reduced to a harassing, impotent, minority without any firm political or reasonable hope except its history of exploitation of the many for the enrichment of the few.

It is true and logical that from time to time resourceful and patriotic candidates will appear on the Republican ticket which must needs carry its compliment of candidates to keep up its organization regularity. Many of these candidates will command white and colored support. But any purely partisan Republican vote in the coming fall election is surely wasted devotion.

May we suggest to the prominent Negro Republican leaders both national and state that they have printed a certificate of undying fidelity to the G. O. P. to be given to every Negro who vows his undying partisanism by his vote in November. They deserve to go down to history with the Grant bloc of 306 in 1876 and it should be framed with the names of the dupable committee with whom Hoover condescended to pose just prior to the election in '32 with the White House as the background.

All the Republican noise about a return to the Constitution does not interest the Negro, on the other hand it amuses him.

The party which in the plenitude of its power allowed the human rights of the Constitution to be trampled down with impunity now fills the air with frantic protests of reverence and devotion, at the time of its impatience and defeat. Nor is that part of the Constitution which is now invoked the part that appeals especially to the Negro.

Whatever of dictatorship may be necessary to put over the New Deal has no terrors for the black voter. History and experience has taught him that he has gained most from a strong central government at Washington.

The Negro, if he is wise, will not in the Fall election, vote for a reactionary and obstructive movement against the New Deal, but rather for the members of the House and Senate who will insist that the New Deal be a Square Deal and that can never include such men as Senator Fess.

GEORGE WHITE.

President of the Union Democratic League.

Springfield, O., Oct. 5, 1934.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
TIMES

OCT 5 1934

REPUBLICA[illegible] [illegible]ND NEGRO SITUATION DISCUSSED

By a Voter.

In The Times of Sept. 26, Benjamin A. Osborne holds himself out as the political barometer of the Negro voter.

He said:

"During the ensuing campaign the Negro voter will have the time of his life," and tries to show how "amused" the Negro voter is because the Republican party does not distinguish between the Negro of 1861 and 1934. He says that the issues of 1861 are dead.

Events of 1861 are not dead. They are perpetuated on historical pages for succeeding generations to read for enlightenment. George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are dead only to the superficial mind. The struggles of any people are not dead in the march of civilization and culture. These former struggles inspire and the Republican party looks with pride upon the part it has played in the advancement of the Negro race.

The Negro voters will show in the election that they are not ingrates. And Benjamin A. Osborne and his "intelligence" and "culture" ought to stop prating through all the city papers. He wrote:

"Observant Negroes are asking why the Republicans are working themselves into a frenzy."

It is Mr. Osborne who is in a frenzy because the Republicans take no notice of him, nor does the intelligent Negro as Mr. Osborne goes on ranting for the Democratic party.

The gist of the matter is, the Republican party does not want the Osborne vote, but it does want the votes of the Negroes who desire the perpetuation of those sterling principles for which the Republican party has alway stood, and stands today.

Benjamine A. Osborne is a good publicity man for the Republican party.

YOUNG G. O. P.'S TO INSTALL HEADS

The Central Young Men's Republican Club is holding its installation of officers at republican headquarters, 1839 Broadway tonight, it was stated by District Director, James E. Wright, today Speakers on the program will be M. C. B. Mason, Milo Murray, Gerald Gillett and Wilbur Hardaway.

Mr. Mason is Congressman Oscar DePriest's campaign manager and an eloquent speaker.

Officers to be installed by Rev. C. W. Neloms are Theodore Ross President; Reuben Minor, Vice President; George Smith. 2nd vice president; Timothy Dixon secretary, Luther Mitchall, treasurer.

The Holloway For Mayor club of which most of the young men are members, will take an important part in the big rally at Croatian Hall, 23rd and Wahsington street next Friday night, the director announced. 10-19-34

The young women will sponsor a meeting in headquarters Thursday night with a state speaker, Miss Sally Mitchell, the director said today.

The weekly meeting of the young republican will continue to be held on Tuesday of each week in the headquarters, 1939 Broadway.

They will also have important parts on the all-city boxing show at the Armory. October 29.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

OCT 5 1934

POLITICAL GROUPS HOLD GATHERINGS

Committeemen and workers from Woodside and Springfield townships met in the Republican headquarters on the west side of Lincoln square last night. Organization plans were discussed.

A meeting of the Illinois Republican Citizens league will be held in the headquarters at 8 o'clock tonight. Dr. S. A. Ware, president of the organization, will preside.

Members of the young G. O. P. Colored club met last night at the headquarters. Harrison Gorens, chairman, presided. Registration of voters was the main topic discussed during the evening. On October 18 a mass meeting will be held for all colored Republican voters at the Masonic hall, 118 South Eighth street. Donald DePriest, son of Congressman Oscar DePriest, will be the principal speaker at the mass meeting.

Members of Italian, Slovak and Lithuanian Democratic organization workers met in the headquarters in the Ridgely-Farmers bank building with Chairman Peter F. Rossiter. Harmony and registration were discussed and addresses were made by some of the candidates.

A meeting of workers is scheduled for 7:30 o'clock tonight in the headquarters, which will end the week's activity.

SPRINGIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

OCT 6 1934

Committeemen of Republicans Meet

Committeemen from the country precincts of Sangamon county met this afternoon in the republican headquarters on the west side of the square. Campaign work was discussed and reports of prospects in the country precincts were made.

The Illinois Republican Citizens' league, an organization of colored voters, met in the headquarters last night, with State Representative Harris B. Gaines, Chicago, as principal speaker. Gaines urged colored voters to organize and support the republican ticket.

Republicans, he said, are on their way back to power. He characterized the new deal as a "bum deal." Gaines is state organizer of colored voters for the republican state central committee.

Other speakers included Dr. S. A. Ware, president of the league, and Robert Wright, secretary; Ernest A Dye, candidate for sheriff; J. B. Myers, for county clerk; Benjamin S DeBoice, for probate judge; W. O Withrow, for county superintendent of schools, and State's Attorney Alfred H. Greening.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

OCT 9 1934

CLUB IN 19TH FORMED FOR COLORED G. O. P.

Bartscherer, District Leader, Inducts Officers.

A group of colored voters in the 19th A. D. has organized the Williamsburgh Colored Republican Club, with headquarters at 355 Bushwick ave.

Although organized only about one week, the new unit has a membership of 95 men and women. The club is affiliated with the 19th A. D. Regular Republican Organization, of which Jacob Bartscherer and Mrs. Mae K. Pisciotta are executive members.

Mr. Bartscherer recently installed officers of the club at the 19th A. D. Republican Organization headquarters, Hart st. and Myrtle ave. Officers are:

Henry M. Spear, executive member; Mrs. Ethel M. Hall, co-leader; Charles Holley, president; Mrs. Rose Jones, vice president; Henry Rabb, treasurer; Miss Dorothy Bailey, secretary; George Lovell, financial secretary; Fred Ancrum, sergeant-at-arms.

On Friday night the headquarters will be officially dedicated, with addresses by County Leader John R. Crews, Mr. Bartscherer and others.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES

OCT 5 1934

G. O. P. Utilities Post Nominee Too Nervous to Talk Politics

Wife Meets Negro Corporation Commission Candidate's Callers at the Door, But Doesn't Let Them In, So The Democrats Are Running His Campaign.

By IRVIN HURST

OKMULGEE, Oct. 5.—Ensconced in his two-room home in the Negro section here, Frank A. Anderson, Republican nominee for corporation commissioner, is denying himself to the press. In fact, he is too "nervous" and "disturbed" to see anybody, his wife insists.

"He's been threatened," she adds, with a little coaxing.

Reputedly, Anderson has his nomination certificate tacked to the wall inside. The first Negro to win nomination to high public office in Oklahoma, he also claims a diploma from Princeton university, and Okmulgee business men recall that he's sometimes identified as president of Booker T. university.

• • •

THAT'S when the "university" is short of funds, they add with a laugh. And Mrs. Anderson, who opens the door warily and blocks the crack as she talks to white callers, admits that "the university is in poor finances." It used to hold classes between Henryetta and Weleetka, but they have been disbanded.

Several years ago Anderson was listed in the city directory as a harness maker. He has a small shed back of the house with a sign, "horse collars." Neighbors say he hasn't been working in recent weeks, but he goes well dressed.

Two calls on Mrs. Anderson failed to get the front door open more than six inches. Yes, Anderson was there.

"But he's too nervous and too disturbed to talk," she parried.

A poster offering "spiritual work" and signed "Mme. R. B. Anderson," hung outside the door. It added: "I can work miles away."

Reportorial ingenuity came to the fore:

"How about giving me a spiritual reading?" the writer asked. "Suppose you tell me your husband's chances in the November election."

"I don't mixes in politics," was the reply.

• • •

A WOOLLY headed boy peeked through the crack. That offered a new tack. How about the Anderson children?

There are seven, Mrs. Anderson said, "but I don't want to talk about them."

Okmulgee, home of W. B. Pine, Republican nominee for governor, takes both its state candidates calmly. Anderson received 16 votes at the courthouse July 3, with only two Negroes voting. It wasn't generally known then he is a Negro.

John Milner, attorney and supporter of E. W. Marland, said he acknowledged a withdrawal notice for Anderson about 11 p. m. the last day for withdrawing from the runoff primary. Anderson was accompanied by James A. "Big Jim" Harris, former Republican state chairman, but it was too late for acceptance.

"We are sometimes accused of keeping him in the race, but we're not," said E. J. Gilder, another Democratic attorney and acquaintance of Anderson. Gilder disillusioned Anderson on the meaning of the nomination certificate recently when they met on the street.

"I guess I'm elected. My opponent withdrew," Gilder quoted Anderson.

"But that was only for the runoff primary, Frank," Grilde told him. "You're got another campaign ahead for November."

From appearances, however, Anderson—bane of Republicans—will let the Democrats run his campaign while he remains in doors "too nervous and disturbed."

SUN

Selma, N.C.

NOV 15 1934

COOLEY'S NEGRO CRY.

News has come to our ears that Congressman Harold D. Cooley tried to besmear the Republican party in one of his recent campaign speeches here in Johnston county, by raising the howl about the Negro. We would have given Mr. Cooley credit for exercising better judgment than to raise the Negro question as a campaign issue in the face of the modern trend of the Negro vote.

Since the votes were counted which were polled on November 6th, 1934, it develops that the Democrats elected two Justices of the Peace in the city of Durham, North Carolina; and add to this twin-victory of the Negro Democrats of Durham, we have of still greater successes by Negro Democratic politicians, reference to which may be had by reading an article in last Sunday's issue of the Greensboro Daily News, from the pen of R. R. Clark, one of the State's best known Democratic writers. His article reads in part as follows:

Oscar De Priest, negro, has represented the first Illinois district in Congress for several terms, as a Republican. Arthur W. Mitchell, negro and Democrat, defeated De Priest in the recent election and report comes from Washington that some southern Democrats are not so happy at the thought of having a negro in a Democratic caucus. It is assumed that the North Carolina delegation will make no point on that; at least those will not who are aware of the election of a negro a member of the Democratic precinct committee in a Raleigh ward and of the number of negroes who vote with the Democrats in Wake and elsewhere in the state. De Priest annoyed white congressmen most by his insistence on sending his colored friends into the house restaurant to eat. Our own Lendsey Warren, who is manager of the restaurant as committee chairman, may be able to manage the Democratic congressman of color so that he will not make himself offensive in this respect. From that angle the Democrats should welcome the change.

Political — 1934

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

SEP 24 1934

GOP CAMPAIGN OPENS MONDAY

Republicans, not only from Wichita and Sedgwick County, but from over the entire Fifth congressional district will crowd their way into the Forum, Monday evening to hear the opening gun of the party fired.

Al F. Williams

Al F. Williams, Topeka lawyer and one of the finest orators in the state, will make the keynote speech, launching Ira Watson's campaign for Congress and also setting the county candidates off to a whirlwind start.

At 6 o'clock an indoor picnic will be held at the Forum. Tables have been arranged on the arena floor and everybody is welcome.

The Dold band is scheduled to give a concert before and after the picnic dinner and the program will be interspersed with songs by the Watson-for-Congress colored quartet. John Crawford, Republican county chairman will make a short speech and a number of party leaders including John Free, Howard Fleeson, Tom Harley and Cliff Matson, former county chairman will also give short addresses.

Ira Watson will make his opening speech of the campaign and county candidates will be introduced and permitted to say a few words in their behalf.

The speech of Mr. Williams, however, is to be the feature of the program. This able lawyer's record as a fighter in the ranks of the party has given him national recognition and it is expected his remarks will constitute in a large part the burden of the battle song of the Republicans from now until November 6.

Those who plan to attend the picnic are urged to bring well-filled baskets, so that ample food will be on hand for those who will be unable to prepare anything for the dinner.

Doors of the Forum will be thrown open at 5:30 in order to give time for the picnickers to arrange tables and attend other details incident thereto. The speaking will begin promptly at 8 o'clock and the general public, regardless of political affiliation, is invited.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

SEP 29 1934

YOUNG NEGRO REPUBLICANS HOLD SESSION

Young Negro Republican voters were urged to take a more active interest in the affairs of government by Attorney J. D. Allen Friday night during a Republican Negro rally in the community center at Union Avenue and Cherry Street.

Chairman George Glenn presided and introduced Mr. Allen. Chairman Robert Poisall of the Vermilion County Young Republican Club spoke on the set-up of the group and its future plans.

Arthur Huffman was elected financial secretary and the following to the membership committee during the business session: Samuel Price, Melvin Hamilton and Andy Offitt. Elizabeth Allen is secretary and John Buford Jr., treasurer.

The club's next meeting will be held Wednesday night.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.
ADVOCATE

OCT 4 1934

COL. SIMMONS TO SPEAK MONDAY AT REPUBLICAN RALLY

Col. Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Chicago, noted negro Republican orator, will deliver an address in the East St. Louis city hall at 8 o'clock next Monday night, it was announced today by Wilbur P. Mitchell, chairman of the Republican County Central Committee.

The county candidates, with Judge Jesse R. Brown, will attend the meeting.

BAYONNE, N. J.
TIMES

OCT 5 1934

MEETING TONIGHT BY COLORED G. O. P. UNIT

The Independent Colored Organization League will hold a regular meeting tonight at 9 o'clock at the clubrooms, 92 West Twentieth street.

Among those scheduled to speak are Paul LaBue, Bayonne Freeholder candidate: Fred Cornwell, of Jersey City, Assembly candidate, and the Rev. James Rowe, Jr., of the People's Baptist Church.

The club is supporting the Republican candidates in the November election.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

OCT 5 1934

Colored G. O. P. Will Discuss Discrimination

Racial discrimination in Hudson County will be discussed at a mass meeting sponsored by the Hudson County unit of the Colored Republican State Committee in Lincoln High School Monday night. United States Senator Hamilton F. Kean, whose efforts for passage of a Federal anti-lynching law have aroused the interest of colored persons throughout the country, and Congressman Oscar DePriest, colored Republican from Illinois, will be the principal speakers.

Fred M. Cornwell, colored Republican candidate for the Assembly, will preside. Harold Hoffman, gubernatorial candidate, has also been invited, but his acceptance hinges on later developments in this week of the campaign. This, the first of a series of such meetings to be held in the county, is under sponsorship of James W. Roberson, chairman, and a committee composed of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thomas, Mrs. Rosa Frazier, Mrs. Madeline Mercer, Raymond Alleyne, William A. Moore, Samuel C. Scott and Arthur Upperman.

DIXON, ILL.
EVE. TELEGRAPH

OCT 3 1934

NEGRO VOTERS IN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE ELECT

Interesting Meeting of Colored Voters Held Last Eve

The Negro Votes Republican League of Dixon met last evening in the county court room at the court house, the gathering having been very well attended and a great deal of interest was shown. The league is incorporated and was organized in 1932. The present officers of the organization are as follows:

President—Barry Stewart
Secretary—Oscar Penniston.
Treasurer—Richard Burke.
Chairman of Publicity— Winston McReynolds.

The members listened attentively to short talks given by the following candidates: County Judge Wm. L. Leech, Ward T. Miller and Geo. C. Dixon. These were followed by brief remarks by Rev. C. T Stamp and Oscar Penniston. Winston McReynolds presided as chairman of the meeting and presented the several speakers. The next meeting of the club will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, the place to be announced later.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 8 1934

Open Headquarters For Negro G. O. P.

Opening Night Celebration Will Be Held This Evening

Campaign headquarters were opened Friday evening at 153 River street for Republican negro voters of this city to get acquainted with the candidates on the ticket.

The meeting quarters will be open each day and meetings will be held until after election. This evening will be the opening night. Wednesday evening will be freeholder's night. An interesting program has been outlined each evening.

Plans are being made for a Hoffman-Seger-Marsh, rally to be held in a larger hall on October 26. Mrs Viola Adams, president of the Passaic county colored Republican league, Charles Thomas or Soloman Hocutt will be pleased to have the new registrants come in and be instructed about prospective candidates. The hours will be from 9 each morning until 12 noon and from 1 until 12 midnight.

EVANSVILLE, IND.
COURIER

OCT 7 1934

Republicans Plan To Open Campaign In City October 15

Democratic Committeemen and Committeewomen to Meet Tomorrow Night

The second week of the fall campaign opens tomorrow with the republicans still concentrating their meetings in the country, and the democrats holding both city and county meetings.

As a gesture to show that harmony is prevailing in the democratic ranks, a meeting of committeemen and committeewomen, with all democratic workers invited, will be held tomorrow night in democratic headquarters in the basement of the Vendome hotel. John J. Nolan will preside, and speakers will be Mayor Frank W Griese, William Elmendorf, John K Jennings and Newton Thrall.

The republican city campaign will be opened on October 15 at the Dreamland ballroom with A. V. Burch, candidate for mayor, the featured speaker. Other speakers will be George Heilman, candidate for city judge, and Nat H. Youngblood, candidate for prosecutor. William H. Dress, democratic candidate for mayor, opened his campaign in the same hall last Monday night.

NEGRO TO SPEAK

Philip C. Gould, chairman of the republican speakers committee, announced that Roscoe Conklin Simmons, Chicago negro, would speak at the Agoga tabernacle the night of October 29.

A regular vaudeville entertainment has been prepared for the meeting tomorrow night of the Roosevelt Democratic club at 15 Main street, President Elmo McCollum announced. Geraldine Payne is on the program for an acrobatic dance; Edna Belle With-

ers, a tap dance; Mrs. Emma Jansen, piano selections, Misses Lois Stark and Martha Stroebel, tumbling act and a negro quartet with vocal numbers. The public is invited.

Democratic and republican political meetings scheduled for the coming week are:

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS

Monday, October 8—2:30 o'clock, home of Mrs. Frank Berendes, 213 Northwest Seventh street; 7:45 o'clock, democratic headquarters.

Tuesday, October 9—2:30 o'clock, home of Mrs. Remig Fehn, 123 East Iowa street; 7:45 o'clock, Campbell school.

Wednesday, October 10—2:30 o'clock, home of Mrs. Henry Zapp 616 South Fares avenue, and same time Democratic Women workers club, 15 Main street; 7:45 o'clock Coudret hall, St. Wendel.

Thursday, October 11—2:30 o'clock home of Mrs. Walter Bixby, 705 Linc street; 7:45 o'clock, Delaware schoo auditorium and Roosevelt-Garner League at Vendome hotel basement.

Friday, October 12—2:30 o'clock home of Mrs. Omer Chandler, Broadway in Howell; 7:45 o'clock, Scherer Hall, Bumb's old place in German township; Scott township at Hornville school, and precinct committeewomen at headquarters in the Vendome hotel basement.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

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Tribune
TERRE HAUTE
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PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS
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Congressman De Priest Urges Seger's Election

Negro Representative Says Any Colored Person Who Votes Democratic Ticket Is Madman

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Congressman DePriest invited heckling when he asked if a Negro Democrat were in the auditorium. One spoke up, whereafter Congressman DePriest made him the "stooge" for his remarks against the Democrat-controlled South.

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His main reason for coming to Passaic, Congressman DePriest said, was to aid the cause of Congressman George N. Seger, who is seeking re-election. He said Congressman Seger has been one of his staunchest supporters in the cause of the Negro race, and twice signed petitions that forced out of Democrat-controlled committees measures that the Southern Democrats had hoped to smother.

"I want to pay my respects to Congressman Seger," Congressman DePriest said. "He is always right when rights of the Negro are involved."

"The Democrats were never on the square with you and never will be," he told the Democrat.

Vice-President John M. Garner, when Speaker, did his utmost to prevent a bill appropriating funds for a Negro college from coming out of committee, Congressman DePriest charged. After the petition to bring the bill out of committee had been signed by Congressman Seger and other Congressmen, he was able to have the bill passed, said Congressman DePriest.

"Congressman Seger was one of the men who helped me to do this and that's why I am here to help him. I need his help and that's why I am asking you to send back men into Congress who will help me," he said.

"Send back Senator Hamilton F. Kean, too," Congressman DePriest continued. "Whether you like him or not, he votes with the Regular Republicans and I need his vote."

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The two DePriests were welcomed by Ernest H. Dickson, Negro, chairman of the meeting; and by the Rev. C. L. Leath, Negro; Edward C. Vanneman, chairman of the Passaic Republican Committee; Dr. A. K. Andrews, Negro, and James H. Penn, Negro lawyer.

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"No one knows the story of the colored race and the treatment accorded it in the National Legislature better than Congressman DePriest who is regarded as an able and courageous Congressman. I have heard him in the thick of debate and I believe in giving him all the credit that is due him. By perseverance and hard work he has attained national prominence and you should be very proud of him.

"I join the Congressman each year in our hard fight to obtain appropriations for Howard University, that fine school in Washington where so many of the colored people are receiving higher education. We know it's an annual fight.

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HERALD
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ers, a tap dance; Mrs. Emma Jansen, piano selections, Misses Lois Stark and Martha Stroebel, tumbling act and a negro quartet with vocal numbers. The public is invited.

Democratic and republican political meetings scheduled for the coming week are:

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS

Monday, October 8—2:30 o'clock, home of Mrs. Frank Berendes, 213 Northwest Seventh street; 7:45 o'clock, democratic headquarters.

Tuesday, October 9—2:30 o'clock, home of Mrs. Remig Fehn, 123 East Iowa street; 7:45 o'clock, Campbell school.

Wednesday, October 10—2:30 o'clock, home of Mrs. Henry Zapp, 616 South Fares avenue, and same time Democratic Women workers club, 15 Main street; 7:45 o'clock Coudret hall, St. Wendel.

Thursday, October 11—2:30 o'clock home of Mrs. Walter Bixby, 705 Line street; 7:45 o'clock, Delaware school auditorium and Roosevelt-Garner League at Vendome hotel basement.

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Political- 1934

Party Affiliation

Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS

FEB 13 1934

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The principal speaker of the occasion was Atty Matthew W. Bullock of Boston, a member of the state board of parole. Mr Bullock told the large gathering that the Negro was bound to make progress, and said that long before the Negro was brought here as a slave, he had come to these shores with early explorers.

Another speaker of the evening was Atty William H. Martin, local Negro lawyer, who talked on "Rejected stones." Atty Martin deplored race discrinmation and said the Negro problem "is not a Negrom problem at all," but a white man's problem.

Among other speakers were Rev S. L. Dupree, Alex Hughes, Miss Julia Buxton and Rev Roland Heacock. The toastmaster was Benjamin Peters. Musical entertainment was given by the Jubilee singers.

Delegatino To Fort Scott, Kans

Plaindealer

Kansas City, Kansas

Fort Scott, Kansas, March 16.—Claude Jones, assistant county attorney of Wyandotte county, was the guest of honor at a G. O. P. dance gven in this city by the Young Republican Club of Bourbon county at the Redmon's hall on March 10. Attorney Jones, long a resident of Wyandotte county and a faithful worker in Republican ranks, headed a delegation from Kansas City, bringing with him attorneys M. C. Stevens, J. D. Thompson, W. Z. Woods, and Mr. Henry Monday, president of the Wyandotte County Young Republican Club. 3-16-34

The dance was attended by 115 persons, who eagerly listened to the brief, interesting and pointed remarks of Mr. Jones, who urged support of the Republican party and stressed loyalty to the local Republican club. "The Republican party has always afforded our race outstanding recognition," said Attorney Jones, and "The Republicans have proved themselves our friends many times over, and I urge you to give your support to our Republican friends in the coming elections." A hearty acclamation was accorded the speaker when he closed his remarks, and much enthusiasm, interest and optimism were in evidence.

All five visitors are well known in Kansas City, Kansas, where Jones, Thompson, Woods and Stevens are practicing law. Monday, a young business man, is widely known in Kansas City political circles.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

MAR 13 1934

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NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

MAR 19 1934

The Essex County Colored Republican Association, Inc., will meet tomorrow at 8:30 P. M. in Rutgers Hall, Rutgers and West Market streets, to select a candidate for Assemblyman to represent Negroes of the county.

The Leopard Changes His Spots

To those who attended the Republican State Convention this year it was quite evident that Negroes are losing interest in the G. O. P. Prominent leaders, from all sections of the state, who are always on hand at every state parley, were noticeable by their absence. The usual apathy of white Republicans regarding the Negro contingent was expressed this year more than ever by the utter elimination of Negroes from the comittees. This indifference was also shown in the county convention held here several weeks ago when Negro delegates failed to reach the committee room. Black Dispatch

The reason for this growing Negro indifference is obvious and apparent. Republicans in this state, and in most southern states, were aptly described by A. G. W. Sango, in the Republican convention Monday. They are in the party for revenue only. The interest of the Negro and the success of the party is a matter of minor importance with those in control. 3-30-34

You see, it is a nice thing to have a state Republican organization hanging around waiting for a Republican year, when a Republican president can appoint collectors of internal revenue, postmasters, U. S. marshals, judges, and a hundred other fine positions for the faithful. It does not matter to such a crowd whether state elections are won or not, it's just a question of being in the front line when the federal pie is cut. Oklahoma City, Okla.

This writer several years ago suggested to a certain U. S. senator that it would be a fine thing to allow some of the Negroes in Oklahoma to eat a little of this pie. We suggested that since the Democrats had certain state patronage, it would be a fine idea to appoint Negroes to federal positions over which Republicans had charge. We knew that all necessary to accomplish such an end would be for this senator to tell the men whom he had named to federal posts that he desired such policy to be established.

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There is no reason why in Oklahoma City there should not be Negroes carrying the mail. There should be two or three Negroes in the internal revenue, the U. S. marshal's office. In the federal building here and all over Oklahoma there are hundreds of Republicans employed in responsible positions where Negroes could serve with credit. In all instances Negroes have been ignored, while the organization Republicans stand around orating about Abraham Lincoln and Fort Sumpter.

On the other hand, Democrats in Oklahoma have been busy for two decades working out patronage programs for Negroes. The legislature recently authorized the building of a half million dollar insane asylum. In the patronage program at the Taft asylum there has been swallowed up one of the veteran Negro Republicans. The Boley Training school, Langston university, and the D. B. & O. institute have all furnished the Democrats of the state opportunities to proselyte Negroes. They have used the common school system for the same purpose.

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MORNING UNION

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PART OF COLORED CLUB HEAD TABLE

[Springfield Union Photo.

LEFT to right: John D. Shuart, aspirant for Republican congressional nomination; Rev. Silas L. Dupree; Julia B. Buxton, state Republican committeewoman; Atty. Charles R. Clason, aspirant for Republican congressional nomination; Mrs. Moses Heiman, vice-chairman Ward 1 committee; Benjamin A. Peters, president Colored Republican Club and toastmaster.

PREDICTS NEGRO WILL EVENTUALLY REDEEM AFRICA

Colored Republican Club's Speaker Avers Race Will Return to Its Native Land.

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Atty. William H. Martin, eulogizing Lincoln in a treatise, "The Rejected Stone," said that justice, which had been selected as the cornerstone of the American republic by its founders had become the rejected stone because the white man's idea of justice did not include the Negro. "Lincoln," he said, "broke the chains of slavery, but they are not yet off." "Is a man of that caliber (Gov. Rolph's of California) worthy of the high office he holds," he asked referring to Rolph's approval of lynching.

Welcome was given by Rev. Silas L. Dupree. Mr. Shuart predicted the return of Massachusetts to the Republican fold; Miss Buxton was introduced; City Prosecutor Caporale decried class prejudice, against which he said, the most effective weapon is a solid organization. Atty. Clason asked the return of Coolidge prosperity and the Republican party; Atty. Fein lauded Mayor Martens' recognition of racial groups.

Benjamin A. Peters, president of the club, was toastmaster. Also at the head table were Alexander Hughes Negro leader; Mrs. Moses Heiman vice-chairman of Ward 1; and Mrs William H. Martin. The Jubilee Singers entertained with spirituals About 250 attended. The banquet was followed by dancing.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

APR 1 1934

To Address Colored Republican Assn.

JUDGE FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI.

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Members of the reception committee for Wednesday's celebration are Sidney M. Johnson, Henry Williams, Thomas Johnson, D. McWillie and Robert Wells.

BLACKWELL, OKLA.
TRIBUNE

APR 5 1934

EQUALITY

Chicago Republicans sent a negro to congress a few years ago, not because they wanted a negro in congress but because they wanted to hold Chicago's colored vote. That negro with a French name—De Priest—is still in congress. Maybe he has done some other things, but so far as the public in general has heard his activities have been limited to attempts to demonstrate that he is the social equal of any white man that ever went to congress and to urging those of his race to claim for themselves that same equality.

DePriest probably has read in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created free and equal," and accepted it as gospel, overlooking the fact that many of those who attached their signatures to that declaration didn't believe it themselves. How could they believe that "all men are created free and equal" when they were owning and buying and selling men and women of De Priest's race as they owned and bought and sold cattle?

All men equal? There has been no such thing as equality since there were as many as two men in world. Equal before God, yes. Equal in the inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," yes, equal before the law, theoretically yes, but "created equal?" Never. There is an eternal difference, has been from the beginning of the human race and will continue to be while the human race exists.

We Americans are given to boast that their is no "aristocracy" in this country. In a sense that is true, but in another sense the boast falls down. We have no royal families, we have no orders of nobility, and every man is a "gentleman" and every woman a "lady" so long as they conduct themselves as such, but we have an aristocracy, for all that. We patriotically declare that in this country there is no such thing as "upper class" and "lower class," but we have an upper class and a lower class, for all that, and we couldn't get rid of them if we tried, any more than we could get rid of our "aristocracy."

What is our upper class? It is the upper class of intellect. What is our aristocracy? It is the aristocracy of brains. We have seen persons—adult persons—who had never walked a step or uttered an intelligible sound in their lives. Nothing the matter with their muscles and bones, nothing wrong with their vocal organs; they simply didn't have intelligence enough to either walk or speak. We maybe have never seen many "giants of intellect," but we have seen many who stood high in the scale. "Equality?" There is no such things as human equality. Men are not created that way. God has created untold numbers of human beings, but only occasionally a Moses or an Isaiah, only occasionally a Homer or a Milton or a Shakespeare, only occasionally a Washington or a Lincoln or a Gladstone and just once in a while a Newton or an Einstein. They were not all men equal? They were created that way, and no exertions on their own part can make them that way.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION

FEB 13 1934

PART OF COLORED CLUB HEAD TABLE

[Springfield Union Photo.

LEFT to right: John D. Shuart, aspirant for Republican congressional nomination; Rev. Silas L. Dupree; Julia B. Buxton, state Republican committeewoman; Atty. Charles R. Clason, aspirant for Republican congressional nomination; Mrs. Moses Heiman, vice-chairman Ward 1 committee; Benjamin A. Peters, president Colored Republican Club and toastmaster.

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All men equal? They were not only occasionally created that way, and no exertions of human beings can make them Milton or a Shakespeare, only occasionally a Washington or a Lincoln or a Gladstone and just once in a while a Newton or an Einstein.

Political- 1934
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. LANE

WE are on the eve of the Primaries, the time at which the party candidates that are to carry the standards into the November election are to be selected by the people. We have watched the developments of the campaigns waged by various candidates with a good deal of interest. But the candidacy of no single person has offered us more genuine pleasure than that of David E. Lane in Ward 12, who is running for the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket.

The first attractive feature about this young man is the fact that he is thoroughly prepared to give the type of service that we sorely need at this time in our government. Coming to Boston a number of years ago with a burning zeal for an education, he entered Northeastern University. Like most of our students he had neither wealthy parents or private means adequate to sustain such a venture, and thus he selected the most grueling alternative, an education by night after a long day's work. His determination was rewarded by the receipt of his Bachelor of Commercial Science degree. Not content to rest at this point and anxious to have the best possible equipment, he entered Boston University, from which institution he received his degree of Master in Business Administration.

At the completion of this splendid education he entered the employ of Spencer Trask Investment Brokers, where he worked himself to the position of one of its most trusted employees. In these years of steady growth this young man has exemplified the type of active citizen that any community might be proud of, not only by affiliating himself with public-spirited movements, but by long and persistent work with our church institutions. In other words, he is not only a gentleman of fine repute that merits any honor the citizens might confer upon him, but he has indicated his positive confidence in the Family Unit as the basis of all community progress by himself marrying and sustaining a happy family of four.

The Citizens' Committee of Ward 12 recognized the value of the above accomplishments in their endorsement of David E. Lane as their candidate. So sincerely have they believed in this man that their intense work to date has placed ultimate victory within their grasp. They have scoured every nook and corner in their efforts to line up every available vote. The victory now depends upon every man and woman of the group in Ward 12 registering their vote for this young man on next Thursday, Sept. 20.

We heartily endorse Mr. Lane, and deem it a real honor to do so. Further, we implore every man and woman to rally to the cause on the 20th, being ever mindful that every vote is the IMPORTANT VOTE.

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES

SEP 1 1934

COLORED REPUBLICANS WILL MEET ON MONDAY

The Colored Republican Voters league will meet Monday evening at the North End Community center No. 2078 Main street. A publicity committee will be appointed and the advisability of forming a permanent organization of all colored republican leaders will be discussed.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

SEP 2 1934

Republican Group to Meet.

The Colored Republican Voters' League will meet Monday at 8 p. m. at the North End Community Center, 2078 Main Street. A publicity committee will be appointed and the advisability of forming a permanent organization of all Negro Republican leaders, with their executive committees, will be discussed. All Negro Republicans are invited.

DECATUR, ILL.
HERALD

AUG 29 1934

G. O. P. CLUB TO MEET

Young Negro Republican club will meet Thursday in the home of G. W. Coleman, 559 North Jackson street, to plan its fall campaign. The program and membership committees will make their final reports. Charles E. Phillips of Springfield will make a short talk. All officers and members are asked to be present.

GOP MOVES TO REGAIN POWER

Enthusiasm Runs High in Ward Twelve Contest

David E. Lane

(By Special Correspondent)

Not since the days of the old West End has the enthusiasm among Negro voters run so high for one of their candidates as it is running in the House fight nomination in Ward 12. Getting off to a rather slow and cautious start the campaign committee for the candidacy of David E. Lane has gradually whipped the voters into a flame of enthusiasm that is seldom seen these days for any electoral office.

Mr. Lane with his typical business astuteness has not only conceived and developed one of the best functioning campaign machines, but he has also manifested an unusual ability to dicker with other factions of the party and secure their support.

In the latter respect there is a good deal that is strikingly analagous to the days when the Negro and the Yankee in another section of the city pooled their political strength and offered to the legislature the finest type of representation that the annals of the Commonwealth reveal. At that time there was no question of race involved but the keynote was ability and the fact that the community came first and all other things second. These were the days when one of Boston's most distinguished citizens, William L. Reed, sat in the House of Representatives.

Within the past few days it has been announced that the Yankee faction of Ward 12 under the guidance of the Meins brothers, two of the most powerful politicians in Republican ranks, have indicated their willingness to support the candidacy of Mr. Lane, and urge their constituency to do the same. This strategic move on the part of Mr. Lane completely changes the complexion of the House fight in the Primaries on Thursday and moves the possibility of his victory up to the very gates. The news of this development has swept the community like wild fire, and seemingly had the same tremendous effect upon the voters that the Maine victory of the Democrats is reputed to have had on the attitude of voters throughout the nation.

This glad news has been received with such glee that a special committee is planning a monster parade throughout the district the night before the Primaries, Wednesday, September 19.

Looking further into this new alliance between Mr. Lane and the faction led by Messrs Meins, there is every indication that this is a masterly stroke by Republicans in circles higher up. For if this group actually deliver their votes and Mr. Lane is victorious, it will mean a tremendous sweep of Negro ballots throughout the Commonwealth to the cause of Gaspar G. Bacon. In other words it may well mean the difference between his victory and defeat, for it will soothe the breach that has been steadily growing between the Negro and the Republican Party in this section. In such a case the Democrats with nothing commensurate to offer, would be entirely out of the picture with Negroes who are momentarily leaning that way.

Boston, Mass.

9-15-34

DECATUR, ILL.
HERALD

SEP 7 1934

COLORED REPUBLICAN WOMEN

Colored Republican Woman's club requests all members to attend a session at 2:30 p. m., Friday in the home of Mrs. Mollie Metlock, 1004 North Railroad avenue.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
TELEGRAM

SEP 7 1934

NEGRO REPUBLICANS CELEBRATE TONIGHT

The Negro Republican club of Bridgeport will celebrate its sixth anniversary tonight with a reception at the 12th District Republican hall, Union avenue. Town Chairman J. Alex H. Robinson, Vice-Chairman Miss Caroline Garlick, assistant to Town Chairman John E. Cotter, Commissioners R. B. DeLacour, John L. Thornhill and Miss Maud E. Baker, Judge Raymond E. Baldwin of Stratford, and Attorney William Cohn will be present as guests of the club. Music will be furnished by Farrar orchestra.

Officers of the club are: Men's division, William Hatchett, president; Ernest Williams, secretary; George Short, treasurer; women's division, Mrs. Maud Brook, president; Mrs. Sarah B. Ross, secretary; Mrs. Marie Price, treasurer; Young Republicans, Abram Farrar, president, Miss Octava Cox, secretary; Morris Russell, treasurer. Reception committee, Mrs. Jesse Lively, Mrs. Edward Farrar, Thomas Sinclair, Charles Maddox and Joseph Kear-

DECATUR, ILL.
REVIEW

SEP 14 1934

Negro Republicans In Joint Club Meeting

Members of the Young Republican Colored club and the Woman's Colored Republican club held a joint meeting Thursday night in the home of Mrs. E. W. Coleman, 559 North Jackson street. Jean Cochran, newly elected president of the Young Republican club, gave a short talk. The club members made plans at last night's meeting for a rally of the organizations, to be held Sept. 20.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.
TELEGRAPH

AUG 30 1934

COLORED REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION TO MEET

A meeting of the McDowell county colored Republican organization has been called for next Monday, September 3 at 1 o'clock, in the circuit court room.

W. M. Jones, of Gary, will preside.

This is the annual meeting, and officers will be elected. Plans for participation in the coming campaign also will be discussed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

SEP 12 1934

Young Colored G.O.P. Hear County Head

The Bayonne unit of the Young Colored Republicans of New Jersey met last night at the headquarters, 518 Boulevard, with Malcolm Yelverton presiding. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and seven new members were enrolled.

Samuel C. Scott, county chairman of the Young Colored Republicans, appealed to them to waste no time in working to perfect the organization, and to insure victory for the Republican party in November.

Mrs. La Bella Ortiz, vice-county chairman, gave a talk.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
CAPITAL

SEP 7 1934

NICE TO VISIT NEGRO VOTERS OF A. A. COUNTY

Harry W. Nice, Republican Gubernatorial candida

paign to the voters of Anne Arundel county today.

The candidate will speak at four points in the county, principally to Negro voters. His first stop will be at Furnace Branch. Visits will be made to Town Neck and Broad Neck before the party arrives in Annapolis.

OSSINING, N. Y.
REGISTER

OCT 1 1934

Candidates Will Speak Tonight

Republican Club "House warming" To Take Place

G. O. P. candidates, local leaders and representatives of a number of clubs will attend the official housewarming of the new clubhouse of the Ossining Young Men's Republican Club at 28 Croton Avenue tonight.

The principal speaker will be John P. Powers, a member of the club and Republican candidate for Assemblyman. Congressman Charles D. Millard, Walter A. Ferris, candidate for District Attorney, and Bernard A. Koch, candidate for County Clerk, will also speak.

Albert E. Tompkins and other members of the Republican Town Committee have been invited as well as members of the Republican Women's Campaign Committee, Republican Colored Welfare Club and the Colored Women's Republican Club.

Thomas A. Reynolds is chairman of the house committee.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVENING EAGLE

SEP 25 1934

COLORED G.O.P. RALLIES

Landon-for-Governor Club Sponsors Meeting Thursday

The colored Landon-for-Governor club will stage a Republican rally Thursday night at the New Hope Baptist church, Ninth and Ohio starting at 7:45. It will be the first meeting of this group and will mark the start of general election campaign activities.

There will be a musical program including some of the best negro talent of the city. William B. Bradshaw, vice chairman of the state central committee, and Mrs. Tracy Mitchell, both of Topeka, are scheduled for the principal addresses. Attorney B. H. Brown, Mrs. Mamie Moore, president of the women's club, and other prominent local speakers will appear. All party candidates are invited to attend and will be introduced.

Arrangements for the meeting are being handled by B. F. Johnson, club president, Charles Perry, secretary, P. Cash, Mrs. Barbara Perry, Mrs. M. C. Berry, Mrs. Alice Curtis, E. Duke, H. Holt, B. H. Brown and James Maurice.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

AUG 4 1934

Kean and Hoffman Group Declare Negroes United

The Kean-Hoffman campaign committee declared today that Negro Republican leaders have patched up factional differences and agreed to work in unison for the entire state and county ticket. George E. Bates of Montclair has been elected chairman of a special Negro committee, the campaign committee announced, with Dr. E. S. Ballou as secretary and J. H. Scotland as treasurer.

Leaders participating in the harmony agreement are J. Mercer Burrell, Clean Government Assembly candidate; Assemblyman Hargrave and George E. Bell of Montclair. Registration and transfer work will be handled until the active campaign starts after Labor Day.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

OCT 27 1934

Plan Series of Rallies For Repubs Next Week

A series of Republican rallies to be held next week was announced today by A. James Gallo, secretary of the New Castel County Republican executive committee, as follows:

Monday—Republican First District Committee Republican headquarters, 810 King street, former Congressman William H. Heald and George N. Davis, attorneys, with Walter W. Bacon, chairman, presiding.

Tuesday—Welsh Tract School, former Deputy Attorney-General Leonard G. Hagner; National Theatre, under auspices of colored Young Republican Organization, H. Albert Young, attorney, speaker.

Wednesday—Fourth Ward Republican Club, Fifth and Lombard streets, former City Councilman R. Bruce Clark, chairman; Frankford.

Thursday — Marshallton school house, with United States Senator Daniel O. Hastinsg as the speaker; Mt. Joy Church.

Friday—Richardson Park; Kirkwood school, Deputy Attorney-General Howard A. Miller and Middletown, with Thomas S. Fouracre presiding.

VOTE REPUBLICAN

The Bystander has been a consistent supporter of the Republican party; it sees no reason to change at this time. And while other parties have some splendid men running for office, party regularity goes hand in hand with party responsibility so that when results are to be determined there is no question about placing that responsibility.

This campaign has been most unusual in that the Democrats have used the National Administration as their chief talking point for every candidate on the ticket. That argument to the Negro voter does not work well. If we think of the rock-ribbed Democrats of the South who have had a strangle hold on the party, we must know full well that such leaders as Bilbo of Mississippi, Robinson of Arkansas et al, could not work well with Negro Democratic leaders even though President Roosevelt might desire it. Except for a few jobs provided by adding thousands to the pay roll, Negroes have had nothing better in the way of jobs or other consideration under the New Deal.

Iowa has received millions in federal money but about all the Negro got was relief or CWA—no white collar jobs. Not one single step further has been made toward giving Negroes more representation over that originally provided by Republicans.

It is easy to see how one may shift to an improvement over bad conditions but since the Democrats offer nothing better nor indicate any chance of bettering the situation, we say VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET STRAIGHT, NOVEMBER 6th.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

BOB CHURCH DEFY ISSUED BY M'CALL

Won't Enter Primary Unless Foe Is Granted Recognition

Unless the Bob Church faction of Shelby County Republicans is recognized at the state convention in Chattanooga May 15, John E. McCall, Republican candidate for governor in 1932, will not enter this year's primaries, he announced yesterday.

Mr. McCall and Church were leaders of the opposing factions in the recent county convention when each faction held a convention in the same room and each chose a set of convention delegates.

Mr. McCall said:

"My name will not be placed before the Republican convention at Chattanooga as a candidate for the nomination for governor.

"Literally hundreds of my friends throughout the state have urged me to become a candidate for the nomination, and have assured me that I can be nominated and elected. To these loyal friends I want to express my thanks and appreciation of their support, and hope that I may continue to merit their confidence.

"At Chattanooga it will be my purpose to rid the people of Tennessee and the Republican party of the iniquitous influence of Bob Church, and to take from his hands the power to again betray the Republican party as he has done so many times in the past. My efforts at Chattanooga will be confined entirely to this end, and unless the Chattanooga convention recognizes the rump convention led by Bob Church in Shelby County, I will not enter the Republican primary."

Bob Church, whose name is often mentioned in politics, is seldom seen and never heard. Rich, cultured, quiet and unassuming, he ranks first among negro leaders in the national Republican party. His assistance is eagerly sought in national campaigns, and during the last three Republican administrations he was a welcomed visitor to the White House. He makes no speeches, has never been known to answer a criticism and seldom appears on the scene of political action. He does not seek publicity and has never by act or word encouraged race prejudice.

Negro Delegation Seated In G.O.P. Tennessee Body

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 14.—(AP)—The Republican State Executive Committee voted 26 to 3 late today to seat the Bob Church Shelby County delegation at the party's convention here tomorrow.

John E. McCall, leader of a contesting delegation and the 1932 Republican candidate for governor, told reporters that he would carry the contest to the convention floor.

Arguments lasting more than an hour and a half were heard by the committee before a vote was taken, with each side voicing bitter denunciation of the other.

The name of Congressman Ed Crump, a Democrat, frequently figured in the arguments, with McCall asserting that the Church faction was in league with Crump's political organization.

Charles H. King and Bailey Walsh, both of Memphis, defended the Church leadership and denied the charges of affiliation with Democrats.

King said that the contest was "based on the same old grounds" and described the meeting at which Shelby delegates were chosen as "a typical Shelby County political convention."

McCall had asserted that peace officers stormed the convention hall with tear gas bombs.

Denouncing what he described as "a practice of Democratic papers" to term the warring Shelby factions the "lily whites" and the "black and tans," McCall said that his delegation was composed half of whites and half of negroes and that "there is no racial question involved here."

Church is a negro.

A move by Arthur Rogers, of Gibson County, to seat both delegations failed when McCall opposed it, saying that "we're either right or wrong. We can't be half way and we won't be half way."

CHURCH AND TAYLOR LOSE G. O. P. CONTROL

McCall Victory May Mean Race for Governor

30-YEAR RULE IS ENDED

Attempt to Put Over Plank So Dry That It Would Also Take Away Beer, Fails at

Chattanooga

BY HILTON BUTLER

Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent

CHATTANOOGA, May 15.—The famous "Old Guard" faction of the Tennessee Republican party—led for the past 30 years by Congressman J. Will Taylor of Knoxville, and Bob Church of Memphis—was swept out of control today in a tumultuous state convention that at times threatened to develop into a fistic free-for-all.

Not only did the convention, by a vote of 649 to 446, unseat the Church delegation from Shelby County, after the Taylor-Church controlled executive committee had voted 26 to 3 against the John E. McCall delegation, but McCall himself emerged with a personal victory of such proportions that it probably will find him in the Republican primary Aug. 2 in another race for governor.

Beaten At Every Turn

Defeat after defeat marked the crushing loss of power today of the group that has dominated the Republican party in Tennessee since the days of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Taylor-Church faction wanted the convention to indorse candidates today for governor and the U. S. Senate, avoiding the necessity of a primary battle. But the "youth movement"—taking a Democratic appellation today as a "new deal" faction within the Tennessee Republican ranks—blocked it by a vote of 6 to 2 in the executive committee. The convention upheld the action by a roaring chorus of ayes.

The "Old Guard" wanted a prohibition plank in the platform so dry that it would include a recommendation for repeal of the 3.2 per cent beer law that the Assembly authorized last session under the administration of Governor McAlister.

Beer Stays In

"Let the beer stay in!" shouted the youth movement leaders. It stayed. The Old Guard never had a chance when the resolution was put. Its plank merely reaffirms a general belief in national and local prohibition.

Only in the executive committee did the Taylor-Church faction have a majority. When any matter went to the floor, the cheering stampeding delegates, more than 1,200 in number, followed the leadership of the new group within the party ranks—a group that, judging from the wild ovations given to him today, is quite willing to give John E. McCall of Memphis an opportunity to demonstrate whether he can maintain the control that swung into his hands today.

Disturbed by the sudden clipping of their wings—attributed principally to the action of the executive committee in seating the Bob Church delegation—older leaders of the party were in a closed-door conference here tonight planning some movement to get back into the saddle.

None of the McCall faction members was invited, nor would those attending the private session—including Ben W. Hooper, former governor; C. N. Frazier of Camden; A. V. McLane, Nashville, and Hal Clements of Knoxville—admit that they were in conference for anything other than "merely saying good-bye."

Loss of their strength by the action of the convention today in tossing overboard their main suggestions and reading Church's delegation out of the recognized party ranks, was laid by many of the "Old Guard" members to the fact that Congressman J. Will Taylor, Republican national committeeman, was unable to attend the convention. The death of his mother in La Follette yesterday forced his absence.

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Order Gives Away

When Mrs. Nicholson had concluded, all orderly aspects of the convention gave way. Shouts of "vote! vote!" began ringing out and Chairman Hooper failed to bring the convention back to order for several moments. Only when McCall arose from his seat with a request for quiet did the delegates permit the speaking to continue.

The delegates merely glared at Bailey Walsh of Memphis took shouted. They glared a moment, up the cudgel for the Church delegation, and got through his remarks without difficulty until he was interrupted by the pounding of a cane in the hands of Chairman Hooper, who charged that McCall had gone to his Bob Church with a request for his support to get McCall appointed federal attorney some years ago when Dwayne Maddox of Hunting-don got the job.

"That is not true!" shouted McCall.

Shout Him Down

Foster V. Johnson, Chattanooga, Republican member of the Hamilton County election commission, a husky-shouldered youngster, jumped up.

"If any of you yokels who are making this noise will stand up, I will throw him out."

A few from the front rows who had heard him in the din shouted back: "Tell it to Bob Church back downtown!"

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

BOB CHURCH DEFY ISSUED BY M'CALL

Won't Enter Primary Unless Foe Is Granted Recognition

Unless the Bob Church faction of Shelby County Republicans is recognized at the state convention in Chattanooga May 15, John E. McCall, Republican candidate for governor in 1932, will not enter this year's primaries, he announced yesterday.

Mr. McCall and Church were leaders of the opposing factions in the recent county convention when each faction held a convention in the same room and each chose a set of convention delegates.

Mr. McCall said:

"My name will not be placed before the Republican convention at Chattanooga as a candidate for the nomination for governor.

"Literally hundreds of my friends throughout the state have urged me to become a candidate for the nomination, and have assured me that I can be nominated and elected. To these loyal friends I want to express my thanks and appreciation of their support, and hope that I may continue to merit their confidence.

"At Chattanooga it will be my purpose to rid the people of Tennessee and the Republican party of the iniquitous influence of Bob Church, and to take from his hands the power to again betray the Republican party as he has done so many times in the past. My efforts at Chattanooga will be confined entirely to this end, and unless the Chattanooga convention recognizes the rump convention led by Bob Church in Shelby County, I will not enter the Republican primary."

Bob Church, whose name is seldom mentioned in politics, is seldom seen and never heard. Rich, cultured, quiet and unassuming, he ranks first among negro leaders in the national Republican party. His assistance is eagerly sought in national campaigns and during the last three Republican administrations he was a welcomed visitor to the White House. He makes no speeches, has never been known to answer a political foe and seldom appears on the scene of political action. He does not seek publicity and has never by act or word encouraged race prejudice.

Negro Delegation Seated In G.O.P. Tennessee Body

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 14.—(AP)—The Republican State Executive Committee voted 26 to 3 today to seat the Bob Church Shelby County delegation at the party's convention here tomorrow.

John E. McCall, leader of a contesting delegation and the 1932 Republican candidate for governor, told reporters that he would carry the contest to the convention floor.

Arguments lasting more than an hour and a half were heard by the committee before a vote was taken, with each side voicing bitter denunciation of the other.

The name of Congressman Ed Crump, a Democrat, frequently figured in the arguments, with McCall asserting that the Church faction was in league with Crump's political organization.

Charles H. King and Bailey Walsh, both of Memphis, defended the Church leadership and denied the charges of affiliation with Democrats.

King said that the contest was "based on the same old grounds" and described the meeting at which Shelby delegates were chosen as "a typical Shelby County political convention."

McCall had asserted that peace officers stormed the convention hall with tear gas bombs.

Denouncing what he described as "a practice of Democratic papers" to term the warring Shelby factions the "lily whites" and the "black and tans," McCall said that his delegation was composed half of whites and half of negroes and that "there is no racial question involved here."

A move by Arthur Rogers, of Gibson County, to seat both delegations failed when McCall opposed it, saying that "we're either right or wrong. We can't be often half way and we won't be half way."

Chattanooga Memphis Press

BY HILTON BUTLER

Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent

CHATTANOOGA, May 15.—The famous "Old Guard" faction of the Tennessee Republican party—led for the past 30 years by Congressman J. Will Taylor of Knoxville, and Bob Church of Memphis—was swept out of control today in a tumultuous state convention that at times threatened to develop into a fistic free-for-all.

Not only did the convention, by a vote of 649 to 446, unseat the Church delegation from Shelby County, after the Taylor-Church controlled executive committee had voted 26 to 3 against the John E. McCall delegation, but McCall himself emerged with a personal victory of such proportions that it probably will find him in the Republican primary Aug. 2 in another race for governor.

Beaten At Every Turn

Defeat after defeat marked the crushing loss of power today of the group that has dominated the Republican party in Tennessee since the days of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Taylor-Church faction wanted the convention to indorse candidates today for governor and the U. S. Senate, avoiding the necessity of a primary battle. But the "youth movement"—taking a Democratic appellation today as a "new deal" faction within the Tennessee Republican ranks—blocked it by a vote of 6 to 2 in the executive committee. The convention upheld the action by a roaring chorus of ayes.

The "Old Guard" wanted a prohibition plank in the platform so dry that it would include a recommendation for repeal of the 3.2 per cent beer law that the Assembly authorized last session under the administration of Governor McAlister.

Beer Stays In

"Let the beer stay in!" shouted the youth movement leaders. It stayed. The Old Guard never had a chance when the resolution was put. Its plank merely reaffirms a general belief in national and local prohibition.

Only in the executive committee did the Taylor-Church faction have a majority. When any matter went to the floor, the cheering stampeding delegates, more than 1,200 in number, followed the leadership of the new group within the party ranks—a group that, judging from the wild ovations given to him today, is quite willing to give John E. McCall of Memphis an opportunity to demonstrate whether he can maintain the control that swung into his hands today.

Disturbed by the sudden clipping of their wings—attributed principally to the action of the executive committee in seating the Bob Church delegation—older leaders of the party were in a closed-door conference here tonight planning some movement to get back into the saddle.

None of the McCall faction members was invited, nor would those attending the private session—including Ben W. Hooper, former governor; C. N. Frazier of Camden; A. V. McLane, Nashville, and Hal Clements of Knoxville—admit that they were in conference for any-thing other than "merely saying good-bye."

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CHURCH AND TAYLOR LOSE G. O. P. CONTROL

McCall Victory May Mean Race for Governor

30-YEAR RULE IS ENDED

Attempt to Put Over Plank So Dry That It Would Also Take Away Beer, Fails at

Commercial Appeal 5-16-34

Memphis Press Scimitar 5-16-34

Memphis Press Scimitar 5-15-34

Commercial Appeal

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Press Scimitar

DEC 17

Knox County G. O. P. Leads Forces Against Church

East Tennessee News 5-17-34

Knoxville, Tenn.

McCALL FACTION OVERIDES NEGROES' FRIENDS AT HEATED MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM MEET

(By Webster L. Porter.)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Negroes of Tennessee were given to understand in no uncertain terms that they are persona non grata in the party of Abraham Lincoln if the vote of a majority of the delegates attending the State Republican Convention held in the magnificent Memorial Auditorium on Tuesday afternoon, is sufficient indication. Negroes from Shelby to Sullivan and from the border line of Kentucky to where the Georgia line runs had witnessed the fight made on Robert R. Church, leader of the Republican majority from Memphis by John McCall, Bruce and others of their followers, two years ago. Again this year, on the eve of the Chattanooga convention, they had looked seriously upon the ultimatum of Mr. McCall, in which he declared war on Church, resultant in the Negro racial group announcing in definite terms their belief that the fight directed at Church was nothing more nor less than a desire to stamp out Negro participation and recognition in affairs of the Republican Party in Tennessee on the part of advocates of that obnoxious attitude—"lily-whiteism." The Memphis Journal as well as the East Tennessee News printed editorials in which they declared that the fight directed at Mr. Church was considered a thrust at the entire Negro racial group and further outlined that any support given the fight of Mr. McCall on the Memphis Negro leader would be viewed as coming from forces desirous of eliminating the Negro from participation in Republican affairs. The Chattanooga Times, morning newspaper, printed excerpts from both editorials and when the several hundred delegates assembled about the convention hall, they knew of the attitude of the Negro racial group and could not possibly have been mistaken as to just what Negroes of Tennessee were thinking.

Knox County Leads Opposition

The greatest surprise of the entire situation developed when it was shown that leaders of the delegation from Knox County lead the opposition to Church and his delegation from Memphis. It appeared a well designed plan that several Republican leaders from Knoxville, a section where harmony within the ranks, especially as concerns the races, has always prevailed, would be invited to toss the firebrand of race discrimination and hate into the faces of Tennessee Negro Republicans. At a meeting of the executive committee held in the Read House Monday, that body voted by a large majority to seat the Church delegation, procedure at the time of their county convention having been shown to be unquestionably regular. This action by the executive committee seems only to have served to further inflame the McCall faction. In that meeting the opposition sprang from the delegation from Knox County, who voted with the small majority in support of the McCall forces.

On Tuesday when the committee on credentials held their meeting, seven of the nine members voted in support of the Church group and when General McClain, of Nashville, United States District Attorney and veteran leader of Republicanism in Tennessee, appeared before the convention, his report recommended the seating and complete recognition of Robert R. Church and his followers.

Hartman Opposes

Then it was that Attorney Andy Hartman, member of the Knoxville law firm of Hartman, Hartman and Doughty,, offered the minority report showing that two members of the committee were opposed to recognizing the Church group and favored seating the McCall faction.

Ex-Governor Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky, candidate for the United States Senate had just delivered the keynote address and took his seat 'mid the applause of Negro as well as white persons who filled the spacious auditorium. It was plain that he had won favor of all his hearers. The veteran Kentuckian left the building only a few minutes before John McCall requested Presiding Officer Ben W. Hooper to allow Mrs. Mary Morrow Nicholson,ne niece of Govornor Morrow, to speak in support of the McCall forces.

Clements Supports Church

Attorney Hal Clements, of Knoxville was loyal to the Church group from the very beginning and vigorously supported the regular group from Shelby before the executive committee and on the floor of the convention.

Mr. Clements pleaded for recognition for Negroes and despite efforts of the McCall supporters to hoot him down, when sufficient quiet prevailed, he got in the statement:

"Abraham Lincoln was similarly booed and jeered by the mob as he declared in favor of the abolition of slavery," which brought forth long applause from the Negro delegates and their friends.

Defeated Unit Vote

It was first announced by several of the Knox delegation that the entire ninety - eight votes would be cast as a unit. When Attorney W. L. Porter, leader of the Negro delegation discovered the trend toward the McCall faction, he immediately called to his assistance Messrs. Clements, Frank Bowen and others, resultant in a conference of the delegates having been immediately called and a division of the votes announced as follows:

FOR CHURCH: Hal Clements Webster Porter, W. C. Burton, Frank Bowen, W. S. E. Hardy, J C. Machamer, giving the Memphis Negro leader forty-two of the ninety-eight votes.

FOR McCALL: Andy Hartman Mrs. Carter Hartman, Wilbur Piper, H. Guinn, Aaron McCarter, Ray H. Jenkins, Judd Acuff, A. Goolsby and Luther Ward. This group voted fifty-five for McCall.

Ira Giffen and J. Arthur Atchley who attended as delegates did not vote either way.

Following the reports of all counties the vote showed 649 votes for McCall and 446 for Church

But when Clements called those who were shouting against him "a bunch of hoodlums," pandemonium broke loose again, and it was another five minutes before he got a chance to shout:

"I'm here to represent Bob Church!"

Another Demonstration

There the house broke into demonstration again—the shouts and the boos closely divided.

To make a more palpable presentation of what he was trying to say in the midst of the disorder Clements called for George Bell Memphis negro member of the McCall delegation, to come to the platform. Bell did, taking a seat by the side of McCall and Mrs. Nicholson.

"Now let Judge Harry Anderson's son stand up," shouted Clements. Seneca Anderson, Memphis, walked up the aisle, taking a seat by the side of the Bob Church group on the platform.

"Now this gives you an idea of the two delegations," shouted Clements. "It's no racial controversy. It's a simple question of a political fight between Republicans, not between lily whites and blacks and tans!"

"Question!" came the shouted demand.

"Oh, please let me finish!" begged Clements.

"Drew the Color Line"

Another demonstration—the boos and the applause still about evenly divided—prevented Clements from concluding. A. V. MacLane, Nashville, former federal attorney, rushed forward with a charge that when McCall went to the Nashville Republican convention in 1932, "he drew the color line!"

McCall jumped up from his seat and started toward MacLane with a protest that was drowned out in the noise. When MacLane attempted to resume, the clamoring delegates kept him standing several moments, absolutely unable to make himself heard.

Even when he shouted some reference to J. Will Taylor—veteran Republican leader, who was prevented from attending the convention because of the death of his mother—there were renewed catcalls and boos.

MacLane gave it up with a weary wave of his hand and Hooper, taking advantage of temporary order, ordered the secretary to call the roll.

Political-1934

Party Affiliation

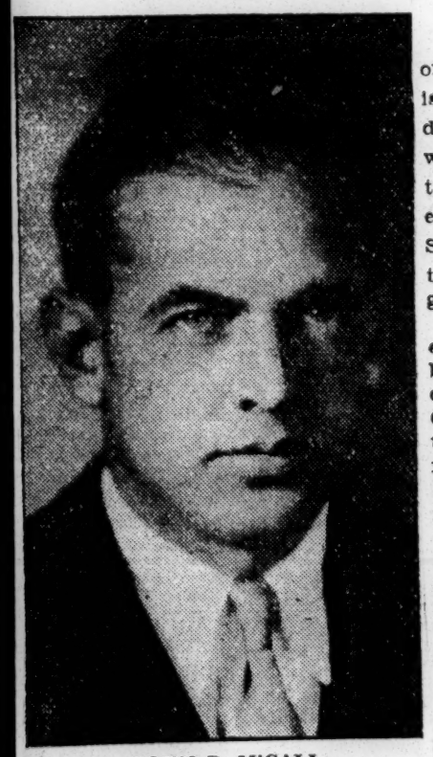
Republican

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAY 16 1934

G.O.P. "Old Guard" Given Setback By Church Overthrow

Wins Hard Battle to Convention Floor and Win by Big Majority.



JOHN E. M'CALL

Mr. McCall, 1932 candidate of the Republican party for Governor, was victor Tuesday in his battle to unseat the Shelby County delegation headed by Bob Church, Negro politician and close associate of Congressman J. Will Taylor.

State Convention Unseats "Black and Tan" Delegation After Wild Debate.

McCall Is Favored

"Lily Whites" Carry Fight

Tennessee's Republican "old guard" of which Congressman J. Will Taylor is the head, suffered its first major defeat in years Tuesday afternoon when the State Republican convention, by a vote of 649 to 446, unseated the Bob Church delegation from Shelby County and gave recognition to John E. McCall, 1932 nominee for governor.

The Taylor-Church defeat came after almost three hours of wild debate, shouting, booing and strife. The delegates ignored pleas of Temporary Chairman Ben W. Hooper to permit the debate to proceed in an orderly fashion and administered to Hal Clements, former State senator, a rebuke seldom seen in any meeting.

Election of a temporary chairman, his address, the keynote speech of former Gov. Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky and the usual convention preliminaries proceeded in orderly fashion until the report of the credentials committee ignited the fuse that set off the explosion.

The credentials committee majority report sustained the action of the executive committee, which on Monday had seated the Bob Church delegation by a vote of 26 to 3. A minority credentials committee report, however, submitted by Andy Hartman of Knoxville favored the McCall delegation from Shelby.

Youthful J. Tom Taylor of McMinn County moved adoption of the minority report and in a vigorous address denounced the Bob Church-J. Will Taylor combination. He then yielded the floor to McCall, who was seated on the stage, and the convention listened attentively to a speech from the 1932 Republican nominee for governor as he discussed the details of the Shelby County convention.

The Storm Breaks.

When Bailey Walsh, former assistant district attorney at Memphis, speaking from the stage, sought to defend the Bob Church faction the storm broke. Shouts were heard from all sections of the convention hall, and it was only with difficulty that Walsh was able to proceed even with Chairman Hooper and McCall pleading with the delegates to be heard.

When Walsh had finished, Hal Clements came forward, but before he could start his speech beyond the point of saying "I am here to defend Bob Church," the booes, hisses, catcalls and shouts drowned out anything he tried to say.

Chairman Hooper pounded upon the rostrum time after time in his efforts to let Clements talk. On three separate occasions John McCall rose to his feet and quieted the shouting, begging them to hear Clements. Finally, a motion was made to give Clements ten minutes and McCall five minutes before the vote was taken. Even then it was with difficulty that Clements was able to talk.

After designating the shouting delegates as "hoodlums and yokels," Clements finally gave up the idea of making himself heard and left the platform. He was immediately followed by A. V. McLane, former district attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, an "old guard" stalwart for many years.

McLane's mention of J. Will Taylor's name evoked a storm of boos, despite the fact that just a short time earlier announcement had been made that the aged mother of the national committeeman had died. Foster V. Brown, Paul J. Kruesi and R. S. Hopkins called for a point of order, citing the convention action limiting the speeches to Clements and McCall. McLane, however, continued talking despite the shouting and tumult that prevailed and in the din could scarcely be heard beyond the front row seats.

McCall closed the debate briefly, calling upon the convention to sustain his claim to recognition and aid in "ridding the party of the iniquitous influence of Bob Church and his adherents who are in reality the Democratic wing of the party in Shelby County."

Roll Call Brings Strife.

The roll call of counties on the vote between the contesting delegations brought forth other scenes of strife and confusion. Delegations were split in several instances, including the Hamilton and Knox deelgations delays were taken in order for the delegations to adjust their differences.

Several counties were not represented, others had not complied with the rules and their votes were thrown out. Anderson County started the ball rolling when its delegation shouted 19 votes for McCall. Benton County was the next to vote and its 6 votes went for Bob Church, Bledsoe followed with 8 for McCall and a thunderous cheer echoed through the auditorium when Blount County's 33 votes went into the McCall column, Bradley came next with 17 for McCall and when the first twelve counties had cast their votes McCall had received 146 votes to 81 for the Church faction.

Adherents of the two factions crowded the stage as Reece Macey, 1932 candidate for railroad and utilities commissioner, shouted the county names and the number of votes allotted each. Challenges flew thick and fast and the milling throng of men and women, white and Negro milled about the space in front of the stage.

When Hamilton County was called the vote was passed in order that the delegation could be polled. Passed until all other counties had voted the total of 63 votes was divided and 42 went to Church and 21 to McCall, the large Negro representation from Hamilton headed by Walter Robinson, Sid Byers and Doc Harper, voting for Church, while the white Hamilton delegates voted for McCall.

Before the roll call had been completed it was evident that McCall had won and Bob Church, together with Lester H. Brennen, Dave Marks and other members of the Church faction left the convention floor.

New York Times

MAY 21 1934

CHURCH GROUP ASKS NEW DEAL FOR NEGRO

500 at Meeting of Catholic Interracial Body Hear Appeals to End Discrimination.

More than 500 persons assembled yesterday afternoon at Town Hall at a mass meeting called by the Catholic Interracial Association. Michael Williams, editor of The Commonweal, declared that the problem of the Negro in the United States has more claims to be considered as one of the perplexing social problems of an ever liberalizing modern civilization than any other.

"That problem cannot possibly be solved except through the proper application of those laws," he said, referring to the laws laid down on the first Pentecost.

The Rev. James M. Gillis of the Paulist Fathers, editor of The Catholic World, decried "man's inhumanity to man." He said that some of the cruelest pages in history include the record of the treatment accorded Negroes by the "dominant" race that achieved and maintained its dominance with injustice, brutality, falsehood and hypocrisy. He deplored the data which reveal that it required more than seventeen centuries for Christians to realize the brotherhood of man.

Mrs. E. P. Roberts of the New York Urban League said that the average wage of the Negro is less than two-thirds that of white workers for the same tasks. She also pointed out that the average rent paid by Negroes in New York was higher than that paid by white families.

The Rt. Rev Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle gave an account of the work being done in Catholic parishes. Elmo M. Anderson, president of the Laymen's League, also spoke.

ROME, GA.
NEWS TRIBUNE

MAY 20 1934

"LILY [illegible] HEARD FROM

THAT far [illegible] in the flesh of the G. O. P. [illegible], known as the "lily white movement," is thrust forth with a regularity that undoubtedly causes deep pain in the upper circles of the party.

The latest manifestation of the desire of certain white elements within the Republican party to build up a white G. O. P. organization in the South, crops out in Tennessee where, for the moment, the "lily whites" are on top.

In the defeat of the "black and tan" element at the Tennessee state convention in Chattanooga last week, the Republicans of the "lily white" complexion threw over board Bob Church, colored, notorious G. O. P. boss of Memphis, ~~doing~~ it after Church and his delegation had received the O. K. of the credentials committee. The Church followers, incidentally, were so mad that the whole congregation passed out of the meeting. But unquestionably they will be heard from when the next election comes around.

In splitting upon the rock of racial prejudice, the Republicans of Tennessee have placed themselves where any remote chance they might have had of winning now melts into thin air. The Republicans in no Southern state can win without the negro vote.

As a matter of fact, efforts to build a white Republican party in the South by excluding the blacks, are futile and highly dangerous to the G. O. P. organization. Theodore Roosevelt tried it while president of the United States and was forced to beat a hasty retreat, and there doesn't seem to be much use in any lesser persons attempting it.

The trouble lies, not in the South, but in the North and middle West, where the negro vote is a huge factor and where wrath burns hotly every time the negro in the South is discriminated against by Southern Republican organizations. This is why the national organization will not stand for it.

UNUSUAL TRIBUTE PAID BOB CHURCH AS REBEL G. O. P. BOLT NEGRO CONTROL AT MEMPHIS

Black Journal 5-26-34

LILY-WHITES JUBILANT OVER McCALL'S ELECTION

Bluehouse City Press

Followers of Bob Church Still Hopeful

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—(ANP)—Last Monday and Tuesday at the Republican state convention in Chattanoogo, they nailed Bob Church to the Cross.

The door was closed to reason and to the demands of practical politics and the veteran political strategist was thrown to the mob.

In one of the wildest and most riotous conventions in the history of the party, the political mob took church in its mouth, broke his bones, slammed him against the floor until he was inert, then cast him aside.

And when the mob had finished, it was declared that a glorious reign in Republican politics which began with Roosevelt back in 1905 had come to an end.

The white mob exulted because, if just for a space, they had shaken off the wise contralling hand of a dictionary Negro.

The fight which ended with defeat for Mr. Church last Tuesday, was the culmination of years of envy and jealousy on the part of peanut white politicians who have resented the ability of Bob Church to exercise leadership in the party councils and to dominate the Republican organization in Shelby county.

One of the anomalies of southern politics has been the fact that for many years, Church, because of his wisdom, the position he held and his influence, has been able to make big white men out of little white men. He has carried the Negro vote in his pocket.

He has used the Negro vote to keep in line white friends for the Negro.

The combination of the strength of the Negro Republican vote and of white allies whom he has bound to him by advancing them in political life for thirty years, has kept the Church organization supreme.

But always, there have been other jealous whites who were eating their hearts because a Negro was the power behind the throne in Republican party politics. They could not deny that he represented strength and wisdom, but they just did not want a Negro. They have hated Church all the more because of their secret admiration of his fine qualities.

Even the rate-baiting, democratic Commercial-Appeal was forced to comment Thursday:

"For many years J. Will Taylor of La Follette, one of Tennessee's two Republican members of Congress, and Bob Church, of Memphis, have held the fate of the Republican party in Tennessee in the hollow of their hands. The Old Guard had been swept out of control with John E. McCall, Memphian, in the ascendancy as the new leader.

Black Newspaper 5-26-34

"Bob Church, whose name is often mentioned in politics, is seldom seen and never heard. Rich, cultured, quiet and assuming, he ranks first among Negro leaders in the national Republican party. His assistance is eagerly sought in national campaigns and during the last three Republican campaigns and during the last three Republican administrations he was a welcomed visitor to the White House. He makes no speeches, has never been known to answer a criticism and seldom appears on the scene of political action. He does not seek publicity and has never by act or word encouraged race prejudice."

That—from his enemies.

Even the issue upon which the demogogues at the state convention appealed to the mob to uproot Church from power reflected the astuteness of Church. They accused him of playing ball with the Democratic organization in Shelby county.

No one with an eye to the situation would deny that this is true. But his traffic with the Democrats, with Congressman Ed Crump, to be specific, served two purposes. Church's job was to make the Republican party a factor in the politics of the state. He made Democratic leaders recognize his faction of the Republican party as a power. Second, Church had to always fight the lily-white element in the Republican party, an element disposed to push the Negro in the background. Most of the honors Church won for the party were given to white men, but he kept things in such shape that power was given only to white men who could be trusted to help the Negro. He fought the lily-whites off because they would have ignored the Negro.

Was the policy of Church effective? When the DePriest resolution on discrimination in the House restaurant at Washington came up, only two southern congressmen voted for that resolution. They were Church Republicans: J. Will Taylor and B. Carroll Reece.

In the last gubernatorial election, Church was accused of trading with the Democrats. John McCall, whose faction has succeeded temporarily to power, was the Republican candidate. But his record insofar as Negroes are concerned, was not one that Church could endorse. Even if it had been, there was no chance for McCall to be elected. Good politicians play winners. Lewis E. Pope, one of the Democratic candidates, was openly opposed to Negro suffrage. Hill McAlester, the Democratic candidate who was elected, showed a disposition to be fair. Church is reported to have supported him, the obvious purpose bein gto keep his forces lined up with the most powerful Democratic forces in the state.

At the county convention here in April, the Church forces won after a bitter struggle. But John McCall, the white Republican from Memphis, who has been most jealous of Church's power, went to Chattanooga determined to make an issue of Church, Each man fought for the recognition of his delegation.

The executive committee, composed of the party strategists, men who knew what it was all about, voted 26 to 3 to seat the Church delegation on Monday.

But on Tuesday, the McCall forces appealed to the one thousand delegates present, went to the floor and appealed to the mob. Most of the mob was white.

Of course, Mr. Church did not try to speak for himself. White men whom he had befriended, sought to speak for him, but they were howled down. The mob was out for blood. A former fiovernor, Ben Hooper; a former state senator, Hal Clements, sought to reason with the mob, but all to no avail. Ias frenzy had been fired.

Congressman J. Will Taylor, the party leader, along with Church, could not be at the convention, due to the death of his mother.

After four hours of wrangling the mob took the Church they knew and nailed him to the cross. McCall was placed in the saddle.

McCall says he is not a lily-white Republican. That there is no race in the fight. To prove it, he brought with his delegation some Negroes, the sort who are always willing to be used to confuse an issue.

Today the McCall forces are exulting.

But wiser political observers are not so sanguine concerning the ultimate success of the rebel group. They hold that the Church group is too strongly entrenched to be brushed aside by the mob, that between now and election time the hand of the Church forces will be shown and the so-called simon-pure Republicans will have it demonstrated to them once more that the kind of horse sense used by Church is one of the most valuable assets in practical politics.

JOHNSON CITY RACE LEADER URGES RECOGNITION FOR NEGRO IN AFFAIRS OF GRAND OLD PARTY

Bluehouse Tennessee Leader 5-26-34

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—Hon. Horace R. Ryan, head of the old established People's Undertaking establishment and one of the most influential Negro leaders in this section recently directed a communication to leaders of the Republican party in Washington county in which he tells of a flagrant discriminatory attitude as concerns according the Negro any recognition in party affairs.

In his communication addressed to the chairman of the G. O. P. in Washington county, Mr. Ryan outlines:

"For some time I have noticed that no recognition has been accorded colored voters in our conventions and other affairs of the Republican party until the time rolls around to vote, then the cry is raised by friends of the several candidates, 'Come boys, let's put so and so in office; he is the man we want. You boys can't afford to vote against him for he is a Republican."

"It is true that he is a Republican, but what recognition has the colored brother had from this candidate or any of his friends? It is true that we should stick to our party if we have any party, but if our party feels that we are citizens entitled to recognition in public affairs they should call on Negroes to take part at other times than merely at the polls.

"Years ago, in our good old Washington county, men were active in the party who accorded the colored citizenship fair and equal recognition in the affairs of the party.

"There is positively no tendency to take the leadership of the party from the whites, but if the Negro is to vote and encourage his race members to take an active part in selecting the best fitted men for office, certainly he should have some part in the conventions and other deliberations.

"At no time has a Negro been appointed to hold elections in city or county, yet he is ever ready and willing to cast his vote without seeking reward.

"The idea may prevail that the Negro has never asked for such recognition and the excuse may be offered that the race members have not requested appointments. If that is the case, we are now requesting that our white party leaders accord us the recognition due us as citizens and taxpayers in our good old Washington county."

Political - 1934

Republican.

Party Agtiliation.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

APR 13 1934

REPUBLICANS FACE CONVENTION SCRAP

Hopes for Harmony Tomorrow Grow Less Probable.

Springfield - Crutchfield Tilt May Explode — Negroes Another Hard Puzzle.

On the eve of the republican precinct mass primaries several heated controversies in the ranks of the party have developed which threaten to disturb the "planned for harmony" convention tomorrow morning.

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Also menacing the much desired harmony program of the republicans was a threat of revolt in the city's seven heavy Negro precincts.

While former Postmaster Springfield made no commitments yesterday, close friends of the former postmaster said he would decline any nomination at the hands of the convention Saturday and throw his full support behind a movement to retain the county organization which he built up within the past decade while serving as postmaster of Chattanooga under republican presidents. His grasp on the party machinery is being sought by the Crutchfield-Lusk-Anderson wing of the party and candidates are in the field in most of the county's precincts seeking to overthrow Springfield committeemen.

Wednesday night Carlyle Littleton, one of the mainstays in the party who has not allied himself in its factional battles, made a stagger at trying to get the two elements harmonized. Both Springfield and Crutchfield were at the conference and later McKinley Hays was called in to confer. Mr. Littleton was acting in the capacity of an adjuster. When the conference finally ended, however, very few of the major issues had been settled, it was reported.

The control of the powerful credentials committee is the one thing both factions are after.

A group of Negro politicians under the leadership of Bill Grossman, Third ward and west side politician, are attempting to unhorse Walter Robinson, Fourth ward colored leader, and his Greater Chattanooga Colored Voters' league. Grossman and his cohorts have put out candidates in every Negro precinct, hoping to be able to beat the Robinson-Harper-Byers combine. This combine has been in control in the Negrop recincts for several years. Irrespective of the results of the mass primaries and conventions tonight in the Negro wards, two delegations are expected to be present Saturday morning contesting for seats in the convention. The credentials committee will pass upon the delegates. The Robinson following is threatening the opposition with an open revolt in the event Robinson delegates are not seated in the convention. Republican leaders last night conceded that the Negro controversy is threatening the success of the republican ticket in the August election.

Measures were being taken yesterda to avoid any violent outbreaks in th Negro precincts as the fights in som are intense. In the Third ward, Butler ("Doodle") Richardson is seekinin re-election to the committee on th Robinson ticket. The Grossman candidate is Walter Kendricks, who ha been vigorous in his assault upon the Robinson league of voters for severa years. Against Robinson in the Fourt ward is W. H. Tipton. In the Firs precinct of the Seventh ward Jim Hogarth is attempting to unhorse Burr Lowe, a Robinson cohort.

In the Second precinct of the Seventh D. C. Harper is battling wit Glenn Hawkins. The battle in this precinct has become embittered. "Goose" Garrett is trying to unhorse Sid Byer in the Fourth precinct of the Twelfth ward (Bushtown). Four years ago Byers carried the precinct by 400 or more votes, but the committee refused to seat Byers and seated Garrett. In the August election which followed the democrats carried the precinct.

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Louisville, Ky., Irish American
April 21, 1934

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Mr. Ryans is smart enough politically to know that the party is pretty badly hurt just now, and not fit to stage a gruelling race for Congress. If he lost this year it would mean that his G. O. P. rivals would then jump back into the picture in the governor's race next year, and he will bide his time until then. It is probable that the winning combination of Ryans-Petty-Todd will be to the front again, and that the gate will be given Ex-Mayor Harrison, Ex-County Attorney Coleman, Good Man Quin, Cap Huhlein, Wm. Heyburn, John Barr and the others who are charged with the low stage of the party just now.

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Another aftermath of the Criminal Court trial is that Negro Republicans have been left to bear the brunt of the last disastrous rout. Seventeen Negro Republicans are now left to face court trials for election offenses and there will be no high-priced attorneys to aid them. It is safe to say that there will be no funds from the former administration headquarters to use in their behalf. The Negro preachers and teachers who were on the stump at so much per speech, will be silent now when the fate of their Republican brothers is at stake. Already delegations of these are waiting on the Democratic administration suggesting that they be allowed to name "prominent Negroes" to positions, and trying to jump over the heads of the Negro Democrats who were beaten and battered on last election day, with never a protest from the supposedly higher-class members of their own race.

In every local campaign these same Negro preachers and teachers have followed the Searcy-Chilton machine, the Harrison-Coleman machine and other discredited Republican machines with campaign money for their efforts. On the stump, and in their church pulpits they exhorted the Negroes to not forget Abe Lincoln, who freed 'em, nor forget Ches, Matt, Little Boy Blue and the Country Attorney who were doing so much for them now. This old racket worked for a considerable length of time, and up to the last campaign, when Negroes by the hundreds rebelled and refused to follow the instructions of the bribed leaders. Today, these same rebels are pointing to the fate of the seventeen Negro tools who are now faced with the trial of trying to explain why they had to slug members of their own race in the interest of the Grand Old Party. While there is a new deal for the unsullied members of the white Republican wing, there has been a new deal for the Negroes, and many of them have cut their registration cards for a new deal in the Democratic party.

Party Affiliation.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

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MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

APR 30 1934

TIPTON G. O. P. IN FIGHT

Lily Whites and Black and Tans to Demand Recognition

COVINGTON, Tenn., April 29.—There will likely be contesting delegations from Tipton County at the Republican State convention at Chattanooga, May 15, and also at the Eighth District Congressional convention at Edgewater Beach May 22.

Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock pursuant to a call issued by the Tipton County Republican executive committee, of which J. W. Cole, negro, is chairman, and William Thompson, negro, is secretary a mass meeting of Repubicans was hed at the courthouse here. Nearly all of the civil districts were represenuted.

After reaffirming their allegiance to the Republican party and its principles, delegates were elected to the Republican state convention and to the Republican congressional convention.

A Republican county executive committee was elected, of which J. W. Cole was re-elected chairman and William Thompson was re-elected secretary.

A call has been made by W. A. Brown, chairman of the lily white Tipton County Republican executive committee, and J. M. Stuart, secretary, for a meeting of Republicans at the courthouse next Saturday afternoon to elect delegates to the state and district conventions.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

MAY 8 1934

Young Colored G.O.P. Endorses Hoffman

The Young Colored Republicans of Hudson County, meeting last night in the headquarters on Union Street, endorsed Commissioner Harold G. Hoffman for governor. The meeting was presided over by Raymond Alleyne. He addressed the members and urged them to make every effort to have their friends support Commissioner Hoffman. He said in the Commissioner the colored people have a fast friend.

Alleyne pointed out that Commissioner Hoffman had established a motor vehicle agency in Newark for the colored people. He said every colored organization and colored veterans' post are being besought to get behind the Hoffman candidacy. He declared that a goal of 8,000 votes for the Commissioner has been set.

The officers of the organization are Raymond Alleyne, president; Luther Carn, vice-president; Alfred Thomas, secretary and Mattie Wells, treasurer.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER

MAY 3 1934

Demarest Endorsed By Colored Republicans

W. Howard Demarest, independent Republican candidate for Surrogate, was endorsed by the Independent Republican Colored Club, Montclair, last night.

Demarest also spoke before the Bloomfield Young Republican Club last night in the home of Mayor Charles Demarest, 33 Clarendon place, Bloomfield, and the Halpin Association, 260 Washington street.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
UNION

APR 29 1934

Negro Republicans To Join State Group

Membership in the Young Men's Republican assembly of California will be sought by the San Diego Young Men's Negro Republican club, according to William Bolden, club president. More than 300 members of the local organization met Friday night and voted to join the assembly, which includes young men's Republican clubs throughout the state.

Speakers were O. C. Heitman, president of Federated Trades council; District Attorney Thomas Whelan, Justice Philip Smith, George W. Fisher, attorney, and Oliver E. Owen. Fisher and Owen represented the Men's Republican league of San Diego county. O. A. Fitch, vice president of the club, presided.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAY 16 1934

Fall of Bob Church

AMID the tumultous shouting of delegates, the leadership of Bob Church, Memphis Negro, in Republican politics of Tennessee was overthrown yesterday afternoon. After two committees had recommended that the Black and Tan delegation led by the Negro be seated in the Republican convention, the delegates from the convention floor seated the Lily White group led by John E. McCall, legionnaire and Republican candidate for Governor in 1932.

If not the potentate, at least a sort of keeper of the royal bedchamber, Church has played an important part in Republican circles for many years. Time and again, his delegation has been seated in place of the Lily Whites. He has lifted a sonorous voice in deciding patronage spoils. White Republican leaders have kowtowed to him and he has waxed powerful with his own race.

The overthrow of Church, aside from the salutary effect of ridding the Republican party in Tennessee of this stigma of its bossism, is significant in another way. It indicates that the rank and file of the party are wearied unto rebellion at the type of leadership which they have been given for the past several years. The cries of "betrayal," of a Judas within their own inner circle, ring loudly in their ears. They have had enough of trades and manipulations which benefit none but the bosses.

Unshackled delegates let themselves go in their rage at the bosses. The Taylor-Clements-Church faction was hooted and jeered at every turn. On the other hand, the cheering for the other group was loud and prolonged. Former State Senator Hal Clements endeavored to speak in behalf of seating the Church delegation. He was greeted with catcalls and Bronx cheers. His partisans could hurl back that awful term of "yokels" but that did not quiet them. He had a difficult job in saying his say.

When the roll call was finally made, the Church faction had been rejected by a vote of 649 to 446. It is a good beginning toward cleaning up the party.

Perhaps the King will fall next.

TENNESSEE GOP UNSEATS BOB CHURCH GROUP

Votes 649-446 for Lily White Faction of John McCall.

2 COMMITTEES ARE OVERRULED

Charge Memphis Minister was "Hired."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—By a vote of 649 to 446 the Bob Church faction was unseated by the lily-white faction led by John E. McCall at the state Republican convention held here Tuesday.

BOB CHURCH

While this unprecedented action widened the breach between the opposing GOP camps in Tennessee, political observers are of the opinion that the Church faction and the Taylor - Reece - Clements forces combined, control about 50,000 votes which in the coming election will obviously not go to McCall for governor.

Override Committees

In seating the McCall delegation the convention overrode recommendations of the executive committee which voted 6-3 to seat the Church delegation, and the credentials committee which by a vote of 7-2 recommended the seating of the Church group.

McCall, it is charged, has consistently denied that he is a lily-white. The Rev. George Bell, a McCall delegate from Memphis, was present. It was to the Rev. Mr. Bell that Gen. A. V. McLane, chairman of the credentials committee, turned and charged that McCall "hired" him to come to the convention as "Exhibit A" that his group knew no color line.

Congressman J. Will Taylor, national comitteeman, could not be at the convention due to the death of his mother. His home county, Campbell, however, remained in the Church ranks.

Walter Robinson, veteran political leader of Hamilton County, assisted by Dock Harper and Sid Byers, carried his county for Church.

Wrangle Four Hours

Ben Hooper, former Governor, Hal Clements, former state senator, and a number of other Church supporters sought to speak in behalf of the Church delegation, but were howled down. After about four hours of wrangling, the McCall forces were seated.

At the county convention here in April, the Church forces won after a bitter struggle. In the last gubernatorial election, Church is reported to have supported Hill McAlester, white, Democratic candidate. For many years he and Mr. Taylor have held the fate of the Republican party in Tennessee in their control.

The Republican party in this state has never been a cohesive organization. Success of one faction in nominating a candidate for governor or senator has always resulted in the other faction's voting for the Democratic candidates.

Logan, W. Va. Democrat
June 7, 1934

SOUTHERN NEGRO DEMOCRATS WILL MEET IN LOGAN

District Convention Scheduled to Be Held in This City on July 21 Under Auspices of Logan League

What is expected to be the largest assemblage of Negro democrats ever witnessed in the state is scheduled for Logan on July 21, when the Southern West Virginia Negro League will hold its annual convention in this city as the guests of the Logan Negro Democratic League whose invitation to the district association to hold its meeting here was recently accepted at an an executive meeting held in Beckley.

Plans and preparations for the big event are now well underway by the leaders and committes of the Logan League, and the tentative program provides for speeches by noted national, state and local officials; varied amusements and a big reception and dance in the evening.

All "New Deal" democrats are invited to attend and participate in the event, and those in charge of the arrangements are confident that more than a thousand negro democrats will be here for the affair.

Political – 1934
Party Affiliation –

Republican.

SCRANTON, PA.
REPUBLICAN

OCT 11 1934

Endorse G. O. P. Ticket

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PASSAIC, N.J.
NEWS

OCT 15 1934

Smith Urges Negroes to Attend Republican Rally

William Smith, president of the Southern Negroes Association, of Passaic, today urged all members and friends of the association to attend the Republican mass meeting which will be held at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at the Ritz Ball Room, Main Avenue and Henry Street.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

OCT 8 1934

CLAIMS G. O. P. STRAYED FROM LINCOLN IDEALS

Indiana Legislator Urges Voting of Straight Democratic Ticket

Several hundred persons who attended the colored democratic rally Sunday afternoon in the Masonic hall, 119 North Eighth street, were urged by the principal speaker, Henry J. Richardson, an Indianapolis colored legislator, to vote the straight democratic ticket.

Lincoln, the speaker said, today would "revolt against the republican organization because that organization has strayed far away from his ideals."

The Negro, he said, has helped himself by joining the ranks of the democrats—"the party which in turn has helped him and helped him willingly and abundantly. And the Negro will continue to help himself by voting the democratic ticket as long as the party is fair and just.

"Today, he is walking down the street of democracy with the democratic party which leads to a victorious end with President Roosevelt as his savior."

Richardson asserted that whereas Lincoln emancipated the Negro, economic emancipation is being effected under the Roosevelt administration.

During the morning Richardson placed a wreath at Lincoln's tomb and visited the capitol grounds and Lincoln's home.

The meeting was opened by J. S. LeVine, president of the Harmony club. Attorney William B. Bruce was permanent chairman. Democratic candidates were introduced by Dr. R. H. Beverly.

Louis H. Moore, representing the state democratic central committee, was introduced. Other speakers included C. W. Tinsley, Dr. Beverly, Horace Adams of East St. Louis, F. M. Summers of East St. Louis and Attorney A. Morris Williams.

There was a program of music. Refreshments were served following the meeting.

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Republican colored voters of Weirton held an enthusiastic rally at the Carroll club in Weirton last night.

Hon. Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi and for years the champion of negro rights in the south, tiraded the crowd on Republicanism. A fearless defender of his race and an exponent of the Republican party, Mr. Howard was extended a cheering welcome to the city.

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OCT 12 1934

COLORED CLUB TO MEET

Party Candidates to Address Republican Group

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DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE CAPITAL

OCT 18 1934

Simmons to Talk At Rally in City

Nephew of Booker Washington Here Saturday.

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The meeting, which is the first large Republican rally of the campaign, will be preceded by a parade. Other speakers will be on the program.

Two organization meetings will be held Wednesday evening at county Republican headquarters. One will be a meeting of Republican women from Wards Nos. 1 to 6 on the West Side, and the other of young Republicans from the West Side.

Also announced Monday was the appointment of W. H. Perry as director of the veterans' division of the county headquarters.

HOBOKEN, N. J
OBSERVER

OCT 16 1934

Colored Voters Hear Kean

Meeting in Lincoln High School Preceded by Parad —Senator Sees Doom of Individual Liberty, Equal Opportunity.

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Senator Kean charged that the New Deal program of the Democratic administration would spell the doom of individual liberty and equal opportunity. He said:

"People came from foreign shores to this country to find liberty. They came to seek the opportunities that were guaranteed under our constitution.

"That is what we still want. That is what we are fighting for—equal opportunity for all—equal jjustice for all, black and white.

"That is good democratic doctrine. Good Democrats were for that doctrine for many years. Now they are going to regiment the people. It means that if a man is a shoemaker he remains a shoemaker all his life. It means that not only will a man be forced to remain in his same job all his life, but that, also, his children will be destined to the same work.

"People came here for American opportunity to better themselves. Now they find not the American plan, but the European plan. I want to see the broad road of individual opportunity which America has followed for 147 years kept open. That is what I am fighting for. That is why I think you should vote for me."

Anti-Lynching Bill

Senator Kean spoke, also, of his efforts to obtain passage for his anti-lynching bill and other measures to aid the negroes. He received a warm greeting from the crowd.

In the absence of Harold G. Hoffman, gubernatorial candidate, State Senator John C. Barbour, of Passaic, spoke in his behalf. The state Senator chided Judge William L. Dill on the jjury reform issue, claiming that the Democrats had constantly blocked real jury reform.

The speaker declared, also, that Judge Dill had borrowed from his own and other Republicans' tax relief plans to build up his tax program. He charged that Dill would find it impossible to make the 21 per cent reduction in taxes he promised and still raise $10,000,000 more per year.

He commended Hoffman's declaration that he would agree to new taxes before he would let anyone starve.

Other speakers at the rally included: J. Owen Grundy, candidate for the Boulevard Commission; Anthony L. Montelli, candidate for Congress; George M. Eichler, candidate for State Senator, and several Negro leaders.

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TWO ALABAMANS STAGE FIGHT FOR CONGRESS HERE

Oscar DePriest Engaged in Hot Battle with Arthur Mitchell.

BY PAUL R. LEACH.

Two native Alabamans are staging one of the hottest political campaigns in the United States on Chicago's near south side for the 1st district Illinois seat in the national congress.

Congressman Oscar DePriest, old time republican leader of the colored wards, elected to congress first in 1928, and reelected in 1930 and 1932, is having the fight of his political life, a fight of which he had no slightest expectation at the time of the April primaries. And it is a fight, too, which is not without those touches of humor which make it worth while—at times.

Always, heretofore, Congressman DePriest has been opposed in his district by a white democrat. That has resulted, even in the 1932 landslide year, to what is commonly known as a "pushover" for DePriest, for the district is overwhelm-

Political – 1934
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Congressman Oscar DePriest, old-time republican leader of the colored wards, elected to congress first in 1928, and reelected in 1930 and 1932, is having the fight of his political life, a fight of which he had the slightest expectation at the time of the April primaries. And it has resulted, even in the 1932 landslide year, to what is commonly known as a "pushover" for DePriest, for the district is overwhelm-

ingly colored in population.

Sentiment Is Changed.

But things have been happening to the political sentiments of Chicago's colored folk. Traditionally republican since emancipation days, they and their fathers have voted the straight republican ticket almost without exception, election after election. They have leaders today who are telling them they will do better for themselves by splitting tickets.

In the April primary DePriest was renominated handily by the republicans, having 18,054 votes to 1,034 for Chandler Owen, who was backed by John H. Lyle's primary organization. In a field of five candidates Harry Baker, a white man and regarded as a protege of 1st ward Committeeman Michael Kenna, was nominated by the democrats with 7,236 votes. DePriest had defeated Baker in 1932 by 6,713 plurality, and anybody in the 1st district would have said at the time—and did say it—that DePriest would win again when November of 1934 rolled around. The total democratic primary vote was 16,150 to 19,088 total republican.

The Unexpected Happens.

But the unexpected thing happened. Mr. Baker died. Democratic committeemen of the 1st, 2d, 4th and 11th wards making up the district canvassed the situation when it came time for them, as the congressional district committee, to nominate a successor to Baker. Various men, white and colored, sought the nomination, but the committeemen decided upon Arthur W. Mitchell, a colored lawyer and educator, who had run second in the primary, with 6,812 votes to Baker's 7,236.

And Mitchell has proved himself a serious opponent for DePriest since. Both have been campaigning actively, both have had large meetings, and are having big meetings every night, for colored people are much more tolerant about listening to their own orators than are their white friends. Both are good speakers, and both love to take pot shots at the opposition.

Sends DePriest Challenge.

Mitchell wrote a letter to DePriest recently, challenging him to a duel of words, to debate the issues. DePriest waited two weeks before replying. At one of Mitchell's meetings night before last, the democratic candidate told of his challenge. He paused, smiled, and reached into his pocket.

"I have this reply from Mr. DePriest," Mitchell said, and, quoting from the letter, he read: "'Dear Mr. Mitchell: I understand that you are a candidate for congress and believe in my district——'"

That brought a howl of delight from the crowd.

"Mr. DePriest," Mitchell said sadly, "has just discovered that I am running. I feel sorry for him."

DePriest, who is 63 years old, was born in Florence, Ala., moved to Kansas with his parents when he was 7 years old, was educated through normal school at Salina and learned the painting and decorating trade, a business he engaged in when he came to Chicago more than twenty years ago.

Mitchell Also Alabaman.

Mitchell, who is just turning 50 years of age, was born on a farm in Randolph county, Alabama, attended Tuskegee college, taught public school in Georgia and Alabama, continued his education at Talladega college, and later did graduate work at Harvard and Columbia.

For ten years he was president of the Armstrong agricultural college in the heart of the black belt of Alabama—named for the color of its soil—a school he founded. He went to Washington after the war, studied law and was admitted to practice there. He came to Chicago in 1927 and has been active in the practice of law here since.

NEWARK, N. J.

LEDGER

OCT 14 1934

Kean Knows His Economics, Scott Avows

Senator Experienced in Finance and Industry, Says Manager

Supporting attacks made on the New Deal by United States Senator Hamilton F. Kean, Republican candidate for re-election, John H. Scott, the senator's campaign manager, called attention last night to Kean's experience in the fields of finance, industry and agriculture.

Scott maintained that Kean had acquired his knowledge on these subjects in the "hard school of experience" and not from textbooks.

"When Senator Kean attacks the Roosevelt administration on its monetary, industrial or agricultural policy," said Scott, "it must be realized that he is motivated wholly by his interest in those three avenues of approach to national recovery.

"What he may have to say in relation to at least these three points of difference in public opinion he says with authority and when he speaks he does so in the public interest and not as mere propaganda or vote-getting purposes.

"Senator Kean probably is one of the greatest authorities on finance in this country. He knows the historic background of every experiment made with respect to monetary systems throughout the world.

"Kean knows the difficulties that industry experiences with labor and that labor experiences with industry. He knows that both sides must be brought into sympathetic understanding. It was Kean who suggested to President Roosevelt the manner in which the recent textile strike was brought to an amicable adjustment.

Is Dirt Farmer

"As a dirt farmer and livestock breeder, Kean knows from first hand all the problems of the agriculturist. He knows that the farmer must look to the soil for his sustenance and he knows that the farmer cannot live unless he receives for his products a sufficient margin of profit to make it possible for him to equip himself for further production.

"He also knows that no real farmer subscribes to the theory that he can hope to increase his wealth by destroying the source of his income. No real farmer would ever think of killing off his livestock to stimulate the price of pork chops or loin steaks. No real farmer would think of plowing under his grain in an attempt to boost artificially the price of his crop."

Kean-Hoffman day will be celebrated in Essex County October 25 Republican state and county leaders will make a whirlwind tour of the county and conclude the day with an automobile parade at night and a mass meeting at the Mosque Theater.

Senator Kean and Motor Vehicle Commissioner Harold G. Hoffman, Republican nominee for Governor, will be entertained at dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Duffield. Duffield will be one of the principal speakers at the Mosque.

William E. Seeley is chairman of the committee in charge of the Mosque meeting, with City Commissioner Anthony F. Minisi as chairman of the committee on arrangements and A. B. Herman as chairman of seating arrangements.

Edge Club Opened

Campaign headquarters of the Walter E. Edge Republican Club were opened yesterday at 776 Broad street. A formal opening will be held during the week. The club has a membership of more than 2,500.

The Kean-Hoffman Colored Republican committee will hold a mass meeting Friday at Dreamland Academy, 28 Beacon street, in honor of Senator Kean and Hoffman. George E. Bates will preside.

The Newark Young Republicans colored division, will meet Wednesday night at their headquarters, 368 Washington street.

Hartley Boosters of the Eighth Ward will meet Thursday night at the North End Club to perfect a Ward organization in behalf of Congressman Fred A. Hartley, Jr., Republican candidate for re-election.

A special labor committee has been appointed by the Citizen's Republican Association to make a tour of labor groups in Essex County in behalf of the Republican candidates. Daniel Klockner, Jr. is chairman of the committee. The other members are William Baumgartner, Charles Miller, Charles R. Bryant and Albert Hutloff and Richard J. Ryan.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

STATE JOURNAL

OCT 6 1934

RURAL GROUP OF REPUBLICANS TO MEET TODAY

Various Candidates Will Address Committemen At Headquarters.

A meeting of Republican committeemen from the rural districts of Sangamon county will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the headquarters on the west side of the square. The meeting will be called to order by the chairman of the county committee, and the various candidates on the county ticket will make short addresses.

It will be the first gathering of the country committeemen since the body was organized last April. Reports on the political outlook from the various townships will be received.

State Representative Harris B. Gaines, Chicago, urged colored voters of Sangamon county to organize and support the Republican ticket in an address in the headquarters last night.

Gaines, state organizer of colored voters for the state committee, said that Republicans are on the way back to power and that, in his judgment, the new deal is a "bum deal" for members of his group. The Chicago legislator spoke at a meeting of the Illinois Republican Citizens' league, of which Dr. S. A. Ware is president and Robert Wright is secretary.

Other speakers of the evening were Doctor Ware, Wright, Ernest Dye, nominee for sheriff; Ben Myers, for county clerk; Judge Benjamin De Boice, candidate for probate judge; W. O. Withrow, for superintendent of schools, and State's Attorney Alfred H. Greening.

The Republican barbecue, which was to have been held on the farm of Milton E. Jones, Republican nominee for congressman-at-large, at Williamsville today, has been postponed. The event was called off several days ago because a barbecue had been previously arranged in LaSalle county.

A group of Democratic workers met with Chairman Peter F. Rossiter in the headquarters in the basement of the Ridgely-Farmers bank building. Organization and registration were the subjects discussed by Rossiter and a group of the candidates.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Republican State Convention Inserts Plank on Negro Rights; 23 Colored Delegates Present

Age 10-6-34

Rochester, N. Y.—Aside from being the most spirited convention since 1910, the Republican State Convention which convened here September 27, 28 was noteworthy in that there were twenty-three Negro delegates—21 from greater New York and 2 from Buffalo—Unfortunately, all of the four Negro members of the State Committee who were elected in Manhattan were not able to be present for the meeting of the state committee would have also been noteworthy as far as the race is concerned.

The followng plank was unanimously adopted at the convention through the efforts of the Negro delegates:

"We condemn all practices that tend to deny to our colored citizens of State and Nation the equality of opportunity and the full protection guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York, and reaffirm our pledge of sympathetic interest and cooperation in their struggle upward."

The Negro delegates at the convention were: Edward A. Dixon and Dr. Myron McGuire of Buffalo; Mrs. Anna V. Barnes, Mrs. Mamie E. Graves, Hugh Shipley, Dr. Albert Reed and Dr. Milton C. Wilson, all of Queens; Dr. George Wright and Arthur Q. Martin of Brooklyn. From Manhattan the delegates were: George Nash of the 11th Assembly District; Ludlow W. Werner, 13th Assembly District; Mrs. Blanche Bond, Mrs. Sarah Speaks, Attorney Francis E. Rivers, Michigan C. Brown, Samuel Holman and Assistant Corporation Counsel Eardlie Johns of the 19th Assembly District; Alderman Conrad Johnson, Charles W. B. Mitchell, Hamilton J. Travis and Dr. Henry Harding of the 21 Assembly District and Mrs. Lillian Bradley and Frank H. Gordon of the 22nd Assembly District.

The convention would not have been deadlocked Friday afternoon in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination had the Negro delegates united firmly behind the candidacy of the successful nominee, Park Commissioner Robert E. Moses of New York City, who on the first ballot only lacked 8 votes for the nomination. Mr. Moses was finally nominated on the third ballot.

On the first two ballots the Negro delegates voted for the candidates for the gubernatorial nomination as follows: 3 votes for Marvin, 8 for Seabury and 12 for Moses. On the final ballot, the delegates revealed that they had voted as follows: 3 for Marvin, 14 for Moses and 6 for Seabury.

The Negro members of the state committee who were elected last month from Manhattan are: Dr. Mark E. Rivers and Mrs. Blanche Bond of the 19th Assembly District; Mrs. Hester Greene of the 21st Assembly District and Mrs. Sarah Speaks of the 22nd Assembly District.

At the meeting of the committee, held immediately after adjournment of the state convention, the State Chairman, W. Kingsland Macy, was decisively defeated for reelection by Melvin C. Eaton. The issue was raised against Macy that because of his high handed methods, intolerance of the older members of the party, and his "reading out of the party" of Old Guard stalwarts, he had greatly harmed the party. With the election of Eaton as the new state chairman, it is expected that a vigorous campaign of upbuilding and revitalizing the party will be waged to the end that once again the Republican party will be able to elect its candidates on the statewide ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

SEP 27 1934

The Negro's Development

To the Editor of The News:

During the present campaign the Negro voter is having the time of his life. What amuses him is the failure of high Republican partisans to differentiate between the Negro of 1861 and the Negro of 1934. Our Republican friends don't seem to realize that the issues of 1861 are dead. They seem to forget that the Negro of 1861 was an untutored slave who could not decipher his own name, whereas the Negro of today represents the highest in culture and the highest in civilization. The Negro has changed from an untutored slave to one of the most intellectual of men and of races; he is able to match his culture with the culture of any other race. He is able to match the ideals of the twentieth century civilization with that of any other race. Republicans should realize the difference in the position of the Negro. You can not very well educate a man and continue to underestimate his intelligence. What the Negro was satisfied with eighty or sixty years ago does not satisfy him now. The Negro is looking forward to the highest goal. What is good for others also is good for him; but the straw that breaks the camel's back is the Republican orator who dares to give the Negro a lecture on the Constitution of the United States. Observant Negroes are asking, "Why are Republicans working themselves into a frenzy about the Constitution?" Is it because the sacred document has been woefully neglected during the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover administrations? Or is it because a Democratic President is successfully applying the constitutional ideal, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none"?

BENJAMIN A. OSBORNE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

SEP 26 1934

NEGRO'S POLITICAL POSITION STATED

By Benjamin A. Osborne.

During the ensuing campaign the Negro voter will have the time of his life. What really amuses him is the apparant failure of high Republican partisans to differeniate between the Negro of 1861 and the Negro of 1934. Our Republican friends don't seem to realize tha the issues of 1861 are dead.

They seem to forget that the Negro of 1861 was an untutored slave who could not decipher his own name, whereas the Negro of today represents the highest in culture and the highest in civilization.

Believe it or not, the Negro has changed himself from an untutored slave to one of the most intellectual of men and of races; he is able to match his culture with the culture of any other race.

You can not very well educate a man and continue to underestimate his intelligence. What the Negro was satisfied with eighty or sixty years ago does not satisfy him now. The Negro is looking forward to the highest things, looking forward to the highest goal. What is good for others is also good for him, but the straw that breaks the camel's back is the Republican orator who dares to give the Negro a lecture on the Constitution of the United States.

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CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

SEP 25 1934

COLORED G. O. P. VOTERS PLEDGE PARTY SUPPORT

A resolution endorsing the Republican ticket for the November election was adopted at a meeting last night of the Third Ward Colored Regular Republican League at its headquarters, 12 South Second street.

The meeting, which according to W. B. Adams, president of the organization, was attended by 75, was addressed by Mansfield Finney, a graduate of Lincoln University, representing the Literary Society of Camden. Other speakers were Rev. M. Bailey, A. M. Young, Mrs. E. V. Sheppard and L. Allen.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER

SEP 29 1934

Colored G. O. P. Group Set Rally For Monday

A Republican rally will be held Monday night in Essex Hall, Rutgers and West Market streets, under the auspices of the Seventh Ward Colored Republican Association.

Thomas E. Russ, president, will introduce the candidates.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
UNION

SEP 18 1934

Negro Republican Club Report Is Corrected

A statement in The Union yesterday that "charges were heard" against Charles Williams of the Young Men's Negro Republican club at the club's meeting Sunday was incorrect.

Williams said yesterday that it was he who brought charges of malfeasance in office against William Bolden, former president of the club. At Sunday's meeting Bolden, by a vote of the executive committee and club members, was deposed from office, and Owen Alonzo Fitch was named president, Williams said.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

SEP 29 1934

Urged to be Loyal

Negro voters of the lower end of the Ninth ward, at a meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Club in the East End Republican Club Fourteenth and Claymont streets were urged to remain loyal to the Republican party and to work for victory at the polls in November William Wahle sponsored the meeting.

Speakers in addition to Mr Wahle, included Joseph Matthews and Edward Chippey.

Officers were elected as follows: Isaac Scott, president; Sidney Ross, vice-president; Miss Eva Walker, secretary; Mrs. Mamie Lafatte, assistant secretary; Miss Norah Laws, treasurer and Henry Williams, chaplain. The club will meet again next Friday, October 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
STAR

SEP 22 1934

COLORED VOTE FOR G. O. P.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis Star:

Apropos your editorial of Aug. 31 on the franchise of the colored voter in Mississippi, South Carolina, the new deal and the 50,000 colored voters of Indianapolis:

This was not "a cruel attempt to inject the race question into Marion county politics," as Benjamin A. Osborne would have the public believe. You placed irrefutable facts before your readers whose minds are fixed on the Republican party.

Benjamin A. Osborne undertakes very much when he assumes the task of speaking for the political party inclinations of the colored voters of Indianapolis or Marion county, or assuming that he can control the colored vote and deliver it to the Democratic party on election day.

The editor can see why a majority of the colored voters of Indianapolis will not vote against the Democratic party on election day, so says Osborne. Let him come out on election day to see. He will see that the colored vote for the Republican party will bury him and his "apple sauce."

Indianapolis. ARGUS.

DES MOINES, IA
REGISTER

OCT 5 1934

M. F. FIELDS IS NOMINATED

Heads Negro Voters Branch of G. O. P. Committee.

M. F. Fields, Waterloo, Ia., attorney, has been nominated as head of the Negro voters division of the Republican state central committee, it was announced Thursday.

Mr. Fields said he had assumed his duties at the committee's headquarters. His task, he said will be to co-ordinate the political activities of Negro voters throughout the state with those of regular county organizations. Mr. Fields served as campaign speaker and executive committeeman of the Negro division in 1928 and 1932.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

OCT 11 1934

CANDIDATE SAYS HE WILL PROTECT NEGRO

Addressing a group of colored voters meeting Tuesday night at Jordan avenue, Jersey City, Anthony L. Montelli, Republican congressional candidate from the Thirteenth District, reiterated a promise affecting the race made Tuesday night at a colored G. O. P. rally in Lincoln High School, declaring that he will protect strongly the rights of the American negro.

"In voting for me," Montelli said, "you may be positively sure that you are voting for a man who has always befriended the negro; one who never strayed from the fact that every man is born on an equal plane socially, regardless of race, color or creed. I stand pledged to maintain equal opportunity and rights of the negro and battle with all my heart all attempts at racial discrimination."

Fred Conwell, Republican negro Assembly candidate, was another speaker.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

OCT 11 1934

Republican Speakers Urge Voters to Register

Registration of all voters on Saturday, October 20, and support of the entire Republican ticket on Tuesday, November 6, were urged last evening at several G. O. P. rallies held in this city.

The importance of Republican victory was stressed by speakers at a meeting at the Eleventh Ward Club at its quarters on Oak street last evening.

Speakers included Attorney General P. Warren Green, nominee to succeed himself; Recorder of Deeds Albert Stetser, nominee for re-election; Walter W. Bacon, chairman of the Republican First District Committee; Harry Clark, nominee for sheriff, City Councilman James B. McManus, and Frank Schroeder, secretary of the Republican Second District Committee. John Grabkoski, chairman, presided.

The same speakers also addressed a meeting of the young colored voters organization of the Twelfth Ward.

The young voters of the Eighth Ward also met last night at 810 King street, presided over by John Hahn. The speakers included Councilman McManus, John Leach chairman of the Young Men's Republican Organizations; Thomas Herlihy, Jr., attorney, John Anderson, Robert Forster, John Hahn and Harry Thomas.

The Colored Republican First Voters of the Fifth Ward held a rally last night at the Young Men's Progressive Club, 300 North Scott street. The meeting was in charge of William Dorsey, president of the club. Speakers who urged the voters to support the Republican party at the coming election were Montrose Bivens, secretary of the First Colored Voters League; Edward Abrahams, chairman of the Fifth Ward Republican Committee; City Councilman Charles S. Lednum, Mr. Stetser. Mr. Bacon, Attorney-General Green, Mr. Clark, Dr. John Ayers, Edgar Starling and Frank Corsano.

of Alton, candidate for congressman from this district, and Roscoe Simmons, well-known Chicago Negro attorney. According to Republicans, the meeting was the largest G. O. P. rally here this year, several hundred being reported to have been turned away.

Taking the Constitution as his subject, Simmons appealed to Republican voters to again restore constitutional rights in the United States. Simmons, who is regarded as one of the outstanding Negro orators in the country, is well-known for his speech at the 1932 Republican convention in Chicago seconding the nomination of Herbert Hoover.

Judge Brown repeated his attacks on the Democratic administration, urging voters to return a Republican Congress in the November elections. William Teer, local Negro politician, was in charge of the meeting. The meeting was attended by all local Republican candidates.

CHARLSTON, W. VA.
MAIL

OCT 8 1934

Negro Campaign Worker Arrives From Washington

Perry W. Howard, Negro member from Mississippi of the Republican national executive committee, arrived in Charleston Monday from Washington. He will be under the direction of the state Negro Republican headquarters and will speak in Raleigh, Cabell, Logan, Marion, Fayette, Ohio, McDowell, Mercer, and Kanawha counties. His first assignment will be at Beckley on Tuesday night.

The Charleston Negro Business Men's league will give a smoker Monday night at the Mattie V. Lee home in honor of Howard.

CHARLSTON, W. VA.
MAIL

OCT 7 1934

Chairman for Negro G. O. P. Group Named

S. R. Anderson, of Bluefield, has been appointed director of the state Negro Republican headquarters which has been opened at 106 Washington street in Charleston.

Anderson has named three headquarters staff assistants and said an advisory council and an executive committee would be appointed immediately. G. E. Ferguson, of Charleston, will head the speakers' division. Dr. William Morris, of Charleston, will be in charge of the young voters' division, and William Sprigg, of Charleston, will serve as headquarters secretary.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURIER EXPRESS

OCT 13 1934

Negro Voters Meet

William Perry, H. M. Brockington and Robert P. Edwards addressed a meeting of the Colored Republican & Voters' Club in the home of Richard B. Laws, 401 Clinton Street yesterday. Edwards' subject was: Why I Am a Republican. Perry outlined plans for the present campaign.

JERSEY CITY, N. J
JOURNAL

OCT 10 1934

Colored G. O. P. To Greet First Voters

The Hudson County Unit of the Young Colored Republicans of New Jersey, met last night in the headquarters at 29 Bay View Av., with Samuel G. Scott presiding.

Plans were made for a reception to first voters, to be held in the Colored Community Center, 37 Virginia Av. Monday night. Senator Hamilton F. Kean and Harold G. Hoffman, have expressed their intention of being present at this meeting and other speakers will also be there to address the members, it is declared.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

OCT 4 1934

G. O. P. CLUB TO MEET

Vermilion County Young Republican Negro Club members will meet Thursday night at the Panama Tea Garden, North Washington Avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. Chairman George Glenn said Thursday that the public was invited.

MOLINE, ILL
DISPATCH

OCT 10 1934

COLORED REPUBLICANS TO MEET THIS EVENING

Joseph Mitchell was named chairman of the men's division of the Moline colored republican club and Mrs. William A. Stewart was chosen chairman of the women's division of the organization today by Ben Wood, chairman of the Moline republican central committee.

An organization meeting of the colored republicans will be held at 8 tonight in the Tabernacle Baptist church, 2601 Fifteenth street, Moline.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
JOURNAL

OCT 10 1934

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IGNORED REPUBLICANS TOLD

Approximately 600 persons, 95 per cent of whom were Negroes, attended a Republican rally Monday night in the City hall auditorium to hear addresses by Judge Jesse R. Brown

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Republican

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

OCT 23 1934

Rally at Middletown

MIDDLETOWN, Del., Oct. 23—(Special).—Speakers urged harmony and loyalty to the Republican party at a rally last evening of colored voters in the Knights of Pythias Hall here. George Hayes presided.

Speakers included: J. Irvin Dayett, nominee for the Levy Court in the Sixth district; Frank Poole, nominee for representative from the Thirteenth district; Thomas Fouracre, committeeman, Joseph Matthews, Howard Simpson and Edward Chippy. More than 200 persons were present.

MOLINE, ILL.
DISPATCH

OCT 26 1934

URGE NEGROES TO VOTE REPUBLICAN

Hope of Race Lies in G. O. P. Says Lawyer Member of Race at Rock Island.

Warren B. Douglas of Chicago, negro lawyer and for a number of terms a member of the Illinois house of representatives, declared in an address last evening before the Progressive Social club in Workmen's hall in Rock Island that the only hope of political liberty for the negro lies in the republican party. He spoke of the problems of the colored race, and said emphatically that he was not raising a race issue. The party that enslaved his mother and father could never merit support of the negro, he said. "The republican party is the bulwark of safety for people of my race," he said.

"I do not know what I may become, but I know that no matter what I become I shall never be a democrat," he declared. "I would rather be the most humble worker in the ranks of the republican party of Lincoln than be an associate of Bilbo of Mississippi, a Hoke Smith of Georgia, or even the governor of the whole state of Georgia. On things that concern you and me, the republican party is right."

Asks Vote for Allen.

The speaker spoke with feeling of the fight of Oscar DePriest, Chicago colored congressman, to break the color line in the restaurant of the house of representatives in the national capital. He urged support of John C. Allen of Monmouth, and said that he voiced the personal appeal of Congressman DePriest in asking his people to vote for Mr. Allen.

With thrilling oratory Mr. Douglas pictured his boyhood home in Tennessee and his parents in the cotton fields, and said he believed the negro owes unwavering loyalty to the party that "picked my father up and changed him from a common chattel to a man." Mr. Douglas declared that America will never be truly a land of the free until the disenfranchisement of the negro in southern democratic states can be ended, and declared it idle to hope that the democratic party will aid the cause of the colored people. It takes seven to fourteen Illinois votes to equal one vote of certain southern states, the speaker pointed out.

Questions Their Sanity.

Mrs. Annette H. Officer of East St. Louis, director of women's activities of the colored division of the state republican organization, declared that the colored voter who enlists as a democrat "should be hustled to the insane hospital at once without examination; he has demonstrated there is something wrong with his head." Mrs. Officer said, "The heart of the democratic party is in the south. A negro who becomes a democrat should be advised by his own people to hurry back south where his heart is. It isn't understandable that any of my race should desert, even for a moment, the party of Lincoln."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Douglas and Mrs. Officer spoke before a similar rally for colored voters in the Friend Circle hall in Moline.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVENING SUN

OCT 19 1934

Callis Is Realty Operator

ULYSSES S. CALLIS, *Republican*, is the second of the Negro candidates in the Fourth Legislative district. He is 39 years old, a real estate operator and a trucking contractor.

U. S. Callis

A native of Baltimore, he was educated at St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School at Lawrencevillle, Va. He lives at 2013 McCulloh street.

His legislative platform includes "fair treatment of veterans, school teachers, policemen, firemen and all civil servants, assistance to the destitute and work for the unemployed." Other items in the program are old age pensions, children's and mothers' relief, relief for the automobile owner by a reduction in the cost of tags, and non-discrimination against women for public office.

COLUMBIA, PA.
NEWS

OCT 23 1934

COLORED VOTERS SHOWING RIVALRY

Republican Chairman Disputes New Dealers' Claim to Membership

Preliminary interest in the political situation in Columbia centers for the present in keen rivalry created among the Negro voters of the Fifth, Eighth, Second, Third and First wards.

Both factions have formed clubs—one the Colored Republican club of Columbia and the other the Roosevelt New Deal Colored Club. Both plan an active campaign.

The rivalry reached a new point today when William Jenkins, chairman of the Republican club, disputed the claim of the New Dealers of a membership of more than 100. "There's not that many Colored-Democrats in Columbia," Jenkins declared. "It looks to me like a lot of Republican folk are more interested in a free ride to Harrisburg November 1, than they are in politics." Jenkins says his club has about 153 members.

Meanwhile, plans were being made for two rallies. The Roosevelt club will meet tonight in Bittner Hall while the Republican Colored club will hold an old fashioned rally in the Opera House, Friday night.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

OCT 27 1934

Bramhall Urges State Republicans' Election

GEORGETOWN, Del., Oct. 27—(Special).—Election of the entire Republican State and county tickets was urged by Howard W. Bramhall secretary of the Sussex County Republican Committee, and Edward Morris, in addresses last evening before the Young Republican Club of Georgetown which met in the Lacey Building. Irvin Burton presided.

Both urged the members to work individually as well as collectively to insure the election of all the Republican state and county candidates.

Two large meetings of Negro Republicans of the county were also held last night. The first was at Ingram's Hall, here, where more than 500 persons, both white and Negro, attended.

Dr. Conwell Banton, of Wilmington, told of the benefits enjoyed by his race through the Republican party. He told especially of the Edgewood Sanitarium where Negroes are treated for tuberculosis. When valuable equipment was needed, he said, such as X-ray and violet ray machines, the Republican administration supplied them. He said the Republican party always looked out for the welfare of the Negro race.

Deputy Sheriff Charles H. Coulbourn, also of Wilmington, attacked the Democratic party for the high Federal taxes and said the taxes were being levied without the knowledge of many of the people. Another speaker was Dr. Philip Sadler, of Wilmington. The Rev. James Daniels presided at the meeting after which refreshments were served.

The same speakers addressed a large throng at Milton following the meeting here. All the county candidates were present.

LANCASTER, PA.
INTELLIGENCER

OCT 19 1934

EXTOL CANDIDATES AT COLORED RALLY

G O P Club Hears Local Leaders, Four Philadelphia Speakers

Qualifications of Republican candidates who are aspiring for state and legislative offices in the present campaign were extolled Thursday evening by speakers at a well attended meeting sponsored by the Colored Republican club and held in the Colored Odd Fellows Hall on Chester st.

C. Maurice Hershey, register of wills and secretary of the Lancaster County Republican committee; H. Earle DeHaven, candidate for state legislature from the city district, and Robert Groh, former recorder of deeds, were the Lancastrians who spoke on behalf of the Republican ticket.

Robert J. Nelson, director of activities of the Colored Voters of Pennsylvania and a Boxing Commissioner; Robert E. Millen, a native of Lancaster who is now an attorney in Philadelphia and the county chairman there of the Republican State Committee for Colored Voters and a special deputy attorney general of the state; E. Washington Rhodes, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune and a former assistant United States Attorney General, and Bernard H. Nichols, Philadelphia, secretary of the Citizens' Republican club of Philadelphia, were the four colored speakers from Philadelphia who addressed the meeting.

Dr. J. C. Brenby, president of the Colored Republican club, arranged the meeting and sang a musical number between two addresses, while Albert Wilson acted as chairman until the four colored Philadelphians began to speak. Then Millen served as chairman, introducing each of the speakers.

Another meeting will be held Thursday, November 1, at which Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, wife of the boxing commissioner, and Maud Coleman, of the State Department of Welfare at Harrisburg, are scheduled to speak.

Political - 1934

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

OCT 22 1934

G. O. P. Says Poll Shows Party Will Win in St. Louis

Leaders Confident Newton and Dyer Will Carry Congress Contests.

Republican workers, Committeemen, Committeewomen and ward canvassers have reported that a partial poll of the city indicates a local Republican victory in the November election. The partial canvass, they believe, shows that the city ticket will win in the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Wards.

The Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second are listed as Democratic, with the Fifth and Sixteenth doubtful.

They are sure of electing Cleveland A. Newton to Congress in the Twelfth District, confident of electing L. C. Dyer in the Eleventh and hopeful of winning with George W. Strodtman in the Thirteenth District. Strodtman's friends predict he will poll a big soldier vote.

One Section Uncertain.

The Republican statisticians are not worrying over North and South St. Louis and the West End, but hesitate to prophesy what will happen to their ticket in the territory bounded by Cass avenue on the north, Chouteau avenue on the south, Grand avenue on the west and the river on the east.

Republican leaders predict the St. Louis Bar Association indorsement will elect five of their Circuit Judges: E. E. Butler in the Court of Criminal Correction; Probate Judge Charles E. Holtcamp and Prosecuting Attorney Harry P. Rosecan. It also is the general consensus of opinion that Edmond Koeln will poll a considerable independent Democratic vote, enough to enable the Collector to lead the Republican ticket.

Crowds Turn Out.

Chairman Fred W. Pape of the Republican City Central Committee is highly pleased with the splendid attendance accorded local Republican meetings. Unusually large meetings were held by the Republicans the past week in the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventh Ninth and First wards.

Two meetings are scheduled for the Twenty-fourth Ward in Southwest St. Louis, with over 30,000 registered voters, starting tomorrow night, October 23, at Forest Park Temple hall, Bruno and Forest avenues. William Fitzmaurice, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union; Newton and Rosecan will talk.

Wednesday the regular Republican club of the ward will meet at Swedish Hall, Kingshighway and Berthold avenue. Newton, Rosecan and other candidates will talk.

Richard E. Gruner, Committeeman in the Twenty-fifth Ward, will have Laurence Hyde or Walter Higbee, Republican candidates for the State Supreme Court, speak at Reen Memorial Church, Kingshighway and Gibson, tomorrow night. Other speakers will include Judge Butler, Dyer and Rosecan.

Speaker for Negroes.

In an effort to round up the Negro vote, the Republican city organization will bring Roscoe C. Simmons here for an address at Pythian Hall, 3137 Pine street, Friday. This meeting will be conducted under the auspices of the Sixth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ward Republican organizations.

Miss Eva Marie Schopp, directing activities in the Fifteenth Ward, is arranging for a meeting Thursday at Liederkranz Hall, 2163 South Grand boulevard. Newton, Koeln, John Schmoll and other candidates will talk.

Seventeenth Ward Republicans will meet tonight at 3137 Pine street. Dyer, Robert Walker, John Schmoll and other candidates are scheduled to talk.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

OCT 23 1934

DENIES G.O.P. CLAIM TO COLORED VOTERS

Democratic Woman Worker Tells of Party's Friendship

"The Democratic party has always been a friend of the colored voter," Miss Bella Morris, prominent colored Democratic worker and Camden school teacher, declared last night.

"Statements made last week by Robert B. Johnson, colored member of the Board of Education, are absolutely unfounded," Miss Morris said.

"To prove my contention, during the special session of the legislature in September, when the bill for a $5000 appropriation to outfit colored state militia companies in Camden and Atlantic City was introduced, Senator Dryden Kuser, Republican, delivered one of the strongest orations ever heard against the measure.

"Several Democratic Senators spoke in favor of the bill and it was finally conceded that from a political standpoint, both parties held the colored voter in the highest respect.

Points to Board

"Johnson declared that Democratic leaders have no respect for colored voters, but why is it that the Republican party in the 12 years it was in power, failed to recognize the colored race?

"February 19, Senator Stout Democrat, introduced a bill prohibiting propaganda tending to excite religious or racial prejudice. This measure was passed in the House with every Democrat member voting for it, but never came to a vote in the Senate. Does this show the prejudice of which Johnson speaks?

"Two Republican Assemblymen, Higbie and King, voted against the measure authorizing organization of the colored national guard while Assemblyman Marvel voted for the bill. No member of the Senate opposed the bill.

Forgot Promises

"Republican leaders, in 1931, promised colored voters in Camden and Atlantic City that they would institute a Negro National Guard unit in each city if they were victorious in the election. They forgot their promise until the special session in September, called to enact legislation to aid needy residents of New Jersey.

"It took nearly three years for Republican leaders to remember their promise and it is doubtful if they would have introduced the bill at the special session, except that election time was again drawing near and they needed the votes of the colored residents of Camden.

"Democratic leaders and legislators have never discriminated against the colored voters, despite all Johnson may say to the contrary.

"To show you the manner in which the colored resident of Camden is held by the Republican leaders, John Lightfoot, a janitor at the city hall, was discharged several weeks ago because he worked for Senator Woodruff at the primary election.

"This was in opposition to the statement of David Baird, G. O. P. boss, that 'no small workers' would be dismissed, no matter how they voted or whom they favored."

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER

OCT 20 1934

Essex G. O. P. Candidates Opposed to Price Fixing

By EMMET CROZIER

The Essex County Republican Assembly candidates declared themselves opposed to price-fixing and limitation of production in a statement issued last night on State codes.

Replying to a questionnaire submitted by the New Jersey Conference of Trade Associations, asking their views on the controversial code issue, the candidates stated:

"If the State codes are a legislative issue in the next session, we will, if elected, do our best to act in the interest of the public, which we believe are not served by price fixing or limitation of production.

Policies Seem Uncertain

"In view of the fact that the purposes and policies of the code making authorities at Washington seem at this time to be rather uncertain, that the present National Recovery Act expires next June, that the question of what Congress will do about re-enacting it is wholly conjectural, and that the whole future of the codes is so much in doubt, we are unable to make any definite statement at this time of what the exigencies of the situation may require our attitude and vote to be several months from now."

This reply, which gave little encouragement to the proponents of the State recovery program, left no doubt that the Assembly candidates would oppose the continuance of State codes as they now exist.

Vital to Trade Groups

In a statement accompanying the questionnaire, the Trade Association group, through its president, James Kelly, Jr., presented the question as follows:

"This matter is of such vital concern to the 70,000 units of business represented by these trade organizations and their more than 200,000 employes, that they are determined to place their full voting strength behind those candidates who pledge themselves to support the State recovery legislation."

The Retail Grocers' Association also sought the candidates' views on State codes, and in addition asked them to pledge themselves to vote for a law making it mandatory for municipalities to grant limited retail beer licenses, to give the retailers a representative on the State Milk Control Board, to prohibit the giving away of trading stamps, coupons and premiums, to support a fair trade act permitting manufacturers to establish and maintain resale prices and to pledge themselves to oppose a retail sales tax.

Codes Are In Doubt

To this document the candidates replied:

"Some of these issues are involved in the future of the NRA and the Federal codes, which are very much in doubt at this time. Because of our honest desire to be in a position to represent the best interests of the public in our vote on every legislative question, we are unwilling to pledge our support for or against specific bills and measures, especially those which involve technical and highly controversial questions.

"If elected we will approach all these matters with open minds willing and anxious to consider them on merits, and our final action will be guided only by our earnest desire to be fair and just to all and to serve the welfare of the public to the utmost of our understanding and intelligence."

The Clean Government group's campaign strategy was switched yesterday from an attack on the Dill tax relief program to a renewed plea for economy in government. Hereafter, local Republican speakers will concentrate on reduction in the cost of government leaving Harold G. Hoffman, the gubernatorial candidate, to handle the Dill plan, and present his own tax program.

Republican Assembly and Freeholder candidates spoke last night at meetings of the Negro Voters Association of East Orange, the Eleventh Ward Republican Executive Committee, the Fifteenth Ward Colored Republican Club and a Kean-Hoffman colored Republican meeting at Dreamland Academy in Beacon street.

County headquarters for the Young Republicans of Essex were opened yesterday in the National Newark & Essex Building, the present campaign office of the Clean Government group being enlarged by 4,500 feet of floor space to accommodate new activities.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Louisville, Ky., Irish American
November 3, 1934

DESERTION OF THE NEGRO REPUBLICANS.

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In the last few campaigns the Negroes began to murmur against the brutal treatment given them by the Republican police, who established an all-time record in killing Negroes, one unarmed Negro boy being shot and killed in the police station. The Abe Lincoln strategy began to slip and last year the Negroes deserted by the thousands. For that rebellion many of them were beaten up and abused on election day, one being killed. Today Candidate Drake is trying to win them back, boasting that he aided Negroes in the 1927 campaign against Democratic policemen, but didn't explain where he was when Republican policemen were slaughtering Negroes who bolted the Republican ticket. Attention was also called to the activity of Drake's prosecution of Murphy, the Negro Democratic detective, who was an outstanding and upright Negro, who died following his many trials, and it was said he died of a broken heart.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

OCT 25 1934

Klan Control of G. O. P. Would Have Alienated Lincoln. Brennan Charges

"IF Abraham Lincoln were living he would be stumping the state for the straight Democratic ticket," a mixed white and Negro Democratic rally at 2950 Martindale street, was told last night by Edward Brennan, Marion county deputy prosecutor.

"When the Republican party went over to the Ku-Klux Klan, it forfeited any claim it had on the colored vote, and if Lincoln had been living in the days of D. C. Stephenson and the fiery cross, he would have become a Democrat," Mr. Brennan maintained.

As the deputy prosecutor warmed to his work, scattered and then more enthusiastic applause greeted his efforts. He polished off Herbert Hoover with a few well-turned phrases to thunderous handclapppings and much nodding of heads in agreement. Throughout the meeting, mention of the former President was a sure guarantee of aroused distaste.

Mr. Brennan, who made the major speech of the evening, described in some detail the career of Senator Arthur R. (Lil Arthur) Robinson. Calling attention repeatedly to the senator's Klan connections, he asserted that it was the original intention to have Ed Jackson resign as Governor and take the senate appointment; but that, at the last moment, Robinson made a deal with D. C. Stephenson, while the latter was in jail in Noblesville, through which Robinson got the appointment.

The speaker drew perhaps his most enthusiastic applause for his picture of drinking conditions in Indianapolis in the Republican prohbition era. He pictured idle rich lolling in luxurious ease in the Columbia Club and palatial north side homes without interference with their indulgence in liquor.

If, however, a Negro or white laborer procured a bottle of what it takes and repaired to home and hearth for an evening's relaxation, then according to the Mr. Brennan, police, egged on by a Republican administration, smashed in his door and dragged him off to jail.

The deputy prosecutor offered a spirited defense of Governor Paul V. McNutt. He pointed out that few in the audience made $1,000 a year and that, therefore, they were exempt from the gross income tax. He asserted, however, that most were homeowners and that if it were not for gross income tax returns, they would be carrying a heavy load in property taxes.

"In one building downtown," he said, "there are twenty-seven men making $5,000 or more a year, only four of whom own homes, and all but five of whom are exempted from automobile taxes. These men can be reached only by the gross income tax."

Other speakers were Otto Ray Democratic candidate for sheriff and James Cunningham, Democratic candidate for Center township assessor.

Said Mr. Ray, "Ira Holmes is promising jobs on the police and fire departments to every one in sight."

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HOW ABOUT THE G. O. P.

Calls are being heard from many quarters for a reorganization of the Republican party. Most of them are timely but we doubt if this is what the G. O. P. in Iowa needs. The party is alright; the organization likewise but it does need a constructive program evolved in the light of present day needs and a beginning now to put it to work.

This was talked following the 1932 campaign but the state central committee had poor leadership and very little initiative. Heretofore the Republicans have been able to do politics in September and October and win elections handily. Not only have the Democrats become hard to beat, but they have shown that long steady work gets results even in politics.

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ROCK ISLAND, ILL
ARGUS

OCT 26 1934

SAYS COLORED VOTER LOSES IN SHIFT OF PARTY

Warren B. Douglas, Former State Representative, Urges Support for John C. Allen.

Warren B. Douglas of Chicago, colored attorney and formerly for a number of terms a member of the Illinois house of representatives, declared in an address last night before the Progressive Social club in Workingmen's Circle hall, Rock Island, that the only hope of political liberty for the negro lies in the Republican party. He spoke of the problems of the colored race, and said emphatically that he was not raising a race issue. The party that enslaved his mother and father could never merit support of the negro, he said. "The Republican party is the bulwark of safety for people of my race," he said.

"I do not know what I may become, but I know that no matter what I become I shall never be a Democrat," he declared. "I would rather be the most humble worker in the ranks of the Republican party of Lincoln than be an associate of Bilbo of Mississippi, a Hoke Smith of Georgia, or even the governor of the whole state of Georgia. On things that concern you and me, the Republican party is right."

The speaker spoke with feeling of the fight of Oscar DePriest, Chicago colored congressman, to break the color line in the restaurant of the house of representatives in the national capital. He urged support of John C. Allen of Monmouth, and said that he voiced the personal appeal of Congressman DePriest in asking his people to vote for Mr. Allen.

Mr. Douglas pictured his boyhood home in Tennessee, and his parents in the cotton fields, and said he believed the negro owes unwavering loyalty to the party that "picked my father up and changed him from a common chattel to a man." Mr. Douglas declared that America will never be truly a land of the free until the negro in the state Republican organization, disfranchisement of the colored division of the Republican party in southern Democratic states can be ended, and declared it idle to hope that the colored voter should be ignorant and easy prey for the demagogues as a Democrat "should benefit from the party of Lincoln." Mr. Douglas said the colored voter whom he spoke for is destroyed while people are hungry, and when cotton is plowed under. Twelve candidates on the Republican ticket were introduced and while people cannot obtain work south where his heart is. Justin A. Washburn declared it as understandable that any of the problems in the county welfare department, as did William Bolothing. The constitution, he said, should be amended, and State Representative McCaskrin, County Judge Schroder and State Representative Harry M. McCaskrin, County Judge the supreme school board of the state, and the legislative power of D. Long thanked the counstate, and the legislative power of the state, the speaker pointed out. "The heart of the Democratic party is in the south. A negro who be-George D. Long for making possible schools rests with local district boards. The school board is subject to the state board of education, he said.

Woman Leader Is Heard.

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Woman Leader Is Heard.

Mrs. Annette H. Officer of East St. Louis, director of women's activities of the colored division of the colored organization, said the colored voter whom people are hunted while people are plowed under while people cannot obtain the constitution, he Illinois legislature supreme school board of the legislative power of with local district school board is sue welfare problems in the county Justin A. Washburn declared it ai of ignorance when food is destroyed while people are hun- Repubgry, and when cotton is plowed un- obtain introduced under while people cannot obtain Clothing. The constitution, he Representativesaid, makes the Illinois legislature State Representative said, the supreme school board of the Judgthe legislative power of counstate, and the legislative power of schools rests with local district boards. The school board is su- policy in dealing with childboards.

preme on questions of salary, hiring of teachers, construction of buildings, and other matters. No county superintendent could hope to usurp any of the prerogatives of the school boards. Judge Ben D. Farrar spoke of the functions of the probate court with reference to settlement of accident claims in which minor children are concerned. Ray Hasson, Elmer L. Ranson and Frank E. Crompton, Jr., spoke briefly.

Mrs. C. C. Detwiler, city women's chairman, was introduced. Roy A. Sears presented an explanation of the election proposition for renewal of the special county sanatorium tax.

Robert Moore presided, and vocal solos were given by Charles Gatewood. Refreshments were served.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Douglas and Mrs. Officer spoke before a similar rally for colored voters in the Friends circle hall in Moline.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND
NEWS

OCT 20 1934

WAYNE COUNTY OFFICIAL TALKS AT NEGRO RALLY

A large and enthusiastic audience attended the Frederick Douglass Republican club rally in the court house auditorium Friday night and heard Cornelius R. Richardson, deputy prosecutor of Wayne county speak.

Mr. Richardson is recognized throughout the state as one of the outstanding race leaders and when he appeared on the stage he was greeted by a tremendous burst of applause. From his first few sentences his hearers realized why he exercises such powerful influence over his people. With his trained legal mind he handled the conditions which produced political disaffection in his race in a masterly fashion, punctuating his talk with many humorous anecdotes.

As one in the audience expressed it, "He hit and hit hard not only at the mis-guided masses but at the so-called intelligensia of his people who influenced by specious promises and tail-end candidates who are put up merely to be knocked down."

Many city and county candidates were present and responded with short talks when introduced. Dancing and refreshments were enjoyed at the HofBrau following the address.

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

OCT 16 1934

CAPACITY CROWD HEARS SIMMONS

Far exceeding all expectations in attendance, the colored Republican rally addressed by Col. Roscoe Conklin Simmons Monday night overflowed St. Mark's M. E. Church and scores were turned away, unable to find seats or standing room.

Colonel Simmons, one of the outstanding orators of the colored race, left Wichita shortly after his address here, being escorted by a delegation of Atchison men to that city for an address there Tuesday evening. He will speak on the same program with Governor Alf Landon in Kansas City Wednesday and then will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa. to appear with Senator Reed in a large political meeting there.

Early arrivals filled all the available seats in St. Mark's church. Additional chairs were obtained from other sections of the church and from neighboring homes. When these were exhausted the crowd filled all available standing room and late covers were forced to leave without hearing the noted Chicagoan.

State and county candidates were introduced by Capt. Sam W. Jones as were John H. Crawford, county chairman; Dr. P. M. Bell, chairman of the Republican colored congressional committee Tom Johnson, Lieut. W. A. Bettis, Dr. Greeder, T. W. Fines and other party leaders.

Officers of the colored Republican club who sponsored the meeting included Maurice Jones, president; Mrs. Mamie Moore, vice president; Mrs. Alice Curtis, secretary; Dr. W. H. Wilson, treasurer, and Shad Jones, chairman.

One of the features of the entertainment was the Burleigh Singers of North High who sang three spirituals.

COLUMBUS, O.
DISPATCH

OCT 28 1934

Negroes Support Brown's Candidacy

Republican Lauded For Ideas on Racial Problem.

"Reports from every corner of Ohio," John H. Rives, director of Negro Bureau of the Ohio Republican Campaign committee, asserted Saturday, "show an almost unanimous determination of Negro voters to support Clarence J. Brown for governor.

"Negroes have found Mr. Brown all right on the race questions," said Rives. "He has proven himself a friend to the Negro. The only colored stenographer ever employed in the Ohio statehouse worked in Mr. Brown's office. The statistician in the office of the secretary of state during the administration of Mr. Brown was Carl Jenkins, a Negro. Other Negroes were employed by Mr. Brown while secretary of state, including automobile inspectors, seven employes in his office and several in the motor vehicles division.

"Mr. Brown employs a Negro pressman in his printing plant and this man has been held on the pay roll all through the depression. When Mr. Brown was secretary of state, he employed in his own office more Negroes than now are employed in the Democratic state administration," Rives stated.

"The Democratic propaganda in reference to Blanchester," continued Rives, "has proven a boomerang to the Democratic gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Brown will receive almost a solid Negro vote."

Tribune
TERRE HAUTE
INDIANA

AUG 2 1934

COLORED VOTERS' CLUB ENDORSES CUTHBERTSON

A few days ago in the list of names of republicans protesting against County Chairman Hugh Cuthbertson, appeared those of Rev. J. H. Johnson and P. W. Corley, who were listed as "representing the Colored Ministerial association, and member of the steering committee."

The Vigo County Colored Republican Sam Beecher-for-Mayor club Thursday issued a statement saying:

"The statement that this organization is opposed to the present county leadership is a mistake. It may be the opinion of individuals but not the organization of this club whch has fifteen hundred members and is the only colored republican organization in this county at present. We are with the county organization in its entirety. Signed Lloyd Cottee, president; Nellie Ligon, secretary."

Mr. Corley was quoted as saying at the protest meeting that during the term of Cuthbertson's chairmanship eleven democratic clubs have been formed among the negro voters, and that because of the manner in which the election boards were handled in colored precincts, that many negro voters had left the party.

REPUBLICAN BICKERINGS

Rumblings of discord within the ranks of upper bracket G. O. P. leaders continue to give cause for worry as to just what the sum total result of it all will be.

Added to this is Senator Borah's recent threat to bolt the party unless House Republicans support a "progressive" candidate for the speakership.

12-29-34

And it is significant to note that the latter is only one of other such demands which the Idaho Independent Republican has seen fit to unload at the doorsteps of rangling leaders for a G. O. P. organization

Indianapolis

Meanwhile, a call has been sent out to the Republicans to meet January 2 for the purpose of selecting their speakership nominee.

Indications are that there is still more bitter conflicts ahead for bickering Republicans everywhere, including our own Indianapolis.

And it can not be truthfully said that the party it totally unmindful of this unpleasant fact.

This being the case, it is incumbent upon all G. O. P. stalwarts in duty bound to the organization to look to their laurels if another ignominious defeat is not to be administered to the Republican party in 1936.

It is particularly essential that the party of Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt should stage a very definite comeback at the earliest possible time.

But such an accomplishment is hardly possible under present warring conditions in inner G. O. P. circles.

Republican leaders should know this and put a stop to their wrangling.

Political - 1934
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

TURMOIL REIGNS IN G.O.P. RANKS BECAUSE NEGRO RUNS IN RACE FOR CORPORATION COMMISSION

Black Dispatch 7-4-34

Oklahoma City Okla.

HARRIS SAYS COLORED CANDIDATE INJURES PINE'S GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Hughes Quits In Indignation; Anderson Says He's In The Race To Win

Frank A. Anderson, Okmulgee, president of Booker Washington college at Bookertee, Okla., in a telephone conversation with the Black Dispatch charged Wednesday that James A. Harris, Wagoner, formerly Republican national committeeman, approached him Monday and demanded that he withdraw from the race for corporation commissioner.

Says It Will Hurt Pine

Anderson said that Harris came in company with J. A. Roper, Negro, the first postmoster of Okmulgee, and that both persuaded him to get off the ticket. "It will hurt Senator Pine in his race for governor and you'll just have to get off," so Anderson says Harris said.

Will Stay In Race

"I told them that I was an American citizen and had just as much right to run for corporation commissioner as Senator Pine had to run for governor," declared Anderson. "You can just tell the people of the state that I'm in the race to win and will not get off for anyone, even though suggestions were made that I would be compensated," Anderson said. He said that Harris and Roper remained at his home from 5:30 in the afternoon until 11:30 that night. Anderson said the most humiliating part of the conversation came when he was told that his presence on the ticket was a disgrace.

Applyby Irate

According to Anderson, John D. Appleby, former secretary of the Republican State Central Committee came to his home last Monday and following Anderson's refusal to get off the ticket, is alleged to have said, "I'll cause you plenty of trouble." Appleby also is alleged to have declared that Anderson's presence on the ticket would endanger the chances of Senator Pine.

Hughes Quits In Huff

E. R. Hughes, Republican member of the corporation commission, quit the race in a great huff this week, following an ultimatum to the Republican State Central Committee last Saturday in which he said unless Anderson was gotten off the ticket he would not remain in the runoff with a Negro.

"I'm not going to run against a Negro," Hughes declared emphatically at the capitol.

Hughes would not elaborate on a conference with members of the central committee Saturday morning, but following the unsuccessful efforts of Jim Harris and John Appleby, quit the race.

Tabulations by the state election board revealed Frank A. Anderson, Negro school teacher from Okmulgee, held second position in a field of four Republican candidates for the commission. Hughes was in first place but with a vote insufficient to give him a majority.

Anderson said he would be in Oklahoma City Thursday morning and would come direct to the Black Dispatch office and pose for a picture.

ST. CHARLES, MO.
COSMOS MONITOR
JUL 4 1934

A state meeting of Negro Republicans was held on June 16th in Jefferson City, and was attended by a large number of enthusiastic leaders, who plainly see the interests of their people endangered by the activities and policies of the present Democrat national and state administrations. A state organization was perfected, and plans made for active and aggressive work in the coming campaign. J. C. Caston of St. Louis was elected president; R. S. Cobb of Jefferson City vice president; Joe Harris of St Louis, secretary; and Duke Diggs of Jefferson City, treasurer.

"LILY WHITEISM" IN TENNESSEE.

"Lily Whiteism" appears to be dead in Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and other states where, during the Hoover Administration, and apparently under White House sanction, strenuous efforts were made to oust true and tried Negroes from party leadership. In Tennessee, however, "Lily Whiteism" is to be an important issue among Republicans in 1934, with John E McCall, candidate for Governor, assuming command of the "Lily White" faction.

McCall ran for Governor on the Republican ticket in 1932. He was a "Lily White" then as now and the Negro voters properly remembered his obnoxious and unfriendly affiliations at the polls, voting for Governor McAlister in large numbers and making possible the Democratic nominee's election. Naturally, McCall does not think kindly of Bob Church and his large following and is conducting a campaign for nomination based on racial hatred which has incurred the hostility of all intelligent, self-respecting Negro voters

McCall is bitter because thousands of Negro voters refused to support him two years ago. Why he should expect a racial group to espouse his cause when he publicly assails them and denounces Negro leadership is one of the inconsistent characteristics so mystifying to those who think logically and straight. How he hopes to win without receiving a large proportion of the race vote this year is equally as puzzling.

There are many reasons why Bob Church has remained in the saddle as G. O. P. leader in Tennessee. He has never been a candidate for office, like McCall; he has spent more money in building and maintaining an organization in the State than any other Republican; he has taken obscure, loyal white men, and projected them into political positions of power and prestige; he has never preached Negro domination, but has always encouraged cordial relations and cooperation between colored and white Republicans.

One New York daily declares in headlines that Republican hopes rise in Tennessee because McCall has thrown his hat into the ring for the G O. P. nomination for Governor on "Lily White" platform. From all indications at present, McCall will suffer a more disastrous defeat if nominated than in 1932.

REPUBLICANS NAME EMMETT STEWART TO LEAD NEGROES BACK TO OLD STAMPING GROUNDS

Black Dispatch 9-1-34

SANGO, CHIEF LIEUTENANT OF MUSKOGEE LAWYER, IN DRIVE FOR NOVEMBER

State To Be Blanketed With Story of "New Deal" By New Dealers

Girding themselves for the November struggle, Republicans of the state named R. Emmett Steward, Muskogee, as chairman of the campaign among the Negro voters of the state in a Wednesday meeting in the Perrine Building, where the most elaborate offices ever maintained by the Republican organization have been established.

Sango To Assist

Stewart, a veteran Negro lawyer of the state, will be assisted by A. G. W. Sango, Tulsa, a former banker of Muskogee. Sango is now practicing law in the oil capital. Sango has been in the city for several days.

9-1-34

Many Speakers

According to Stewart, an avalanche of speakers will be sentout over Oklahoma preaching the gospel of the Republican party, and urging the election of W. B. Pine, republican candidate for governor.

Chairman Confident

"We are confident that we will win in November," said Stewart, in discussing his plans, 'and I have had assurances of support from all over Oklahoma. We think we will be able to explain an entirely "new deal" to the voters, and in a very convincing way. It will be interesting to know the line of campaign we will follow, but it will not be the mud-slinging kind. We shall rather present a constructive program in our new deal which we believe the voters and citizens will accept," he continued.

Some Surprises

Rumors that a number of surprises will immediately develop are afloat. It is said that the Republican organization plans to offer an unusual program to the Negro voters in order to off-set the many liberal programs suggested by democrats in the recent primary campaign.

May Have Trouble

One Negro republican who has always been staunch in his support of the G. O. P., declared Wednesday that something out of the ordinary would have to be done to offset the resentment of many Negro republicans, who have become enraged because of the attitude of the republican organization towards a Negro now on the ticket, and running for corporation commissioner.

Iowa Negro Republicans Pledge Support to Party in Fall Elections

TURNER PLEDGES

"FAIR DEAL"

J. G. Browne Re-elected Head

The Negro Republican Voters League of Iowa, met in a statewide convention Monday in the state Republican central committee headquarters with thirty-five delegates present representing every town of any importance to the Negro group. The meeting was called to order by chairman J. G. Browne and report was read by Harry E. Wilson, secretary. The following committees were appointed and reported: executive, credentials, time and resolution. Talks were made by Secretary George Lloyd of central committee, and Wallace, chairman of Polk County Central Committee.

The meeting adjourned to attend the East Des Moines Booster picnic at Union Park. Former Governor Dan W. Turner was the main speaker to an audience of 1,500 persons. He was introduced by Rep. C. C. Dowell. After pledging a "fair deal" to the Negroes of Iowa in a brief address, State Senator Beardsley of Clarke County and Mrs. Agnes Samuelson, state superintendent of public instruction, followed with speeches. Several county candidate were present. Due to an attack of tonsilitis, the former governor was obliged to shorten his talk and his other speaking engagements for the week.

The following officers were re-elected: J. G. Browne, Des Moines, Chairman; Mrs. Mable Fletcher, Council Bluffs, co-chairman; Harry E. Wilson, Des Moines, secretary and J. O. Winston, Ottumwa, treasurer. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the colored G. O. P. and forwarded to the state central committee and the newspapers:

Report of Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, we feel that the Democratic administration has not materially improved our economic and social condition, and

WHEREAS, we feel that the State of Iowa needs the Republican party to control the government of the State in order to relieve our present situation, and

WHEREAS, we feel that the Republican party has a more sympathetic understanding of the position and condition of the Negro,

BE IT RESOLVED; That the Negro Republican Voters League of Iowa squarely endorse the program, platform and policies of the Iowa State Republican organization and pledges its fullest support in its efforts for victory in the coming election.

That we pledge our support to the Republican State Ticket and to the various candidates from township trustee to governor.

That feeling that patronage is the proper reward for the work and struggle in attaining victory, we urge upon the State Central Committee and the elective officers in the State that the Negro voters be given more and better consideration in the matter of patronage and in sharing in the rewards of victory.

That this organization shall extend all of its energies from now until November 6th to the end that the "Grand Old Party" shall be victorious.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Chairman of the State Central Committee and a copy to the press.

Rev. J. A. Alexander, Chairman,
1086 13th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. A. A. Alexander, Secretary,
2901 5th Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
Wallace Davis, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Rev. A. M. Smith, 1125 6th St., S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa . .
M. F. Fields, Waterloo, Iowa.
Resolutions Committee.

NEWTON, KANS.
EVE. KANSAN-REPUBLICAN
AUG 22 1934

Young Republican Colored Club Meets

The Young Republican Colored Club of Harvey county held a meeting Monday evening at the C. M. E. church, Floyd Taylor, Jr., presided.

The constitution of the club was read and after some discussion was referred over until the next meeting.

The group decided to conduct a registration drive to try to get all colored voters' names on the city books, and also a membership campaign for the club.

TERRE HAUTE
INDIANA
AUG 30 1934

COLORED REPUBLICANS MEET

The No. 2 Vigo County Colored Republican club of the Seventh ward will meet Thursday evening, Aug. 30, at the home of Mrs. Haskins, 2122 North Twenty-first street.

Bob Church Wins Again In Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—Robert Church, astute politician and for many years in control of the Republican organization in Shelby county, emerged victorious this week in a heated battle with John E. McCall young white attorney.

McCall's defeat was effected completely at least for another general election, when the Republicans decided not to call a new state executive committee into session until after the November 6th general election.

The young white attorney had tossed away his nomination for governor to pave the way for a fusion ticket in the fall, but the Church maneuver leaves the fusion ticket with no assurance of what would happen insofar as Republican votes in Shelby county are concerned.

Church, aligned with Congressman J. Will Taylor in the "Old Guard" Republican ranks, was among those missing when the Republicans, under leadership of ex-Governor Ben W. Hooper, went into alliance with the rebellious wing of the Democratic party under leadership of Lewis S. Pope.

No Chance for McCall

Neither Taylor nor Church has indicated that the fusionists are basking in the sunshine of their smile. In fact, Taylor has almost leaned to the other direction in comments thus far made upon the movement. Church has maintained his customary silence.

Major Shofner said tonight that "Republican leaders will gather here Saturday," but in an entirely unofficial capacity. Since the old state committee left the Church faction in power in Shelby county, McCall will have no chance to seat his committee until the new state executive body decides to meet.

Although numerous reports hit political circles as to what considerations entered into the McCall agreement to give up his nomination for governor in favor of the fusion ticket candidate, one given greatest credence was that he demanded control of the Shelby committee and received a promise to that effect, contingent upon the meeting of the new state committee.

BOB CHURCH TRICKS LILY WHITES AGAIN

Astute Memphis Politician Scores Another Victory Over Foes

MEMPHIS. —(ANP) —Bob Church, astute Republican leader, stuck his foot out last week and young John E. McCall, the noise-making leader of the lily whites, tripped over it again.

Like Little David of Biblical lore, Young John has vowed on all and sundry occasions that he will destroy the Goliath which is silent Bob Church.

In their fight to the finish this year, Church has scored three knockdowns to one for McCall.

At the Shelby county convention both factions of Republicans were represented and the McCall forces sought to take the main, but the Church group stood pat and McCall was knocked groggy.

Make Grand Rush

Later at the state convention, the McCall forces rushed Church and pushed him over when the mob of delegates voted to recognize the McCall delegation.

But Church was still in control of Shelby county through the primary board. McCall followed up his knockdown at Chattanooga by trying to bowl over Church in the ousting of the Church board in Shelby. The state primary board met at Nashville, took the matter under consideration and left the old board in control by the simple device of not letting the issue come to a vote. That was knockdown Number 2 for Mr. Church.

This left Little David groggy and he began to realize that he could win only by sneaking over a knockout punch.

At the conclusion of the Democratic primary last month, McCall who was the lily-white Republican candidate for governor, won, but he later joined a so-called Fusion ticket of disgruntled Democrats and Republicans, and agreed to get out of the gubernatorial race in favor of Lewis E. Pope, who had been the opponent of Gov. McAlister in the Democratic primary.

Keep Skirts Clear

It is said that some high Republicans told McCall that if he would withdraw they would see to it that his faction was placed in charge of the election machinery in Shelby county, supplanting Church. But Church and J. Will Taylor, Republican congressman, kept their skirts clear of the Fusionists.

The promise had been that the Republican state executive committee would meet, name McCall's men to the Shelby county primary board, and put Church's men on the sidewalk.

But something happened and last week, Major Howard Shofner, state chairman, announced that there would be no meeting of the state committee until November 6, which is after the general election.

The announcement had the effect of saying that the Church board will remain in charge of Shelby county affairs until after the election.

The fact that Church has refused to tie up with the lily-white Republicans and the die-hard Democrats on the Fusion ticket, also could be construed to mean that the 35,000 black votes which Church's group is reported to control in Shelby county will be used as an obstacle in the onward path of the Fusionists.

Political - 1934 Republican

Party Affiliation -

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

OCT 8 1934

REPUBLICANS LOSING BACKING OF NEGROES

Appeal of Roosevelt Is Apparently Drawing Race Away From Former Party.

G. O. P. REGULARS SCORED

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, 406 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 7. — Republicans everywhere in the country are reporting that the negroes are Democrats and are giving the regular organization a lot of trouble.

The circumstance seems to guarantee that at least in North Carolina there will be no race issue in politics, but if it is raised it will be at this time by the Republicans. Nothing that several months ago a prominent Raleigh Democratic negro, who has an even more prominent New York Republican brother, had been elected on the local Democratic executive committee, the state Republicans are ready to sail into the Democrats if the color line is drawn any more.

All Republican candidates in recent years have fought very shy of any negro votes. Frank Linney declined as chairman to use the information given him that most of the attacks upon the state Republican organization were being made by a negro in the employment of the state. That was that in that time Judge John J. Parker got himself in nationally bad when he let it be known that he desired the support of white Republicans, conceding the black ones to Governor Morrison.

But the news that comes into Republican hands from everywhere is that the nationally Republican negroes have gone Democratic and are going for Roosevelt. A few of the faithful make assaults on these anomalies, the negro Democrats, but the votes pile up. There is no sign that the state Democrats are doing anything additional to get the vote the Roosevelt popularity apparently being the magnet that gets the negroes.

The one sign that cannot be mistaken is the negro newspapers. They are everywhere assailing the Republican regulars who are talking about constitutional sanctities. Reprints of these papers come to Raleigh and circulate here. In Missouri the negroes are making a furious attack on ex-Senator Jim Reed and his strange love for the constitution. Not a word, one of these negro journals recently wrote, has this libertarian said in opposition to state and national violations of the constitution, particularly the 14th and the 15th amendments. The 14th is used often for the protection of property rights, but it was essentially a negro's rights amendment and the black men say their "constitutional" Republican and Democratic champions never pleaded it in their behalf.

In Virginia Carter Glass gets a lot of kicking and in Pennsylvania and Illinois the big negro newspapers are hammering away at Congressman James M. Beck and the McCormicks and associates. The circumstance seems to convince the Republicans that for one time they are not going to get an even break in national affairs.

The negro educational leaders such as Mordecai Johnson and Kelly Miller without apparent apology are backing Roosevelt and the N. A. A. C. P. isn't doing him any harm W. E. B. Dubois appears to be, if not satisfied, certainly not on a rampage. All the news which comes this way indicates that Roosevelt in mid-term has an unusual hold on the independent vote.

With the negroes gone almost solidly Democratic the state leaders of the Republican party believe that there will be the kind of growth that they have needed for the past 30 years. They are willing to bequeath their once tremendous liability to the Democrats.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
JOURNAL

OCT 19 1934

Republicans Mailing Handbills to Negroes

"Warning" handbills ~~are being~~ sent through the mails to Negro Republicans in East St. Louis by the Citizens' Oscar DePriest for Congress committee.

They state that "voters are being told if they do not vote the Democratic ticket they will be cut off the relief. This is not true. Relief is provided by law and is given out without regard to politics. Republicans and Democrats alike give out and receive relief."

Further information on the handbill concerns voting a secret ballot and warning that "intimidation is unlawful and subject to penalty."

The handbills are in envelopes postmarked Chicago with a return address of the Illinois Republican state central committee, Harris B. Gaines, chairman of the colored division.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

OCT 21 1934

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN GIVES TALK HERE

Chicago State Street Merchants Against New Deal, He Says.

Chicago State street merchants are against the New Deal, declared Oscar De Priest, Negro, who represents "The Loop" district in Congress, in a speech at Union Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Leffingwell avenue and Pine street, in the Sixth Ward, last night.

"Republicans will have real representation in the next House and will put up a determined fight to keep the Federal Government out of business," said De Priest. "The time for pussy-footing is over."

De Priest then asked his audience to vote for Roscoe Patterson, Republican candidate for re-election to the United States Senate in Missouri.

"I have been informed that there is opposition to Patterson in our group because he voted for Judge Parker, when President Hoover tried to promote that jurist to the Supreme Court.

"I opposed the elevation of Judge Parker, pledged several senatorial votes against him; I think Patterson made a mistake voting for Parker, but he must have had his own reasons for doing so. Patterson has always been fair and deserves our vote in November."

De Priest was introduced by Silas Garner, representative of the Republican State Committee. L. C. Dyer, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Missouri District, also spoke at the meeting.

SCRANTON, PA.
REPUBLICAN

OCT 24 1934

Colored Republicans Will Hold Meetings

Elmer Hill was appointed chairman of the election committee at the meeting of the Lackawanna County Colored Republican Club Monday night in Odd Fellows, Hall, 513 Pine Street. T. J. Franklin, president, was in charge.

LANSING, MICH.
~~CAPITAL NEWS~~
Journal

OCT 26 1934

G. O. P. NEGRO BUDDY HEARS CANDIDATES

Republican candidates for election November 6 to national, state and county offices appeared Thursday evening before a gathering of 371 members of the Capital Civil Political club a negro republican organization of Lansing, meeting in Veterans' Memorial hall. Other republican leaders were also present.

Among the speakers was William W. Blackney, Flint, nominee for congress from the sixth district; Mrs. Charles Townsend, widow of the late Senator Townsend of Jackson, and all county candidates of the G. O. P. slate. Frank O. Fitzgerald, candidate for governor, was represented by Clark W. Brown, deputy secretary of state. Among those negro republic club leaders present from other cities were Bryan Parker, Jackson; George Mitchell, Mrs. J. Graine, and Professor Barnes and Mrs. Barnes, all of Kalamazoo.

W. Rankin Lewis, president of the club, presented the speakers. The first part of the program was in charge of W. George Ross.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

OCT 19 1934

VOLLBORN SPEAKS

Negro members of the Vermilion County Young Republican Club heard a talk by ~~Attorney~~ A. L. Vollborn Thursday night at young Republican headquarters, 142 North Vermilion Street. George Glenn presided. Membership cards were distributed for the purpose of having present members contact others to become members of the club.

CENTRALIA, ILL.
SENTINEL

OCT 20 1934

COLORED REPUBLICANS TO MEET MONDAY EVENING

A colored Republican meeting will be held at 7:30 o'clock Monday night at the Community Church here with Staunton DePriest, son of Oscar DePriest, colored congressman from Chicago, as the principal speaker. The county candidates and Republican workers have been invited to attend this meeting.

KANKAKEE, ILL.
REPUBLICAN NEWS

OCT 24 1934

Rousing Rally Held by Colored Voters

The colored Baptist church in the northeast part of the city was crowded to the doors last evening when a Republican rally was held here.

The principal speaker was Clarence Windish, colored, former assistant state's attorney of Cook county. He said that the best interests of all the common people of all races and creeds have been best served by the Republican party throughout this nation's history.

Another speaker was Attorney John Holland of this city, a resident of the Seventh ward. The pastor of the church, Rev. Gamble, presided. The meeting was arranged by Joseph Nicholson, Republican committeeman in the Seventh ward.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

OCT 23 1934

Young Negro GOP Voters to Organize

An organization meeting for young Negro voters of the city will be held at the Colored Republican State Headquarters, 2064 Main Street, Friday night, it was announced Monday. A large group of Negro voters took the first steps toward the organization at a meeting at the same place Monday night.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

OCT 19 1934

Ninth Ward Meeting

Young colored Republicans of the east end of the Ninth Ward met last evening at 1244 Claymont street and heard addresses by Charles Dorsey, Montrose Bivens and Lewis Wright, who was in charge of the rally.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

OCT 19 1934

Sixth Ward Rally

Sixth Ward Republicans held a rally last evening in the colored Republican headquarters, 802 French street. The importance of a full registration tomorrow and co-operation for the election of the Republican ticket, were stressed.

Speakers included: Mrs. Carrie M. S. Pipes, A. Roland Milburn, Councilman John Hopkins, Charles Dorsey and Montrose Bivens. Reports from all districts of the Sixth Ward were favorable.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

DEC 8 1934

Hutchinson To Form Negro G.O.P. Group

Plans Abraham Lincoln And Paul Lawrence Dunbar Association

Percy Allen Hutchinson, newly-elected justice of the peace from the second district of the Fifth ward, is planing the organization of political and welfare club for Negroes to be known as the Abraham Lincoln and Paul Lawrence Dunbar Republican association.

Mr. Hutchinson, who says he will have the co-operation of prominent state and local Negro citizens, will assume the role of standard-bearer of the organization.

The objects of the club, according to Mr. Hutchinson, will be to promote, advance and create true principles of good government and to do any and all things for the betterment and welfare of the Negro race.

REPUBLICAN RANKS SPLIT IN CHILTON

Judge Reynolds Hints Party Reins Are Passing Int

Unworthy Hands

CLANTON, ALA., Nov. 3.—(Special)—Judge L. H. Reynolds, Republican probate judge of Chilton County, has addressed a letter to the Republican voters of that county in which he deplores the gradual drifting into power of Republican leaders there who have, he says, been drawing the county down from the high peak of usefulness to its people that has been achieved through good years of Republican rule.

Judge Reynolds in his letters says that he was forced to write to the voters in person because the columns of the weekly Union-Banner, a Republican paper, had been closed to him insofar as articles not approved by the paper went.

Judge Reynolds points out that he has not agreed with the county commissioners court, "because I believed their policies and those of their supporters would bring ruin and disgrace not only to the Republican Party but to Chilton County as well, and the day has almost been reached when my forewarning upon that has come true."

"I have said before and I say now," continued Judge Reynolds, "I will never willingly vote for corruption and graft in office, and I have warned the Republicans of this county that if they do not clean their own political house, the Democrats will do it for us, and I believe the quicker we can cleanse our party of incapability and corruption, the quicker the Republican Party can be rebuilt in Chilton County."

The letter of Judge Reynolds has thrown a bombshell into the camp of the Republicans who are attempting to elect a probate judge against a Democrat. While Judge Reynolds does not say for whom his ballot will be cast, the implication is that it will not go to the Republican nominee although he does not say that in plain words.

Another development that has enlivened the local political situation wherein the Democrats and Republicans are at grip over county offices is a public letter from W. M. Wyatt, editor of The Clanton Union-Banner to J. Z. Mims who is running the Republican campaign. Mr. Wyatt sides with Judge Reynolds against Mr. Mims over a controversy developing in the past about the printing of ballots wherein Wyatt says that Mims has tried to lay blame on the shoulders of Judge Reynolds whereas the shoulders of Mims should bear the burden. Mr. Wyatt then tells Mr. Mims that he is not the leader Judge Reynolds was and never will be. It indicates discord in the Republican ranks which cannot be healed before election day.

It is generally conceded that the Republican faction in Chilton County which is under the leadership of W. H. Gillespie, has been unable to restore harmony in the Republican ranks.

Here Lies Our Problem

Just across the Northern line of Texas Oklahoma Negroes have been conducting a most interesting political campaign. The Old Guard Negro there, as elsewhere in the South, still puts his faith on the Republican party. But there is a growing group made up of young Negroes and r from the Old Guard, which faces the i squarely, and seeks to work out its destiny on the basis of these facts.

Outstanding among the rebels is Editor Roscoe Dunjee, of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch. Breaking away from his traditional republicanism, he toured the state for Democratic-Governor-Elect E. W. Marland; and here are significant excerpts from his closing address of the campaign:

"No black man in the public life of this state has fought the Democratic party harder or longer than I. For twenty-seven years I voted the Republican ticket and voted that ticket straight. I thought that anything less than this on the part of a black man was a disgrace. I preached this doctrine on the stump and in the columns of my newspaper.

"Tonight I want to confess to many of you whom I have sought to influence across the years, that I have been wrong in my thinking and outlook. After a quarter of a century I have been forced into the knowledge that this nation is 'bottomed on the will of the majority,' and that if the Negro is to get anywhere in the Southland or anywhere in America he must get it with and engineer his political program in harmony with the will of the majority. Anything short of this viewpoint is nonsensical and foolish."

"After 27 years as a Republican I have decided that if I live in a Republican state I will work with the Republican party, and if I live in a Democratic state my salvation lies in joining hands with the Democrats."

The Informer thinks that the fundamental idea which Editor Dunjee has in mind is right. Whether we like it or not, there is nothing that Republicans can do for us in an overwhelmingly Democratic state. It is for this reason that we must keep up the fight to win the unhampered right to vote in the statutory Democratic primary elections of Texas.

Political - 1934
Party Affiliation

Republican.

Wipe Out Deficiency; Ready to Choose Comish Head

Commercial Appeal 6-9-34

Chicago Daily News

By A. N. FIELDS

The political bricklayers and carpenters, in fact all of the interior decorators and reconstructors of the Republican party are now in session at the Palmer House. The purpose of their meeting is to elect a national chairman of the Republican national committee as successor to the present committeeman, Everett Sanders.

The committee started the political day off by wiping out their differences of 1932, and creating a fund of $25,000 to be applied to the 1934 congressional campaign.

Perry Howard

Secondly, they drafted a statement of principles on which the party will wage its campaign, for both congress in 1934 and the presidential election in 1936. The duties of this committee is to take political latitude and longitude, and ascertain how far the shifting elements of the New Deal has driven rugged individualism as interpreted by the Republican party from its true course. The battle cry of the Republicans for the 1934 and 1936 campaigns, as indicated by conversation with leaders, will be "Back to the Constitution."

Fletcher May Get Post

On the question of chairmanship, the name of former Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher as a possible winner seems to be gaining ground, although many dark horses are being brought to the barrier. From our present seat on the fence, however, it looks as if it's any man's fight. Others prominently mentioned are John B. M. Hamilton of Kansas, Walter S. Hallanan of West Virginia, Phillip L. Collins of Illinois and Col. Arthur W. Little of New York.

The interest of Mr. Collins has the support of Col. Frank L. Smith, national committeeman of Illinois, and will no doubt meet the approval of many other committeemen who believe that the Middle West should be represented on the committee. Simultaneously with the meeting of the national committee, the Illinois State Republican committee, in their session at Hotel La Salle, and under the direction of State Chairman Johnson, issued a blistering statement charging the President and his party with being responsible for the "betrayal of democracy."

This statement handled the brain trust with bare knuckles and hazarded the opinion that the people of America, when fully informed, will repudiate the "planned society" of the brain trust and return again to the principles of the Constitution as established and interpreted by the founders of the nation. Perry W. Howard, national committeeman of Mississippi and practicing lawyer of Washington, D. C., is the only member representing our group in the national council of the party.

Supports Colonel Little

When asked for his views as to the future possibilities of the Republican party, and the type of men who might be selected to bring about its rehabilitation, he said, "There are numerous outstanding Republicans who have the interest of the party at heart, and who are unfettered by selfish motives, that might be selected for its present leadership. I know of no one who could fill the position better, and with more satisfaction to all groups, than Col. Arthur W. Little of New York.

"I especially refer to him because of his fair and impartial attitude on the civil, social and political rights of the race of which I am identified. His past and present record is positive proof of the fact that he has been bred in the atmosphere of recognizing and treating with men on the basis of merit and character instead of race and color."

It is said by party leaders that the statement of principles to be drafted by the committee for the ensuing campaign will be in direct opposition to the planned economy of the president and his advisers.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
May 30, 1934

M'CALL, BOB CHURCH AWAIT CRUCIAL TEST

Rival Republicans Seek Control of Primary Boards

John E. McCall's fight to end the rule of Bob Church, negro Republican leader in Shelby County, will face a test in Nashville Monday when the county Republican primary boards are named.

The county boards name the election officers in the precincts for the primary.

Dr. Carroll Morgan, chairman of the Shelby County Republican committee friendly to McCall, which was seated after the bitter fight at the recent Chattanooga convention, says that under the law the state primary board, which is in reality the state executive committee, must name the Shelby primary board from members of the recognized county committee — in other words, the McCall committee and not the Church committee, which failed of recognition at the convention.

Ballot Control at Stake

Lester Brenner, U. S. commissioner and member of the Church faction, is the present chairman of the Republican county primary board. If the McCall faction ousts him and gets in five members of its own, then it will control the primary and Dr. Morgan of the McCall faction is also the Republican member of the county election commission.

However, Bob Church is a member of the state executive committee. The other members from Shelby are Mrs. Arthur Brode, Joe Marks and Mrs. Elizabeth Scott. Maj. Howard Shofner of Nashville is the chairman.

Meanwhile Mr. McCall was qualified as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination at Huntington yesterday. Although he has been qualified already in several counties, he still declines to say definitely whether he will seek the nomination. He said Monday though, that he had not agreed to support C. N. Frazier of Camden.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUN 4 1934

COLORED BOSS ASKS STATE BOARD PLACE

Walter Robinson Candidate for G.O.P. Committee.

Sets Precedent, Since Church Probably Only Negro Ever to Hold Similar Post.

For the first time in a number of years, if ever before, a colored republican leader in the Third congressional district has asked election to the state republican executive committee.

Walter C. Robinson, Chattanooga colored political boss, qualified as a candidate for the committee. Bob Church, of Memphis, has been, perhaps, the only Negro to hold a seat on the state republican executive committee.

"In filing my petition as a candidate for republican committeeman from the Third district, I do so after much persuasion by friends throughout the district," Robinson said. "Some of the most influential republicans, white as well as colored, of the district have assured me of their support, feeling that service rendered and results gotten entitle the colored people of this district to that consideration.

"Since 1920 I have served as chairman of the Fourth ward, which is the largest colored voting precinct in East Tennessee. Republican candidates have received majorities ranging from fifty to 1,000 in this ward. In 1924 I toured the state as a speaker for the late Calvin Coolidge for president of the United States and Charles G. Dawes for vice-president. In 1926 I served as national campaign speaker for the republican party and toured the middle west and some of the western states in the interest of the senatorial and congressional tickets. In view of this record of service I am asking the republicans of the Third district for this consideration."

A bitter scrap is brewing over the state committeemen from the Third district, with eight candidates in the field for the four places. As far as had been reported last night there were only two women running for the two places which women fill on the committee. Six men are contesting for two places.

Former Congressman Joe Brown, who held state committeeman's post from the Third district for a number of years, has been qualified. Former Postmaster Bethel Brown, of Cleveland; Donald Early, of Chattanooga; A. R. ("Buck") Arp, of Benton, incumbent members of the committee, and C. R. Cunningham, the county republican committeeman from North Chattanooga, are the other men in the race.

Only Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, ardent prohibitionist and committeewoman from North Chattanooga, and Mrs. Daisy Morgan, of Dayton, have qualified here, Wiley Geran, chairman of the state republican primary board for Hamilton county, and Mrs. Forest Lowery, secretary, reported last night. The deadline for qualifying for this office was midnight Saturday. Petitions, however, which bear a postmark showing that they were mailed before midnight Saturday will be accepted. Mrs. Pat Brewer, of Jasper, who is a member of the committee now, was reported to be a candidate for re-election. Her petition, however, had not been received here last night.

Robinson released a copy of his petition showing that it contains a large number of republicans, both white and colored.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

MAY 29 1934

NEGROES THREATEN REPUBLICAN STORM

Candidates Worried by Tale of Plans to Bolt.

Colored Voters Would Elect Robinson to State Board by 'Single Shooting.'

Rumblings of serious differences in Hamilton county republican ranks are heard since the injection of the racial question at the recent state convention here, resulting in the unseating of the Shelby county delegation headed by Bob Church, Negro boss, by the group headed by John McCall.

An echo of this fight was heard last Saturday at the meeting of the county executive committee over the selection of state committeemen from the Third congressional district. While the committee factions were able to agree upon the two women members of the state board, no accord could be reached on the two male members and action was postponed.

Colored republican leaders are insistent that Walter Robinson, head of the Colored Voters' League of Greater Chattanooga and for several years an important factor in republican political affairs in this county, be selected for the state committee.

CHURCH REGAINS G.O.P. CONTROL IN TENNESSEE

State Executive Committee Throws Out Contest.

DELEGATIONS NOT SEATED

Result Is Old Church Board Holds On.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Through a clever parliamental ruse, the Bob Church political faction regained power here, Monday of last week, after being defeated recently at the Chattanooga Republican state convention, by the John E. McCall faction.

R. R. Church

Monday, the executive committee tossed out the McCall-Church faction's fight over power to name the primary board in Shelby County, leaving the old board, a Church organization, in control.

Both factions had presented lists of names for the primary board, but the executive committee, voting 17 to 3, threw out both lists, automatically leaving the old Church board in power.

List Is Rejected

The Church list for the board contains the names of three colored, men among the seven, but it was rejected on protest by the McCall faction that none were members of the county executive committee.

By leaving the old board in control, Republican control under Church was restored to the state, in spite of the popular vote given McCall over Church in Chattanooga.

The parliamentary execution which achieved the victory for Church was recognized to have been engineered by forces friendly to the veteran leader.

After the session, Church, wearing a broad smile and smoking a cigar, shook hands with the chairman, saying, "Well, we'll forget about Chattanooga."

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES
JUN 14 1934

REPUBLICAN ACTION REPORTED PUZZLE

Did Springfield or Crutchfield Win Board?

Both Sides Claim Chairman Walker—Negro Member Loses in One Move.

A big question mark surrounds the action of the Hamilton county republican state primary board which organized yesterday, particularly as to whether it was the Springfield or the Crutchfield factions which perfected the organization.

T. M. Walker, of Tyner, was elected chairman, and Eddie Gann, of Sale Creek, secretary. One significant feature in the meeting of the primary board was that the only member of the board which is definitely and outspokenly committed to the Springfield wing of the party, Mrs. Forrest Lowery, nominated the two winners.

Both the Crutchfield and Springfield factions in the party claim Walker. Both sides said they assisted in his election in the Second district caucus which selected the primary board members. Similar claims have been made concerning Gann, the secretary. While Springfield followers laid their claim on him upon his selection in the Third district caucus almost a month ago, spokesmen for the Crutchfield group pointed out that he is a member of the Crutchfield-controlled Hamilton County Young Men's Republican club and insisted that he was put into the primary board race by the Crutchfield faction.

Burrell W. Lowe, Negro committeeman, who is a member of the primary board, undertook to have an outright Crutchfield man elected as secretary of the board, but failed by a vote of 3 to 2. Lowe's candidate was Clyde Tallent, of Ooltewah. The politics behind Lowe's maneuvering was not fully explained by partisans.

Up until a few weeks ago the Negro combine of Walter Robinson-Doc Harper-Sid Byers supported the Springfield faction, but in recent test voting the Negro leadership has deserted the Springfield bandwagon for the Crutchfield banner. Yesterday Lowe's vote revealed that the Negro leaders are still hostile to the Springfield camp.

Mrs. Lowery was a candidate for the secretaryship of the board, but withdrew from the race at the eleventh hour yesterday in favor of Gann. It was thought that Mrs. Lowery decided to enter a deal with Gann to elect him secretary to avoid the election of an outspoken Crutchfield man, Tallent. Walker's election was unanimous and, apparently, it appeearing to the Springfield forces that the Crutchfield forces were especially interested in Tallent, Mrs. Lowery withdrew and threw her support to the Walker-Gann combine to elect Gann over Tallent.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER
JUN 24 1934

NEGRO REPUBLICANS SEEN BEHIND TICKET

Support of Reed and Schnader Pledged by Chairman of League

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

That despite threatened breaks in their ranks, Negro Republicans will support the entire ticket solidly when they go to the polls in November is the opinion of Attorney Herbert E. Millen, recently elected chairman of the City-wide Republican League. He said that he expects an appreciable majority over Attorney General Schnader in sections where Negro votes are heaviest.

In accepting the chairmanship of the league, which includes some of the most outstanding independent and young Republicans, the attorney said that he does not expect any "serious defection if the Republican Party is able to revive enough of the confidence that Negroes naturally have in the party." Expressing the object of the new organization, Mr. Millen said:

"Our organization will support the entire Republican ticket as it now stands in the field, because we earnestly believe that with its present set-up it will tend to stabilize the entire Republican forces of our Nation. If Negroes stand behind the hopes solidly in Pennsylvania, others will do the same thing elsewhere."

Seeks Young Members

The new chairman made an immediate call for the addition of new and younger Negro blood in political ranks. He said that he felt that this was necessary because the party must now make a stronger appeal and on grounds of politics and not placation.

"We feel," he said, "that the younger man will be much more capable of interpreting accurately the needs and desires of the people than those who have been long in the political harness and who have lost touch with the situations that stand sorely in need of remedy. Our main purpose will be to use actively the younger and more intelligent Negro in our set-up and to call upon others for advice."

The organization went on record as "being especially interested in the candidacy of the regular Republican candidate for Governor," and added that it is their belief that Negroes will respond and vote for the party's selection because "his knowledge of the law predominates his decisions and he is not swayed by emotion."

Woman on War Board

The group named to its "war board" Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, foremost Negro woman politician, who will head the women's organizations which will affiliate themselves with the new group; William S. Hagans, president of the Citizens Republican Club, who will act as vice chairman and organizer, and Bernard Nichols, secretary of the Citizens Republican Club. The naming of a campaign manager by the group was deferred.

The roster of the new group does not contain the names of any Negroes prominent in the recently deposed Vare dynasty. The "war board" is composed of powerful but formerly independent Republicans entirely, a set-up which will no doubt receive an unprecedented support of younger Republican and non-affiliated groups which have been inactive in politics because of the domination of the Vare-controlled clique. Added to this is the fact that the Millen leadership will be able to sway prominent Negroes who have been definitely thought to be headed for Democratic ranks as their first political activity.

"We will make a bid for the best known and most intelligent people our group has in the city," Millen pointed out, "people who have no other object in politics than to see to it that the Government is kept on a level course, that highly trained men are in high places and that those who are to come after us are guaranteed the opportunity of living without paying high taxes for generations." He added that the league would work in the closest possible harmony with "whatever is mapped out by the committee assigned by the Republican City Committee to chart the campaign course."

Backs Entire Slate

One of the first organizations among Negroes to go on record as supporting the entire Republican slate as selected in the primaries is the Citizens Republican Club. In a resolution passed during the last monthly meeting of the club the membership voted almost solidly to give every support to the slate. The resolution read:

"We, the Citizens Republican Club of Philadelphia, believing in the principles of the Republican Party, and believing that the application of those principles will better conserve the interests of citizens generally in this Commonwealth, do resolve that we hereby endorse the candidacy of the Hon. David A. Reed for United States Senator; William A. Schnader for Governor, and all the other State-wide candidates nominated at the May primaries, together with all candidates on the Republican ticket in the city of Philadelphia, and that we pledge ourselves to work for the election of these various candidates, both State-wide and local."

UNIONTOWN, PA.
EVENING GENIUS
OCT 26 1934

Negro Republicans To Rally Tonight

A mass meeting of negro Republican voters will be held this evening in the court house following an afternoon of festivities at Baily Park including a football game and a free weiner roast.

The principal speaker for tonight's gathering will be Professor Henry Brown, of Vanderbilt and the program will also include Paul H. Griffith, candidate for election to Congress and other prominent Republicans such as E. J. McDaniel, county chairman; and Frank Collins, of Brownsville.

The football game between the Grant Street Tigers and the East End Bears will be called at 4 o'clock.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Disgracing The Republican Ticket

The thin veneer of friendship supposed to exist between the Republican party in Oklahoma and the Negro was easily punctured this week when a Negro appeared the runner-up in the race for corporation commissioner. E. R. Hughes, Republican incumbent, and in fact an accident in politics, has quit the race because, as he is reported in the daily papers, "I will not run against a Negro." Hughes demanded that the Republican organization secure the withdrawal of the Negro, Frank A. Anderson.

This brain storm of a former white hotel clerk could be overlooked by the thousands of Negroes in Oklahoma who call themselves "Yellow Dog Republicans," were it not for the instant participation the Republican Party, as such, took in attempting to eliminate Mr. Anderson. It shows that Mr. Hughes in his statement to the public had not fully illuminated the general position and attitude of the Republican party towards the Negro.

This writer called Frank A. Anderson over long distance telephone Wednesday and talked with him in person. Anderson declared that leaders of the Republican party rushed to him following the Hughes ultimatum and demanded that he get off the Republican ticket. Anderson stated that a former Republican National Committeeman and the secretary of the present Republican State Committee came to him last Monday, one telling him that it is a disgrace for him to be on the ballot, and that his name will hurt the candidacy of Senator Pine, who expects to run for governor, while the other, like a Mississippi bully, threatens trouble of some vague, uncertain sort, unless Anderson withdraws.

While this publication has insisted, and still insists that no substantial objective can be reached through and by Negroes running for office, to which there is no chance of being elected, we have never said that they did not have the right to do so. We have always attacked this question from the standpoint of its political expediency. For instance, if a Negro has counted noses, and discovers that he has an even break to win within a political unit, he ought to get in there and make the trial. It is his constitutional right and privilege. We think, on the other hand, that it is a mistake to break the faith and confidence of the black masses through running for offices which before hand one knows he cannot win.

The incident this week does have an element of constructive value, in that it exposes the hypocrisy of the Republican organization in Oklahoma. If it is a disgrace for the name of a Negro to be on a Republican ballot, it ought to be a disgrace also for a Negro to stamp a Republican ballot. Why has Mr. Pine under the constitution of this state, any more right to run for governor than Frank A. Anderson to run for corporation commissioner?

On the other hand, a Negro this year ran on the Democratic ticket for congressman-at-large, and for the legislature without any such vile comment from their democratic opponents. The time has come for the thousands of Abraham Lincoln Negroes to stop, look and listen. The times are out of joint, and there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark."

Gone are the days when Theodore Roosevelt stood in the Republican National Convention and demanded that a Negro be made the presiding officer. The descendants of Henry Cabot Lodge, Stanton and Lincoln now advise us that Negroes on the Republican ticket are a disgrace.

What, Mr. Negro, are you going to do about it?

Whites, Negroes Clash In Riot At G.O.P. Meeting

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 24.—(AP)—Shelby County's two groups of Republicans clashed as usual today at their county convention, and the result, as usual, will be two separate committees and two slates of contesting delegates to the congressional and State conventions.

The meeting broke up in wild disorder. The proceedings were enlivened by the smashing of a lamp by a negro lawyer, the screaming of women, an occasional corner fist fight and the temporary chairman's hasty exit through the back door of the convention hall.

The trouble had its inception when the group headed by R. R. (Bob) Church, negro real estate dealer, commonly known as the "Black and Tans" and the so-called "Lily Whites" headed by John E. McCall, a past Tennessee commander of the American Legion, and the Republican candidate for governor in 1932, clashed over the election of a county chairman.

Joe Marks, white-haired temporary chairman, just prior to his exit, looked over the 250 assembled Republicans, and called for nominations for a chairman.

His son, Dave Marks, nominated Lester H. Brenner, U. S. commissioner, one of the Church group. McCall, shouting his opposition to Brenner, nominated Dr. Carroll Morgan, Republican member of the county election commission.

By that time the courtroom was in an uproar. One group stood for a secret vote, the other for an oral vote. Chairman Marks stood silent. McCall made a motion "that we get another chairman."

The McCall group claimed the election of Dr. Morgan by an oral vote that followed. As Dr. Morgan started to the chair to preside, a negro attorney grabbed him, but was pulled away. Morgan said the negro put two ink bottles in his pockets, and that in an attempted attack on him, the negro broke a lamp with his knee.

Something that might well be described as pandemonium reigned after that until the squad cars of police began to arrive. The trouble was over by then, but, so was the meeting.

Both factions, however, elected their delegates to the congressional convention here soon, and to the coming State convention at Chattanooga.

New York Evening Post

AUG 29 1934

RACIAL SQUABBLES SPLIT 17TH A. D.

Four Opponents Seek to Oust Assemblyman Alterman After 14 Years

By GEORGE L. CASSIDY

Assemblyman Meyer Alterman, one of the oldest Tammany legislators in Albany in point of service, today is in the midst of the hardest primary fight of his career.

He has four opponents running against him in the Seventeenth Assembly District, the home neighborhood of Mayor LaGuardia and probably the most cosmopolitan in cosmopolitan New York.

The fight has become, pretty obviously, a battle between the Tammany organiaztion, ruled by Nathan Burkan and Miss Rose Rothenberg, on the one side, and Democratic clubs formed by racial groups on the other.

Burkan Challenged

Burkan himself has a challenge to his leadership, separate and distinct from the onslaught on Alterman.

Curtis Groehl and Hazel Bolduc are opposing Burkan and Sophie Paul for membership in the Democratic State Committee.

Allied with Burkan, of course, is his co-leader, Alderman William Solomon, and the Tammany organization in this section of Harlem is going through all the routine work of mobilizing its strength for the voting on September 13.

Think It's Time for Change

Alterman, a Jew, is opposed by Lester Taylor, a Negro; T. P. Griffin, said to be popular with the Irish-American elements, and two Porto Ricans, Manuel P. Villarini and C. A. Irisarry.

The Porto Ricans make no secret of their belief that Alterman should have retired, after fourteen years of service, to give one of their number his place.

The Villarini faction, composed largely of the members of the Caribee Democratic Club, even has threatened to back him as an independent should Alterman win the five-cornered race.

Villarini Support Sought

A delegation of twenty supporters of Villarini served notice of this intention on Burkan at his club, 74 West 114th Street, Monday night.

Dr. Pedro N. Ortiz, chairman of the delegation, demanded that Burkan send out the word that his organization back Villarini.

"If you had come to me and made such a demand a month ago," Burkan replied, "I might have considered it, although I don't see why a man who has served this district so long and so well should be cast aside.

"Even to consider it now is impossible. The petitions have been filed and I certainly am not going to desert Alterman now.

Didn't Make Complaint

"We could have had at least three of the four petitions thrown out by the Board of Elections on technicalities, but I insisted no objections be made.

"Every Democrat has a right to run in his party's primary and I intend to do nothing to infringe that right.

"More, I promise you that if Villarini or any other candidate wins the nomination, I'll support him.

"No Authority"

"Now, will you promise to do the same thing?"

"We have no authority to make such a promise," said Ortiz. "We don't know."

"What would prevent you?"

"Circumstances."

One member of the delegation asked Burkan whether an independent candidate might not endanger the re-election of Representative James J. Lanzetta, who only beat LaGuardia by a few hundred votes.

"That would be unfortunate," replied Burkan. "But we'll meet that situation when it arises."

He shook hands with the members of the delegation as they filed out of the basement of the clubhouse.

"I'll promise you that you'll get a fair deal at the polls," he said. "If anything happens that you feel is wrong, come to me and I'll help you."

The Porto Ricans have the largest single bloc of votes in the Democratic primary, approximately 3,500 out of 9,000.

Until ten years ago the population of the district was largely Jewish. Since then the other racial groups have grown rapidly in numbers.

The Republicans, who are backing Vito Marcantonio for Congress, are watching the Democratic row with considerable satisfaction.

DES MOINES, IA
TRIBUNE CAPITAL

AUG 20 1934

Negro G. O. P. Group Meets

Pledges Support in Fall Election.

The central committee of the Iowa Negro Republican Voters league met Monday at state Republican headquarters.

Representatives from Waterloo, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Colfax, Des Moines and other points were present. J. G. Brown of Des Moines presided at the meeting.

A resolution adopted read:

"Whereas, we feel that the Democratic administration has not materially improved our economic and social condition, and

"Whereas, we feel that the state of Iowa needs the Republican party to control the government of the state in order to relieve our present situation, and

"Whereas, we feel that the Republican party has a more sympathetic understanding of the position and condition of the Negro,

"Be It Resolved, That the Negro Republican Voters league of Iowa squarely indorses the program, platform and policies of the Iowa state Republican organization and pledges its fullest support in its efforts for victory in the coming election.

"That we pledge our support to the Republican state ticket and to the various candidates from township trustee to governor.

"That feeling that patronage is the proper reward for the work and struggle in attaining victory, we urge upon the state central committee and the elective officers in the state that the Negro voters be given more and better consideration in the matter of patronage and in sharing in the rewards of victory.

"That this organization shall extend all of its energies from now until Nov. 6 to the end that the grand old party' shall be victorious."

Republican state and congressional candidates met at the headquarters Sunday and discussed campaign policies and procedure.

COFFEYVILLE, KANS.
JOURNAL

AUG 16 1934

Negro Republican Club Has a Party

Young Voters' Organization Hopes to Form a Women's Auxiliary Here Soon.

The Young Negro Republican club entertained about 200 people at the Bradford tavern, one mile north of the airport on the country club road, last evening. The event was for the expressed purpose of interesting the wives of club members and young Negro women of the city in the organization of a women's auxiliary to the Young Negro Republican club. Beer and sandwiches were served to the group, following a short talk by W. L. Hardy, chairman of the program committee, on the purpose of the organization, its objectives and its accomplishments. The women were urged to meet with the men's organization on Wednesday night, August 22, in the district court room to form their organization. The women will be asked to decide at that time whether they wish to organize separately and work in harmony with the men or simply become members of the men's club. Membership cards were distributed last night to about fifty men, who as yet are not members of the organization. The club has a membership of fifty-five registered voters and is endeavoring to increase membership to 100 men and as many women within the next two weeks.

Dancing and specialty numbers by Miss Addie Warren, Mrs. Ella Lowe, Ruby Brown, Russell Cartwright, Tommie Wilson and George Roberts, Jr., furnished diversions for the evening. Music was furnished by Tim Joyner at the piano, Russell Whittaker, saxophone, Isaiah Winters, saxophone, and Harvey Jackson, drums.

Russell Cartwright is chairman of the organization and Wayman Carter is secretary.

TOPEKA, KANS.
CAPITAL

AUG 19 1934

PLAN BIG MEETING

Colored Republicans of Kansas Convene Here Next Week.

The executive committee of the First congressional district colored Republican club met at the Dunbar hotel Friday evening, and completed arrangements for a state-wide meeting of colored Republicans to be held in Representative hall August 27, 1934. The purpose of the meeting is to organize a working force and arrange a program that will fully and perfectly co-operate with the state central committee and the Republican party.

Thru its president, Thomas B. Simpson, Topeka, Kan., the First congressional district colored Republican club has issued a call inviting congressional districts within the state to participate in this meeting.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

AUG 26 1934

A committee of the Colored Republican - Fusion Organization headed by the Rev. S. L. Corothers, held a conference with Commissioners Hammond of the Sanitation Department; Finegan of the Civil Service Commission and others of the LaGuardia administration on matters pertaining to members of their organization. They were cordially received and prompt action was promised on the matters discussed. Among those on the committee were the Revs. W. C. Brown, C. W. Stewart, C. P. Cole and W. J. Watson.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
POST

SEP 6 1934

The Negro Republican club of this city ~~will hold its~~ first annual reception of Negro Republicans of Bridgeport, celebrating its sixth anniversary as a political organization, on Friday at 8 p. m., in the club rooms of the 12th district Republican club, Union avenue, near Stratford avenue. The committee in charge is composed of William Hatchett, George Shorts, Thomas Sinclair, Mrs. William Lively, Mrs. Marie Price, and Mrs. Edward Farrar.

HARRISBURG, PA.
TELEGRAPH

SEP 13 1934

COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUB ORGANIZED

The Harrisburg Colored Republican Club was formed last night at Cowden and Herr stretse, where headquarters will be established. More than 250 attended.

Dr. Charles H. Crampton was re-elected president. A rally will be held in the courthouse October 11, when Congressman Oscar DePriest, Chicago, will speak.

Other officers elected are: Theodore Fry, vice-president; Elam Banks, second vice-president; Daniel H. Potter, secretary: Leonard Craig, assistant secretary; Dr. A. Leslie Marshall, treasurer; C. Sylvester Jackson, chairman executive committee.

TOPEKA, KANS.
CAPITAL

AUG 28 1934

COLORED REPUBLICANS INDORSE GOV. LANDON

Pledge Enthusiastic Support For Entire Ticket.

More Than a Hundred Delegates Attend Big Party Meeting in Representative Hall Here.

Colored Republicans of the state met in Representative hall yesterday afternoon and outlined their policy for the general election campaign, unanimously indorsed the administration of Governor Landon and today will ask the election of H. H. Buckner of Pratt, as vice chairman of the state central committee to represent their race.

The enthusiasm of the 100 or more men and women attending the meeting was spontaneous, bursting into applause at every mention of Governor Landon and his re-election next November. The meeting also promised support of the entire Republican state ticket.

J. J. Mallory of Topeka was chairman of the credentials committee.

Speakers were Governor Landon, Cong. Clifford Hope of the Seventh and Cong. W. P. Lambertson of the First district; Byron Mason, Douglas county; Rev. Warren Tyler, Topeka; Rev. G. N. Jackson, Topeka; Dr. W. M. Blount, Kansas City, Kan.; Archie Gregg and Claude Jones, Wyandotte Co.; Rev. W. D. Wilkins, W. T. Bell, Leavenworth; Fred Stone, Lawrence, and Thomas B. Simpson, Topeka.

Mrs. Bertha Dandridge, Topeka, was acting secretary of the meeting. The resolutions committee included Rev. N. J. Stokes, Pratt, chairman; Dr. A. Porter Davis, Kansas City, Kan., secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Clark, Lawrence; Fred White, Kansas City, Kan.; Rev. J. E. Douglas, Wichita; Rev. J. T. Elias, Pittsburg, and Mrs. Paul Jones, Topeka. The resolution adopted was the same as that of the Shawnee Colored Voters league, headed by F. M. Ware, president and H. G. Brown, secretary. It follows:

Resolution.

WHEREAS, during this depression, Governor Alf. M. Landon has demonstrated he is a capable leader in coping with the situation that has confronted the citizens of Kansas, and thru his leadership, Kansas ranks as one of the leading states of the Union, in mapping out a program that has met and is still meeting the needs of the citizens. Be it resolved that we, the colored Republicans of the state of Kansas, assembled in Representative Hall in the State Capitol, do highly indorse and commend the administration of Governor Alf M. Landon and the Republican party.

We further pledge our loyal support to him and the Republican party.

WHEREAS, the colored Republicans of the State of Kansas desire to bring about more satisfaction and harmony among the group, and whereas it is apparent that the colored Republicans make a choce of their own leadership and representative, BE IT RESOLVED that this body make selection and recommend the same to the state central committee.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVENING EAGLE

NOV 1 1934

COLORED LEADER HERE

Mrs. Beatrice Childs to Address G. O. P. Women Tonight

Mrs. Beatrice L. Childs of Kansas City, Kan., one of the foremost Republican workers among the colored people, will be the main speaker at a banquet to be given at 7 o'clock tonight at the Masonic hall, 615 North Main, by the Colored Women's Republican league. Mrs. Mayme Moore, president of the league, will preside.

Following the banquet a musical program will be given, followed by a talk by Mrs. Pearl E. McPherson, election commissioner, on "Balloting." Four hundred women are expected to attend the meeting, Mrs. Moore said.

Mrs. Childs is president of the National Republican Council of Young Colored Women and is being sent out by national headquarters to organize meetings and work among the colored people. Her talk tonight will be on "The Negro Woman in Politics." A special guest at the dinner will be John Crawford, chairman of the Sedgwick county central committee.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation - Republican -

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

OCT 12 1934

COLORED G.O.P'S HEAR SIMMONS

Plans for the largest rally of colored Republican voters in Kansas are being completed by a special committee of the Sedgwick County Colored Republican Club for the meeting Monday night at St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Elm and Water Streets.

Col. Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Chicago, one of the leading orators of the colored race, will be the principal speaker at the meeting. The program also will include entertainment by colored talent of Wichita and large delegations of colored voters are expected from El Dorado, Newton, Wellington, Caldwell and other surrounding towns.

Simmons has attended every Republican convention since 1904 and for 12 years has been chief of the editorial staff of the Chicago Defender. He has lectured in leading American universities, was praised by President Roosevelt and was described by Arthur Brisbane as "the last of the truly great American orators."

Arrangements for the rally are in the hands of a committee composed of Dr. P. M. Bell, Dr. H. H. Wilson, Capt. S. W. Jones, T. W. Fines, Mrs. Jewel Brown, S. M. Jones, Dr. H. T. Geeder, Attorney F. C. Helm, Attorney B. H. Brown, Mrs. A. Curtis, Shad Jones, Attorney A. P. Woodward, Mrs. Mayme Moore, B. F. Johnson and Mrs. Bernice Wilkins.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.
NEWS

OCT 12 1934

Colored Republican Club Meets Tonight

The Frederick Douglass Republican club will hold its regular meeting at 8:30 o'clock tonight at 227½ Franklin street. A large attendance is expected as Mrs. Pope will have an interesting message to tell her hearers.

CENTRALIA, ILL.
SENTINEL

OCT 17

COLORED REPUBLICAN MEETING BIG AFFAIR

The Community Church was filled to overflowing last night as a large audience gathered to hear Mrs. Annette H. Officers, of East St. Louis, director of the women's division of the Colored Republican Club of Illinois, speak.

In an inspiring address, Mrs. Officer expressed the belief that the Republican party will come back and take the place it formerly held in the county, state and nation. The speaker asked her listeners how they could support any other party after thinking back of the progress made by them under the Republican leadership.

Mrs. Officer closed with an appeal for the voters to go to the polls on election day and vote a straight ticket.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Laura Leake, the local chairman, and Miss Taylor made the response to the speakers' address.

CENTRALIA, ILL.
SENTINEL

OCT 15

STATE LEADERS TO SPEAK AT COLORED G. O. P. MEET

Mrs. Annette H. Officer, of East St. Louis, director of the women's division of the Colored Republican Clubs of Illinois, will be the principal speaker at a Republican meeting at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night at the Community Church, corner of McKee and Cormick streets. Another speaker will be Mrs. Harris Gaines of Chicago wife of a director of the Colored Republican Clubs of the state.

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

SEP 27 1934

Colored G. O. P. Rally—The first meeting of the colored Landon for Governor Club will be held Thursday evening at the New Hope Baptist Church, Ninth and Ohio. A number of prominent speakers will be heard.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

OCT 16 1934

Meeting Is Held By Young Colored G.O.P.

Although recently enlarged considerably, the assembly hall of the Colored Community Center at 35 Virginia Av. was too small to accommodate the large crowd of colored folk who turned out last night to the meeting of the Hudson County Unit of the Young Colored Republicans of New Jersey, and close to 200 had to stand on the street outside.

Samuel Scott, county chairman, presided and in the following order introduced the speakers, all of whom dwelt on the issues of the campaign: E. Frederick Morrow, state chairman of the Young Colored Republicans; Counselor Isaac Nutter, Bertram Bland, Dr. Edgar Askew, Elbert B. Herman, Abraham Sepenuk, Mrs. Labella Ortiz and Charles Stoebling, commissioner of registration.

The meeting was held in spite of the fact that a large Colored meeting was being held at Lincoln High School, but Samuel Scott's work for the past several weeks was rewarded by having the largest crowd present at a meeting since he took charge of the Young Colored Republicans of the county.

WILMINGTON, DEL
NEWS

OCT 13 1934

125 NEGRO REPUBLICANS AT CHESWOLD RALLY

Special to The Morning News

CHESWOLD, Oct. 12—About 125 persons attended the Negro Republican meeting in the school house here tonight. The meeting was one of a series of similar meetings being held in Kent county.

Dr. William Henry, of Dover, Republican State committeeman, was the principal speaker and discussed the Kent county Republican campaign. He urged registration in order to be able to vote. Dr. Henry was introduced by Clem Corney, chairman of the meeting. Other speakers were: Mrs. Ruth Weston, of Dover, State committeewoman; Robert Smith, Dover; John Sammons, of Cheswold; the Rev. J. L. Parker, of Cheswold, and Dr. Charles A. Henry, Jr., of Dover.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
NEWS

OCT 17 1934

REPUBLICAN RECORD IN DELAWARE PRAISED

Support of the entire Republican ticket at the coming election, on the basis of the record of Governor Buck's administration was urged by Attorney General P. Warren Green, nominee to succeed himself at a rally of young Negro Republican voters of the Eighth Ward last night at Mt. Carmel Church, Eleventh and Lombard street.

Other speakers were: Walter W. Bacon, chairman of the First District (City) Committee; Albert Stetser, nominee for recorder of deeds; G. Gilpin Highfield, for register of wills; Captain William A. Simonton, for State Senator in the First Senatorial District; Harry Clark, for sheriff; Frank R. Zebley, for Representative in the Second Representative District; Dr. Conwell Banton, City Councilman James B. McManus, Eighth Ward; Frank Schroeder, secretary of the Republican Second District Committee, and Philip Sadler, deputy sheriff.

Lyrics to be used in the present political campaign were rehearsed at a meeting of Republican women at their headquarters at 923 Market street last night. The four-minute speaking class met under the direction of Mrs. George E. Cox.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 13 1934

Negro Republicans Hold "Abe Bush" Night

The Negro Republican voters of the fourth ward celebrated an "Abe Bush Night" Wednesday evening at the opening of their new headquarters. Henry Heinrichs, speaking for the party, reviewed the candidates and introduced the speakers of the evening, Martin M. Van Ness and Robert Wardle, both freeholder candidates. Mr. Bush, candidate for alderman in that ward, was the guest of honor.

Benjamin Jacobs, leader of the fourth ward, Miss Beatrice Alexander, secretary of the Passaic County Colored Republican league, and Mrs. Viola Adams also spoke, the latter discussing the recognition given by the Republican party to members of her race in the state and county. Refreshments were served.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

OCT 17 1934

Colored Republicans Open Up Headquarters

Colored Republican campaign headquarters have been opened at 802 French street, and will remain open each day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening. Literature and other information will be available.

Representatives from the various wards at the headquarters follow: First, Harry Irons; Second, Councilman James Winchester; Third, Anthony Ayers; Fourth, Charles Johnson; Fifth, John Brown; Sixth, Dr. A. R. Milburn; Seventh, Robert Bayard; Eighth, Deputy Sheriff Philip Sadler; Ninth, Harry Walker, and Twelfth, Harold Dorsey.

The executive committee of the headquarters consists of: Deputy Sheriff Charles H. Colburn, chairman; Councilman Winchester, Dr. Milburn, Edgar Starling, Dr. O. N. Smith, Mrs. C. M. S. Pipes, Montrove Bivens, Mr. Irons, Dr. Conwell Banton, Councilman Hopkins, Deputy Sheriff Sadler and Mr. Dorsey.

COURIER
Batavia, N

OCT 17 1934

Negro Republican Club.

The Republican meeting sponsored by the Negro Republican Club held Monday night at the Baptist church was well attended. Albert Daniels, candidate for Congress, and a number of others made good talks. The house was filled with interested people. Fish sandwiches and coffee was served.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

OCT 18 1934

Colored Voters to Stage Parade

More than 5,000 Republicans are expected to march in the parade to be staged Monday night under the auspices of the Colored Chapter, Independent Voters League of Hudson County. The parade will precede a mass meeting to be held at the Lincoln High School, Crescent Av. and Harrison. D. S. Senator Hamilton F. Kean and Motor Vehicle Commissioner Harold G. Hoffman are expected to be present. Raymond Alleyne, campaign manager for the colored Republicans of the county, declared a torchlight parade will be held and that seven divisions of marchers will be led by seven bands of music.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
NEWS

OCT 17 1934

Kent Negro Republicans Meet

Special to The Morning News

DOVER, Oct. 16.—Kent county Negro Republican workers held largely attended meeting in the Negro headquarters here tonight with Dr. William M. Henry in charge. Every district in the county was represented and the leaders pledged their loyalty and support to the Republican party. The speakers included Dr. Charles Henry, Mrs. Ruth Weston, Dr. W. C. Jason, the Rev. H. J. Marshall and John Sammons. After the meeting there was a band concert and entertainment, followed by a supper.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation -

Republican -

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

OCT 12 1934

COLORED G.O.P'S HEAR SIMMONS

Plans for the largest rally of colored Republican voters in Kansas are being completed by a special committee of the Sedgwick County Colored Republican Club for the meeting Monday night at St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Elm and Water Streets.

Col. Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Chicago, one of the leading orators of the colored race, will be the principal speaker at the meeting. The program also will include entertainment by colored talent of Wichita and large delegations of colored voters are expected from El Dorado, Newton, Wellington, Caldwell and other surrounding towns.

Simmons has attended every Republican convention since 1904 and for 12 years has been chief of the editorial staff of the Chicago Defender. He has lectured in leading American universities, was praised by President Roosevelt and was described by Arthur Brisbane as "the last of the truly great American orators."

Arrangements for the rally are in the hands of a committee composed of Dr. P. M. Bell, Dr. H. H. Wilson, Capt. S. W. Jones, T. W. Fines, Mrs. Jewel Brown, S. M. Jones, Dr. H. T. Geeder, Attorney F. C. Helm, Attorney B. H. Brown, Mrs. A. Curtis, Shad Jones, Attorney A. P. Woodward, Mrs. Mayme Moore, B. F. Johnson and Mrs. Bernice Wilkins.

CENTRALIA, ILL.
SENTINEL

COLORED REPUBLICAN MEETING BIG AFFAIR

The Community Church was filled to overflowing last night as a large audience gathered to hear Mrs. Annette H. Officers, of East St. Louis, director of the women's division of the Colored Republican Club of Illinois, speak.

In an inspiring address, Mrs. Officer expressed the belief that the Republican party will come back and take the place it formerly held in the county, state and nation. The speaker asked her listeners how they could support any other party after thinking back of the progress made by them under the Republican leadership.

Mrs. Officer closed with an appeal for the voters to go to the polls on election day and vote a straight ticket.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Laura Leake, the local chairman, and Miss Taylor made the response to the speakers' address.

CENTRALIA, ILL.
SENTINEL

OCT 15

STATE LEADERS TO SPEAK AT COLORED G. O. P. MEET

Mrs. Annette H. Officer, of East St. Louis, director of the women's division of the Colored Republican Clubs of Illinois, will be the principal speaker at a Republican meeting at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night at the Community Church corner of McKee and Cormick streets. Another speaker will be Mrs. Harris Gaines of Chicago wife of a director of the Colored Republican Clubs of the state.

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

SEP 27 1934

Colored G. O. P. Rally—The first meeting of the colored Landon for Governor Club will be held Thursday evening at the New Hope Baptist Church, Ninth and Ohio. A number of prominent speakers will be heard.

OCT 12 1934

Colored Republican Club Meets Tonight

The Frederick Douglass Republican club will hold its regular meeting at 8:30 o'clock tonight at 227½ Franklin street. A large attendance is expected as Mrs. Pope will have an interesting message to tell her hearers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

OCT 16 1934

Meeting Is Held By Young Colored G.O.P.

Although recently enlarged considerably, the assembly hall of the Colored Community Center at 35 Virginia Av. was too small to accommodate the large crowd of colored folk who turned out last night to the meeting of the Hudson County Unit of the Young Colored Republicans of New Jersey, and close to 200 had to stand on the street outside.

Samuel Scott, county chairman, presided and in the following order introduced the speakers, all of whom dwelt on the issues of the campaign: E. Frederick Morrow, state chairman of the Young Colored Republicans; Counselor Isaac Nutter, Bertram Bland, Dr. Edgar Askew, Elbert B. Herman, Abraham Sepenuk, Mrs. Labella Ortiz and Charles Stoebling, commissioner of registration.

The meeting was held in spite of the fact that a large Colored meeting was being held at Lincoln High School, but Samuel Scott's work for the past several weeks was rewarded by having the largest crowd present at a meeting since he took charge of the Young Colored Republicans of the county.

WILMINGTON, DEL
NEWS

OCT 13 1934

125 NEGRO REPUBLICANS AT CHESWOLD RALLY

Special to The Morning News

CHESWOLD, Oct. 12—About 125 persons attended the Negro Republican meeting in the school house here tonight. The meeting was one of a series of similar meetings being held in Kent county.

Dr. William Henry, of Dover, Republican State committeeman, was the principal speaker and discussed the Kent county Republican campaign. He urged registration in order to be able to vote. Dr. Henry was introduced by Clem Corney, chairman of the meeting. Other speakers were: Mrs. Ruth Weston, of Dover, State committeewoman; Robert Smith, Dover; John Sammons, of Cheswold; the Rev. J. L. Parker, of Cheswold, and Dr. Charles A. Henry, Jr., of Dover.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
NEWS

OCT 17 1934

REPUBLICAN RECORD IN DELAWARE PRAISED

Support of the entire Republican ticket at the coming election, on the basis of the record of Governor Buck's administration was urged by Attorney General P. Warren Green, nominee to succeed himself at a rally of young Negro Republican voters of the Eighth Ward last night at Mt. Carmel Church, Eleventh and Lombard street.

Other speakers were: Walter W. Bacon, chairman of the First District (City) Committee; Albert Stetser, nominee for recorder of deeds; G. Gilpin Highfield, for register of wills; Captain William A. Simonton, for State Senator in the First Senatorial District; Harry Clark, for sheriff; Frank R. Zebley, for Representative in the Second Representative District; Dr. Conwell Banton, City Councilman James B. McManus, Eighth Ward; Frank Schroeder, secretary of the Republican Second District Committee, and Philip Sadler, deputy sheriff.

Lyrics to be used in the present political campaign were rehearsed at a meeting of Republican women at their headquarters at 923 Market street last night. The four-minute speaking class met under the direction of Mrs. George E. Cox.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 13 1934

Negro Republicans Hold "Abe Bush" Night

The Negro Republican voters of the fourth ward celebrated an "Abe Bush Night" Wednesday evening at the opening of their new headquarters. Henry Heinrichs, speaking for the party, reviewed the candidates and introduced the speakers of the evening, Martin M. Van Ness and Robert Wardle, both freeholder candidates. Mr. Bush, candidate for alderman in that ward, was the guest of honor.

Benjamin Jacobs, leader of the fourth ward, Miss Beatrice Alexander, secretary of the Passaic County Colored Republican league, and Mrs. Viola Adams also spoke, the latter discussing the recognition given by the Republican party to members of her race in the state and county. Refreshments were served.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

OCT 17 1934

Colored Republicans Open Up Headquarters

Colored Republican campaign headquarters have been opened at 802 French street, and will remain open each day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening. Literature and other information will be available.

Representatives from the various wards at the headquarters follow: First, Harry Irons; Second, Councilman James Winchester; Third, Anthony Ayers; Fourth, Charles Johnson; Fifth, John Brown; Sixth, Dr. A. R. Milburn; Seventh, Robert Bayard; Eighth, Deputy Sheriff Philip Sadler; Ninth, Harry Walker. and Twelfth, Harold Dorsey.

The executive committee of the headquarters consists of: Deputy Sheriff Charles H. Colburn, chairman; Councilman Winchester, Dr. Milburn, Edgar Starling, Dr. O. N. Smith, Mrs. C. M. S. Pipes, Montrove Bivens, Mr. Irons, Dr. Conwell Banton, Councilman Hopkins, Deputy Sheriff Sadler and Mr. Dorsey.

COURIER

Katarid, 8

OCT 17 1934

Negro Republican Club.

The Republican meeting sponsored by the Negro Republican Club held Monday night at the Baptist church was well attended. Albert Daniels, candidate for Congress, and a number of others made good talks. The house was filled with interested people. Fish sandwiches and coffee was served.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

OCT 13 1934

Colored Voters to Stage Parade

WILMINGTON, DEL.
NEWS

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DOVER, Oct. 16.—Kent county Republican workers held a meeting there was a band concert largely attended meeting in the and entertainment, followed by a Negro headquarters here tonight supper.

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CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

OCT 23 1934

DENIES G.O.P. CLAIM TO COLORED VOTERS

Democratic Woman Worker Tells of Party's Friendship

"The Democratic party has always been a friend of the colored voter," Miss Bella Morris, prominent colored Democratic worker and Camden school teacher, declared last night.

"Statements made last week by Robert B. Johnson, colored member of the Board of Education, are absolutely unfounded," Miss Morris said.

"To prove my contention, during the special session of the legislature in September, when the bill for a $5000 appropriation to outfit colored state militia companies in Camden and Atlantic City was introduced, Senator Dryden Kuser, Republican, delivered one of the strongest orations ever heard against the measure.

"Several Democratic Senators spoke in favor of the bill and it was finally conceded that from a political standpoint, both parties held the colored voter in the highest respect.

Points to Board

"Johnson declared that Democratic leaders have no respect for colored voters, but why is it that the Republican party in the 12 years it was in power, failed to recognize the colored race?

"February 19, Senator Stout, Democrat, introduced a bill prohibiting propaganda tending to excite religious or racial prejudice. This measure was passed in the House, with every Democrat member voting for it, but never came to a vote in the Senate. Does this show the prejudice of which Johnson speaks?

"Two Republican Assemblymen Higbie and King, voted against the measure authorizing organization of the colored national guard while Assemblyman Marvel voted for the bill. No member of the Senate opposed the bill.

Forgot Promises

"Republican leaders, in 1931, promised colored voters in Camden and Atlantic City that they would institute a Negro National Guard unit in each city if they were victorious in the election. They forgot their promise until the special session in September, called to enact legislation to aid needy residents of New Jersey.

"It took nearly three years for Republican leaders to remember their promise and it is doubtful if they would have introduced the bill at the special session, except that election time was again drawing near and they needed the votes of the colored residents of Camden.

"Democratic leaders and legislators have never discriminated against the colored voters, despite all Johnson may say to the contrary.

"To show you the manner in which the colored resident of Camden is held by the Republican leaders, John Lightfoot, a janitor at the city hall, was discharged several weeks ago because he worked for Senator Woodruff at the primary election.

"This was in opposition to the statement of David Baird, G. O. P. boss, that 'no small workers' would be dismissed, no matter how they voted or whom they favored."

LANCASTER, PA.
NEW ERA

OCT 19 1934

NEGRO GOP CLUB HOLDS RALLY

Dr. J. C. Brenby Presides at Meeting; Local and Phila. Speakers.

Colored voters of the Republican party held an enthusiastic rally in the Colored Odd Fellows Hall, Chester street, last evening. The meeting was sponsored by the Colored Republican Club of Lancaster.

C. Maurice Hershey, secretary of the Lancaster County Republican committee; H. Earle DeHaven, candidate for the State Legislature from the city district and Robert Groh, former Recorder of Deeds of Lancaster county, spoke.

Robert E. Millen, a native of Lancaster who is now an attorney in Philadelphia and the county chairman there of the Republican State Committee for Colored Voters and a special deputy attorney general of the state; E. Washington Rhodes editor of the Philadelphia Tribune and a former assistant United States Attorney General, and Bernard H Nichols, Philadelphia, secretary of the Citizens' Republican club of Philadelphia, and Robert J. Nelson, Philadelphia, were the four colored speakers from Philadelphia who addressed the meeting.

Dr. J. C. Brenby, president of the Colored Republican club, arranged the meeting and sang a musical number between two addresses, while Albert Wilson acted as chairman until the four colored Philadelphians began to speak. Then Millen served as chairman, introducing each of the speakers.

Another meeting will be held Thursday, November 1, at which Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, wife of the box commissioner, and Maud Coleman, of the State Department of Welfare at Harrisburg, are scheduled to speak.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

OCT 20 1934

Colored Club Meets

The Ninth Ward Colored Republican Club met with the First Voters' Club last evening in the quarters of the East End Ninth Ward Republican Club, 1244 East Fourteenth street.

Isaac Scott presided and the meeting was opened with a prayer by Henry Williams. Speakers included: A. Roland Millburn, Dr. John Ayers, Edgar Starling, Montrose Bivens, Joseph Matthews, Charles Dorsey, Miss Eleanor Laws, William Massey and Lewis Wright, who presided.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.
ARGUS

OCT 24 1934

Plan Tea for Colored Republicans in Moline

Mrs. William A. Stewart, Moline, chairman of the Republican Colored Women's league, announced today that a political tea for colored residents interested in Republican party activities will be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in Trevor's hall, 2414 Sixteenth street, Moline.

Speakers include Mrs. Annetta H. Officer of East St. Louis and Warren B. Douglas of Chicago.

STANDARD
Salem, N.J.
OCT 25 1934

YOUNG COLORED REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING SATURDAY

A mass meeting will be held in the Salem Court House on Saturday evening, October 27, at 8.30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Young Colored Republican Unit of Salem County.

Able speakers will be on hand including: C. Frederick Morrow, Miss Pansy Borders, and Senator Kean's right hand man, Bertram Bland. All Republican county candidates will also be present.

The Young Colored Republican unit is a virile organization and is showing considerable activity under the leadership of Elwood Johnson, Jr., county chairman; Horace E. Anderson, chairman of the advisory board, and Hazel K. Anderson, secretary.

WATERLOO, IA.
COURIER

OCT 21 1934

WILLFORD LETTER CENTER OF DRIVE FOR NEGRO VOTE

Simmons Talks for G. O. P., Spencer for Democrats, in Campaign Duel.

Horace Spencer, Mason City, Ia., Democratic state organizer for Iowa Negroes, Saturday evening in Negro Masonic hall presented the Democratic answer to a talk given Friday evening in Waterloo East Junior High school for the Republican party by Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Chicago, famous Negro orator.

Spencer was introduced by J. E. Mills, precinct committeeman, who termed Simmons' speech "a Lincoln birthday address."

Spencer told the audience of 60 Saturday evening that Congressman A. C. Willford earlier in the day had admitted to him being author of a letter which Simmons read at his meeting Friday evening. It was addressed to W. L. Barrett, 27 Fifth street east, supposedly in answer to a request of Barrett for a job in Washington.

"A Nigger Salary."

Simmons had especially pointed out a portion of the letter which he said read:

"I believe that I can get you a job of standing on the street on Pennsylvania avenue and holding a sign reading, 'A horrible example of a Republican sticking to the party too long. And promising not to make that mistake again.' I will speak to the president tomorrow and get him to have the Marine band play while you stand. . . . There will be no salary but will feed you on fat and corn meal, that is what they feed the Republican niggers down here.

"After you fully reform will starting you out on a nigger salary. . . ."

Spencer explained that the congressman told him he wrote the letter, but used the expression "nigger" to show his regard of Barrett's letter as being "niggardly."

Spencer said Willford's activities in getting a library substation for the Negro residential district was not an attempt to segregate the Negroes but was for their own convenience.

Ridicules Simmons.

His talk of more than two hours was devoted to ridiculing "the illustrious Mr. Simmons" and pointing to what the Democratic party has done for the Negro people. He had attended the Simmons meeting the night before.

"The Republican party of Lincoln and of 60 years ago is not the party of today," Spencer said.

Simmons' talk Friday night lasted two hours and 10 minutes. The audience of more than 400 listened attentively. In both instances the speakers drew shouts of approval from the audience.

Regarding the letter, which Simmons said he was reading from a photostatic copy, the speaker remarked: "I may be a nigger, but no congressman of the United States ever called me one before—on stationery of the congress, printed free by the government."

Brought by Fields.

M. F. Fields, Waterloo attorney who is in charge of the Negro division, brought Simmons to Waterloo and early Saturday returned with him to Des Moines, where the Chicago political editor addressed a group Saturday. He is to talk today in Sioux City and Monday in Cleveland.

Altho there were more than 150 white persons in the audience, Simmons addressed his talk chiefly to the colored people present. They applauded vigorously many times and chuckled with delight at the speaker's homely comparisons.

Simmons pointed to accomplishments of people of the Negro race.

"You think Oscar DePriest was the first Negro congressman. Well, he wasn't.

"Twenty-seven Negroes sat there before DePriest."

The speaker recounted their names and accomplishments.

"Fought to Give Me Ballot."

After learning from the audience that there are 969 Negro voters in Waterloo, Simmons declared that in the entire state of Mississippi there are not as many "Negroes who can vote" as there are in Waterloo.

"The Republican party went to the battlefield to give me the ballot," he declared.

He outlined principles of the party and its accomplishments, naming the great men it has produced. He recited names of its heroes of history.

Simmons called upon the Negro voters of Waterloo to join in electing John W. Gwynne to congress and Dan W. Turner as governor.

"Gwynne is honorable, a respectable member of the great Republican party," he said. "He stands for the ideals of the party."

Political-1934

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

A NEW DEAL IN GARY REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION

In the last Primary, the city of Gary, outside the Central District, registered a very definite opposition to both R. O. Johnson and Herman Key. R. O. Johnson getting nearly 5 to 1 in the Central District, was defeated because of the lead which Holloway received in the other parts of the City. This result of the voting is traceable to two things, first—to the interest in and the service to, this community by Mr. Holloway which revealed the fine, unselfish spirit of the man to those who had opportunity to know him. In the next place, he was not known to any appreciable extent in the Central District and was much misrepresented by paid workers, who went from door to door advocating the candidacy of other men for the position. Thus the result of the primary vote was unfortunate, but cannot be laid to the wilfull condoning of crime and vice by colored people in the Central District. This must be remembered. Mr. Holloway unfortunately, did not get his case squarely before the colored people of the Central District, but, it must be kept in mind that, had the 411 votes which he received been turned into R. O. Johnson's number, it might have changed, materially, the results of the Primary. But, in as much as Mr. Holloway is the nominee on the Republican ticket and has been so favorably endorsed throughout the city, the colored Republicans of the central district can be relied upon to go along standing for the best good of the community and it is quite certain that Mr. Holloway will attempt to accord to the colored people of the central district fair and honorable recognition in the conduct of the administration of the city. It is not to be expected that Mr. Holloway will attempt to turn Gary into a Sunday School but it is the intention and purpose to see that the city has the best administration possible and that every group and section in the city has the best advantage and the greatest protection and housands of coolred people in the Central District will welcome such government.

ernment.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAY 8 1934

Fight Looms Over Seating Shelby Group

G. O. P. Convention Must Settle "Lily White" and "Black and Tan" Dispute.

Goes to Committee

McCall States He Will Run for Governor if Negro Delegation Seated.

By GUY NEWBERN

One hotly contested battle between rival delegations to the Republican State convention will be aired before the State Executive Committee here next Monday at the Read House.

State Chairman Howard B. Shofner of the executive committee will preside at the meeting and upon the committee decision will determine whether or not John E. McCall, 1932 candidate for governor, again enters the lists.

McCall is the leader of the "Lily White" faction of the Republican party in far-away Shelby County. The rival faction, known as the "Black and Tan," is headed by Bob Church, Negro.

In the Shelby County convention a few weeks ago a riot was staged in which members of the two factions fought, two chairmen presided at the same meeting, speakers representing both sides sought each to yell louder than the other and both factions elected delegates to the State convention.

In Memphis Monday, McCall announced that he would not be a candidate for governor this year unless the State convention should seat the delegation headed by Church. In the event the Church delegation is seated then McCall indicated he would seek the gubernatorial nomination.

Such an attitude doubtless means that McCall will seek the Republican nomination, for unless there is radical departure from past practice, together with other considerations, the Church faction and the McCall faction will both be seated, with the county's vote in the convention divided between them.

Shelby Has 23 Votes.

Shelby County, the largest of the ninety-four in the State, will have but twenty-three or twenty-four votes in the State convention, having given McCall but slightly more than 2,300 votes in the election of 1932.

Bitter factionalism has long marked the activities of Shelby County Republicans. In past years, Bob Church as a leader among the Negroes built up a reputation for controlling the Negro vote of Shelby. He was highly regarded in State and National Republican circles and during some of the Republican national administrations was able to control, through patronage referees, certain appointments.

During recent years, when the Negroes of Shelby have voted consistently in Democratic primaries and also voted Democratic in the general elections which followed, at the dictation of the Shelby County political organization headed by Congressman Crump, Bob Church has been floating along on the glory of past accomplishments.

In reality, his personal control of Negro votes in Shelby is virtually nil. Church plays ball with the Crump organization, but should it come to pass that Crump would want to vote the Negroes one way and Church another, in an election there, Church would be shown to have no votes under his control outside his family and a few employes.

His followers in Memphis are Crump men first and Republicans second. The Crump organization has done much to help many of the Republicans in Shelby. Even Federal District Judge Harry B. Anderson was given considerable help by the Crump crowd when the present mayor of New York sought to impeach the Western district jurist.

Through Bob Church there has, in past elections, been a connecting link between Congressman J. Will Taylor and the Crump organization.

The lily white faction of the Republican party in Shelby is composed of men and women who resent the leadership of a Negro, and who decline to have their votes trafficked in at so much per head, as has been charged against Church time and time again.

Reputation Overrated.

Church's reputation as a dominant factor in politics in Shelby County has always been vastly overrated. He has been able in State conventions and even national conventions of the Republican party to make a showing because of his close alignment with the powers-that-be in the State party organization, but in the matter of delivering votes, it was mostly reputation rather than delivery that counted.

In the general election of 1932 Church and his henchmen had instruction cards printed and distributed in the heavy voting Negro wards showing X's opposite the names of the Republican presidential electors and also opposite the name of Hill McAlister for governor.

During the 1932 campaign, McCall refrained from dealing in personalities throughout the campaign. It was not until the night before the election when he spoke in the Lyceum Theater at Memphis that he launched an attack on any person. That night he denounced Bob Church with all the vigor at his command.

Because of the close alignment between Church and J. Will Taylor, the national committeeman from Tennessee, and the latter's virtual domination of the Republican Executive Committee, the Church delegation will doubtless be seated at the State convention here next Tuesday. With them will also likely be seated the delegation of lily whites headed by McCall, and in that event it may be expected that McCall's formal announcement for the Republican nomination for governor will be made here.

In the 1932 campaign McCall polled 121,397 votes, while Pope, running as an independent, polled 107,026, and McAlister, the Democratic nominee, polled 168,075.

A breakdown of the 1932 votes also discloses that in the heavily Republican section of upper East Tennessee McCall received more than 25,000 fewer votes in the general election than in the primary and that the Democratic nominee was given about the same number increase in the general election.

Trade Was Disclosed.

Charges of the purchase and sale of Republican votes in the First Congressional District have been made repeatedly and a trade between Republican Congressional Nominee Carroll Reece and Democratic Gubernatorial Nominee Hill McAlister was disclosed in the now famous Reece trial at Nashville. Further disclosures may be made at Mountain City in June when another chapter of the Reece case is set for hearing.

Most Democrats and many Republicans have often discussed and openly charged that leaders of the Republican party in Tennessee didn't want a Republican governor. Congressman Taylor denied this accusation in 1932, but even with the Democratic vote split in that race, McCall was defeated because, as he charged at the Lincoln Day dinner, "of treachery within my own party."

Bob Church is scheduled to be feted here by Negro leaders. In Shelby he is not regarded as a leader even by members of his own race, but he has maintained close contact with the party leadership and retains his place in the spotlight at party meetings.

McCall's fight on Church is not because he is a Negro, but because of Church's alleged practice of dealing in patronage and votes of ignorant Negroes for his own personal benefit and reward.

Head G. O. P. State Committee

MAJ. HOWARD B. SHOFNER

MRS. ROSS A. WOODS

Maj. Shofner of Nashville is chairman of the Republican State executive committee and Mrs. Ross A. Woods of Lewisburg is vice-chairman.

The executive committee will go into session next Monday at 11 o'clock at the Read House to hear contests and dispose of other executive details before the State convention starts on Tuesday.

Maj. Shofner has been a leading figure in Republican affairs in Tennessee for many years and this year has been mentioned as a probable candidate for Governor. Mrs. Woods is the mother of Frank Woods, assistant manager of the Read House, and has long been active in the Republican party, particularly in Middle Tennessee.

BOB CHURCH LOSES TO MC CALL

World 5-22-34

G. O. P. Convention Turns To White Leader In Surprise Move

Birmingham Ala.

CALL CHURCH CRUMPITE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—What is regarded as a shocking blow to the remnant of political power wielded by Bob Church was administered here Wednesday when John E. McCall of Memphis got the top hand at the Republican convention here in his fight for recognition to the floor and the convention voted 648 to 466 to seat McCall and his followers.

Church and his cohorts had previously gained recognition when the state executive committee voted 26 to 3 against McCall, who in 1932 was the Republican nominee for governor.

The absence of Will Taylor from the convention, supposedly because of a death in his family, is supposed to have paved the way for the crushing defeat handed the Churchmen.

Confirmation of McCall's victory was the announcement by Howard Shofner, chairman of the executive commiteee, that he would recognize the McCall group as the regular executive group of Shelby county.

Mrs. Mary Morrow Nicholson, of Memphis, niece of former Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky, charged that the Church faction was merely the left wing of the Crump Democratic organization in Memphis.

The McCall-Church squabble occupied the spotlight at the convention with those present shouting down anyone who attempted to speak for Church.

Because of action taken at the convention, it is very likely that there will be the usual primary with the candidates seeking nomination at the polls, because the convention refused to endorse aspirants for the governorship at the behest of the Will Taylor faction.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
May 16, 1934

A Real Surprise

It was hard to believe what our eyes saw this morning, when we read that the Tennessee Republican convention, meeting yesterday at Chattanooga, threw out the "black and tan" delegation of Bob Church, Memphis negro political boss, and seated the "lily white" delegates of John McCall.

The Republican bosses of the state, headed by Congressman J. Will Taylor, had jammed through the state executive committee, by a vote of 26 to 3, the day previous, a recommendation that the Church delegates be seated by the convention.

But the convention, rising up against the bosses, at the instigation of McCall, disregarded the committee by a vote of 3 to 2.

Bob Church has long been the negro political boss of Memphis. He has been the handy tool of the Crump organization, which used him to herd the negro vote to the polls in Democratic primaries, and which in turn gave him valiant support in state Republican politics.

Being thrown out of a Republican convention on his ear was a new experience for Church. His downfall is due to young John McCall, a simon pure Republican, son of the late Judge John E. McCall, who has dedicated himself to throwing Church and his element out of the Republican party in Tennessee.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER DESERTS PARTY; JOINS G. O. P. RANKS

Defender Chicago Ill.

[Special to The Chicago Defender]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—The announcement this week by George W. Chester, who has been a lifelong Democrat and political leader here, that henceforth he would align himself with the Republican party, proved to be a most important item of political news, not only in the city and state, but even to Missourians in Washington.

5-26-34

Denied a Minor Job

Chester, it is known, recently made application for a job in the internal revenue office in St. Louis, the patron of which is controlled by Democratic United States Senator Bennett Clark from Missouri, and was told he must have the indorsement of the Sixth ward committeeman for his application to receive consideration. Chester then withdrew his application.

There has been discord, it is said, between Chester and the Sixth ward Democratic committeeman since the 1932 primary election. Chester supported Senator Clark for the nomination, while the committeeman backed another candidate. The Sixth ward, where the bulk of our voters in St. Louis reside, was carried by Clark through organization by Chester.

Threats of reprisal have been frequent, but this announcement by Chester is the first break, and it is said, forecasts the return to the Republican party of many who went Democratic two years ago.

"The real problem of the Democratic organization in St. Louis," said Chester, "is how to get the Race voters on election day and then get rid of their importunities for the New Deal recognition promised them until the next election period.

Gives Good Example

"Shortly after the southern Jim Crow policy in regard to the house restaurant in Washington was announced, the same southern Jim Crow arrangement for use of the auditorium in St. Louis was made effective by the Democratic city administration."

GEORGE W. CHESTER

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
POST TRIBUNE

SEP 19 1934

NEGRO REPUBLICAN WOMEN ORGANIZED

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The following officers were elected: Mrs. A. E. Gilmore, president; Mrs. R. S. Cobb, first vice-president; Mrs. Ida Logan, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Josephine Carter, recording secretary; Mrs. J. P. Washington, treasurer.

The meeting will be held at 505 Lafayette Street. Next Monday Attorney R. S. Cobb, candidate for justice of the peace will be the guest speaker.

NEWARK, N. J.
CALL

SEP 30 1934

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NEWS

Durant Okla

21

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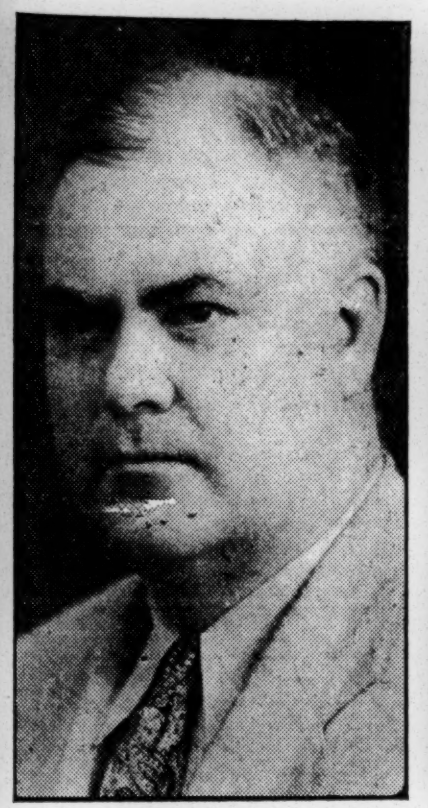
"The Democrats will play upon the fact that Frank Anderson, Okmulgee Negro, is on the Republican ticket as the nominee for corporation commissioner. Incidentally, the failure of Republican leaders to obtain his withdrawal is one of the question marks of the campaign. Hawk and the other would like to have him off the ticket, altho Democrats are charging Pine wants him to remain on the ballot as a bid for Negro votes."

Head G. O. P. State Committee



MAJ. HOWARD B. SHOFNER

MRS. ROSS A. WOODS

Maj. Shofner of Nashville is chairman of the Republican State executive committee and Mrs. Ross A. Woods of Lewisburg is vice-chairman.

The executive committee will go into session next Monday at 11 o'clock at the Read House to hear contests and dispose of other executive details before the State convention starts on Tuesday.

Maj. Shofner has been a leading figure in Republican affairs in Tennessee for many years and this year has been mentioned as a probable candidate for Governor. Mrs. Woods is the mother of Frank Woods, assistant manager of the Read House, and has long been active in the Republican party, particularly in Middle Tennessee.

BOB CHURCH LOSES TO MC CALL

World 5-22-34

G. O. P. Convention Turns To White Leader In Surprise Move

Birmingham Ala.

CALL CHURCH CRUMPITE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—What is regarded as a shocking blow to the remnant of political power wielded by Bob Church was administered here Wednesday when John E. McCall of Memphis got the top hand at the Republican convention here in his fight for recognition to the floor and the convention voted 648 to 466 to seat McCall and his followers.

Church and his cohorts had previously gained recognition when the state executive committee voted 26 to 3 against McCall, who in 1932 was the Republican nominee for governor.

The absence of Will Taylor from the convention supposedly because of a death in his family, is supposed to have paved the way for the crushing defeat handed the Churchmen.

Confirmation of McCall's victory was the announcement by Howard Shofner, chairman of the executive commiteee. that he would recognize the McCall group as the regular executive group of Shelby county.

Mrs. Mary Morrow Nicholson, of Memphis, niece of former Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky, charged that the Church faction was merely the left wing of the Crump Democratic organization in Memphis.

The McCall-Church squabble occupied the spotlight at the convention with those present shouting down anyone who attempted to speak for Church.

Because of action taken at the convention, it is very likely that there will be the usual primary with the candidates seeking nomination at the polls, because the convention refused to endorse aspirants for the governorship at the behest of the Will Taylor faction.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
May 16, 1934

A Real Surprise

It was hard to believe what our eyes saw this morning, when we read that the Tennessee Republican convention, meeting yesterday at Chattanooga, threw out the "black and tan" delegation of Bob Church, Memphis negro political boss, and seated the "lily white" delegates of John McCall.

The Republican bosses of the state, headed by Congressman J. Will Taylor, had jammed through the state executive committee, by a vote of 26 to 3, the day previous, a recommendation that the Church delegates be seated by the convention.

But the convention, rising up against the bosses, at the instigation of McCall, disregarded the committee by a vote of 3 to 2.

Bob Church has long been the negro political boss of Memphis. He has been the handy tool of the Crump organization, which used him to herd the negro vote to the polls in Democratic primaries, and which in turn gave him valiant support in state Republican politics.

Being thrown out of a Republican convention on his ear was a new experience for Church. His downfall is due to young John McCall, a simon pure Republican, son of the late Judge John E. McCall, who has dedicated himself to throwing Church and his element out of the Republican party in Tennessee.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER DESERTS PARTY; JOINS G. O. P. RANKS

Defender Chicago Ill.

[Special to The Chicago Defender]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—The announcement this week by George W. Chester, who has been a lifelong Democrat and political leader here, that henceforth he would align himself with the Republican party, proved to be a most important item of political news, not only in the city and state, but even to Missourians in Washington.

Denied a Minor Job

Chester, it is known, recently made application for a job in the internal revenue office in St. Louis, the patron of which is controlled by Democratic United States Senator Bennett Clark from Missouri, and was told he must have the indorsement of the Sixth ward committeeman for his application to receive consideration. Chester then withdrew his application.

There has been discord, it is said, between Chester and the Sixth ward Democratic committeeman since the 1932 primary election. Chester supported Senator Clark for the nomination, while the committeeman backed another candidate. The Sixth ward, where the bulk of our voters in St. Louis reside, was carried by Clark through organization by Chester.

Threats of reprisal have been frequent, but this announcement by Chester is the first break, and it is said, forecasts the return to the Republican party of many who went Democratic two years ago.

"The real problem of the Democratic organization in St. Louis," said Chester, "is how to get the Race voters on election day and then get rid of their importunities for the New Deal recognition promised them until the next election period.

Gives Good Example

"Shortly after the southern Jim Crow policy in regard to the house restaurant in Washington was announced, the same southern Jim Crow arrangement for use of the auditorium in St. Louis was made effective by the Democratic city administration."

GEORGE W. CHESTER

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
POST TRIBUNE
SEP 19 1934

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Political-1934

Party Affiliation

Republican.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

AUG 21 1934

NEGRO G. O. P. HEARS TURNER

Candidate Pledges Fairness in Dealing With Race.

Dan W. Turner, Republican candidate for governor, promised Negroes continued Republican fair dealing in an address to the Negro Republican Voters league in Union park Monday afternoon.

The former governor spoke only briefly, because he still is suffering from neuritis, and yielded to Senator William S. Beardsley of New Virginia, for the extended address.

Representative C. C. Dowell introduced Turner, predicting his election with a majority of at least 150,000 votes.

J. G. Brown, president of the league, presented Mr. Dowell.

LINCOLN IS FINALLY DEAD

This is no new announcement to us, we knew it all the time, but it has been a difficult task to convince the Republican party leaders that they needed a new stellar attraction if they expected to continue to keep the black man in the Republican party.

What we say today represents no change in our respect for the fundamental principles upon which the Republican party was founded. Nor are we ungrateful for the purposes it has served. It does, however, represent our regret that the present leaders of the Republican party stand indicted for sins of omission and commission which have resulted in its death.

For sixty-five years black America has been lulled into a sense of security and satisfaction with promises from Republican leaders and with the constant and vigorous admonition that, "Lincoln freed you and for that reason you must continue to vote the Republican ticket, regardless of its broken and abandoned promises."

Happy are we to announce that a survey of the nation since Tuesday last, that is, north of the Mason Dixon line, indicates that the black man has at last come into possession of his second emancipation and has determined that he has finished paying whatever debt may have been owed by his ancestors to Mr. Lincoln.

Their actions in this respect seem to present a solution of some of their problems, it at least indicates that they have found justification for dividing their votes to their own advantage as other citizens. The Democratic party in the North, East and West by its new policy of placing on its various tickets members of the Race for elective office is putting into practice a real genuine definition and interpretation of democracy.

There may be some who will arise to warn us to be mindful of the position we are now making. In fighting for a place in the sun for those we represent we may not have at all times been right, but we have been courageous. We must take our chances as to the light in which posterity will regard our present position; we cannot decline its judgment, nor withhold our acts from its scrutiny, believing that we are performing a public duty to ourselves, our race and nation, we shall leave our motives, and our character, now and hereafter, to its decision.

The spirit of greed and gain which has actuated for years past the Republican leaders at last places the party in position where it can find no succor from public sympathy, no cheering from a patriotic community. Its leaders have been false to the party and its principles as well as to the most substantial party supporters. We are not renouncing a two-party form of government; we firmly believe that in order for a republic to be maintained there must exist two distinct political parties endowed with character, fitness, ability and inclination to serve for the nation's best interest.

We have no hesitancy in saying, however, that we view with serious alarm the present leaders of the Republican party, in either state or nation operating under its present reactionary program and policies, ever again coming into power. The Republican cry of "save the Constitution" did not and will not stampede Republican voters back into the party.

The people are following President Roosevelt because he has and is still spending millions of dollars in an effort to save their homes and families from want and famine. The President knows that the best way "to save the Constitution" is first to save the people.

This nation spent billions for war purposes in foreign countries and loaned additional billions that will never be collected, but when President Roosevelt took over our starving nation and decided to do some spending at home to save America, the reactionary Republican leaders immediately discovered that the Constitution was being jeopardized.

The voters throughout the country are beginning to believe that the best part of the Constitution can be found in a full dinner-pail. Hungry men cannot save the Constitution and no one need despair of the Constitution when the nation is well fed.

REORGANIZATION OF G. O. P.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho has called for a reorganization of the Republican Party, prophesying its death if such a step is not taken. He attributes the G. O. P. rout on November 6 to stop a program without any substitute being offered. Much of the party's campaign has been founded on a defense of the Constitution. "People can't eat the Constitution," the senator proclaims.

While Senator Borah's demand that there be a reorganization of the Republican Party is most timely and pertinent, it is deeply regretted that he failed to make some constructive suggestion as to how it is to be achieved. To merely criticize the G. O. P. for its past misdeeds and mistakes will never extricate it from its present lowly status and pathetic plight.

One of the chief reasons the Republican Party has been steadily losing in voting strength and influence can be attributed to its radical change on fundamental policies. Once it was the champion of human rights and as such commanded the respect and support of every section of the Union except the South. But the G. O. P. underwent a great change and became the champion of property rights. Instead of taking the offensive in social reforms its attitude was apathetic to say the least.

Even Senator Borah, who is now insistent that the Republicans reorganize, never spoke out for the rights of citizens as prescribed by the Constitution, but joined with his Republican colleagues in Congress in deliberately sidestepping and pussyfooting on vital issues so dear to the party in days gone by. And while people's can't eat the Constitution it certainly is the duty of sworn officers of the government to uphold and enforce it.

Governor Lehman, speaking at Carnegie Hall on the Saturday evening before election, said: "Laws are but printed statutes, inanimate words unless there is breathed into them the life that comes with honest intent and endeavor. It is essential that they remain among our statutes, and it is equally essential that they be enforced by men who will dedicate themselves to the converting of the bills into living instruments."

It was the Republican Party of yesteryear that enacted our Constitution. But the Republican Party of today has been remiss in breathing into it the life that was intended to insure all citizens the enjoyment of their civil rights. It is now paying the price for this gross dereliction of duty.

During the Hoover Administration the Republican Party was as anti-Negro in the Southern States as the most rabid Democrats. Principle was abandoned for expediency. This policy proved most disastrous, as nothing was gained in the South by embracing "Lily Whiteism," while thousands of Negro votes were alienated in the North and are still alienated.

If the Republican Party is to effect a complete and adequate reorganization it must once again become the champion of human rights and include the Negro in its party councils. So loyal had the Negro voter been to the G. O. P. for years that its leaders had to consider him as party chattel. All efforts to convince them that some day the race would desert the Republican Party like rats on a sinking ship—if not treated more considerately—were discounted. Maybe 1932 and 1934 have opened the eyes of these short-sighted, stubborn chieftains who thought they held the Negro vote in their vest-pocket as their private property.

LINCOLN VERY MUCH ALIVE

Recently frequent allusions are made about Lincoln in connection with the Republican party and the colored voters. These references are made by politicians, particularly the ones who are inclined toward the Democratic party. The Republican party is always alluded to as the party of Lincoln, and its leaders use the term in order to conjure the loyal support of the colored voters. In attempting to make this inert, the statement is being made that Lincoln is dead and the colored voters have repaid the debt due the party. It is recalled that even Sylvester Harris, the Mississippi colored farmer, who gained favor by telephoning President Roosevelt for help, so far forgot the deep gratitude due the memory of our Emancipator, by joining others in saying that "Lincoln is Dead." Sylvester, in this case, sold a principle for a mess of pottage. Not so with old man Thomas Flournoy of Jefferson county, this state. In the current issue of New York News, a correspondent described Sherman's march through Georgia. In gathering the facts, he visited this old man at his home. The correspondent inquired if he was a democrat. Old man Flournoy straightened up and with much spirit stated, "I never said I was no Democrat, suh. No suh, I was born a slave and the Republicans freed me in 1864. I am a republican, suh." Mr. Flournoy represents a type of loyal race men with principle, who will ever revere the memory of Lincoln and will never join the thought that he is dead. Most of us too soon forget kindness shown and join those who are full of base ingratitude.

CHURCH SMILES AS McCALL GROUP IS BEATEN AT PARLEY

Nashville, Tenn.—(ANP)—Young John McCall, the insurgent lily-white Republican whose chief aim in life is to purge the G. O. P. in Tennessee of the influence of Robert R. Church, Memphis, was forced to take another bitter dose last Saturday when the state executive committee met here.

The Church forces beat the McCall rebels by a vote of three to one on practically every issue. Every district committeeman approved by the Church faction was seated.

During the day, marked by heated verbal clashes between Congressman J. Will Taylor, Church backer, and former Governer Ben Hooper, McCall supporter, Mr. Church sat alone in the rear of the committee room, apparently paying little attention to the proceedings

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

DEC 16 1934

Wants More Negro Council Members

Editor, Delmarva Star: It was indeed with profound gratification, I read Joseph Matthews' reply to my previous letter in last Sunday's issue of The Delmarva Star.

I am fully cognizant of the pitfalls and handicaps that one of my race encounters in endeavoring to educate the rank and file of my fellow Negro Republicans, and for this reason I realize it will be a slow and tedious task to accomplish that, to which we as a race are entitled. But before joining hands with Brother Matthews in this difficult ordeal I wish to first express that my references to Mr. Matthews' Biblical passages was not in a spirit of causticness, but motivated by a sincere and burning desire to substitute the practical for the theoretical as applies to the unsavory circumstances existing among us today.

Before going further let me state I am not a Republican, neither am I a Democrat. I should be classified more properly as an independent. Therefore I believe in supporting the candidate or party that will be most beneficial to my race, and since reading Mr. Matthews' admission of the enviable record made by working for the Republican party for 24 years and the meager reward of 3 months and 11 days' employment, and then the disastrous result of dismissal for no other reason than factional differerce among the white Republican leaders, thoroughly convinces me we have been supporting the wrong party.

Mr. Matthews, let me compliment you on your literary ability in expressing your true feeling regarding our race, and at the same time criticize the party we have supported for insulting the intelligence and dignity of a man of your ability by even offering you such a job as bridge-tender.

Again the inconsistency of a comparable reward, in comparison with our strength of 14,000 Negro voters.

In view of the foregoing I must disagree with you that the "Republican party has been and always will be a benefit to the voters of our race."

Why, Mr. Matthews, if you will only note the percentage of jobs held by our race in comparison with the white Republicans, you will see it is practically nil, and this, mind you, in spite of the fact we outnumber them almost two to one in voting strength.

You said at the meeting of November 26 our Negro leaders asked for nothing. Would that I were present at this meeting to put to shame those of our race who remained silent or asked for nothing, when they should have spoken and spoken loud.

I am indeed sorry I had no knowledge of this meeting, however, it may have been intended I was not apprised.

You state we can ask the new mayor for our just appointments. Nay, I say, we can demand them and we will.

In reply to your inquiry as to who sold the Independent party in November, I can readily answer two Republicans who filed the tickets, these names are on record in John L. Wright's office, and I believe them to be Dr. Stubbs and a Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Matthews, I do not criticize you, I rather sympathize with you now after learning your true mission, however, if you doubt my sincerity I shall deem it a great pleasure to debate with you the three subjects you suggest viz: Race pride, Republican party and political science. And shall willingly submit to any method you suggest in determining the winner, either on the basis of points scored or by volume of applause.

If you will just name the place and time I promise you that regardless of the outcome, I will join you in arm and go into the First, Fourth and Eighth Wards, and choose representatives of our race for Councilmanic office and then work zealously for their election.

GEORGE DUMPSON, JR.

Dec. 13, 1934.

Political - 1934

Party Affiliation.

Socialist

Socialist Party Segregates Negro Workers in the South

By CYRIL BRIGGS

NEW YORK.—Proof that the Socialist Party practices jim-crowism against the Negro masses is contained in the accompanying reproduction of a news report in last week's issue of the "New Leader," official organ of the Socialist Party, of a Socialist May Day meeting in San Antonio, Texas.

The dispatch enumerates among the speakers "C. W. Tanner of the Colored Branch"—an open admission that the Socialist leadership has segregated its Negro membership into jim-crow branches in faithful conformity to the customs and traditions of the lynch bosses of the South.

The Socialist Party also jim-crows Negroes at its mass meetings in the South. During the last presidential election campaign Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, addressed meetings in the South where Negroes were jim-crowed and screened off from the rest of the audience. These meetings, held under the auspices of local Socialist Party groups, did not raise a whisper of protest from the Socialist Party leader.

In a statement which was never repudiated by his Party, A. F. Blon, Socialist candidate, a few days ago, for lieutenant-governor of Texas, bitterly criticized the Communist Party for nominating Negro workers on its ticket, declaring, in part:

"You know the South well enough to know that it will not be class conscious enough for at least 50 years to tolerate voting for a colored man."

More recently the "New Leader" carried an article urging white workers to "lay off the TNT" of the "race question" in the South, that is to withhold support for the rising agrarian and liberation struggles of the Negro masses.

THE NEW LEADER

San Antonio Also Celebrates May Day

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Despite a heavy rain and the fact that San Antonio boasts all too few Socialists, a large audience turned out in celebration of May Day in

Fund; Raymundo Chavarria, of the Mexican Branch of Local San Antonio, and C. W. Tanner, of the Colored Branch. The main speeches were made by A. W. O'Connor and F. W. Hubbard of Local San Antonio.

There was music, group singing and entertainment. A good deal of

Socialist Party Convention Upholds Jim-Crowing of Negroes in the South

Daily Worker

New York

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—The only Negro candidate for the National Committee of the Socialist Party, Frank Crosswaith, received the lowest vote of 10 candidates at the Socialist Party convention which closed here on Sunday. Thus the Socialist leaders, despite their lip-service to Negro equality, demonstrated again their lily white chauvinist position.

The low vote for Crosswaith was another clear example of the great gap between the words and deeds of the Socialist Party. When Crosswaith was nominated he received tremendous applause, and throughout the convention whenever his name was mentioned, he was loudly applauded. But when it came to actually voting for a Negro, that was another matter.

The so-called "left" groups, "militants" and revolutionary policy committee, who made a secret deal regarding a common slate, joined with the open reactionaries in failing to support Crosswaith despite the fact he is politically close to the "militants."

* * *

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, June 3.—Segregation of Negroes into jim-crow Socialist locals in the South was upheld at a special conference on the Negro question held at the Socialist Party National Convention here. Frank Crosswaith, reactionary Negro front of the Socialist Party, acquiesced in the demands of the white Southern delegates present for the continuation of the Socialist Party policy of supporting the jim-crow traditions and practices of the landlord-capitalist slave drivers.

The conference was a striking illustration of the kind of lip-service the Socialist Party gives to the all-important Negro question. A preliminary conference was held Friday, with the two lone Negro delegates, Crosswaith, of New York, and George Streator, North Carolina (final check-up shows there are only two Negro delegates at the convention, both intellectuals, and a handful of white people present. Not a single white leader of the Socialist Party took part in either the preliminary or the main conference. Streator revealed that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party had not taken up the Negro question, nor prepared an agenda for discussion, but he and Crosswaith had talked it over informally.

Shut Off Discussion on Scottsboro

During yesterday's conference, one person raised the question of the Scottsboro case. Streator started to reply, but Crosswaith, realizing there was too much fire in the Scottsboro issue, shut him off.

The conference produced no program on the Negro question. It's only resolution was that the National Executive Committee should establish a sub-committee to carry on educational work on the subject.

Conferences of a similar character, with no Socialist leaders present, were held on unemployed and women's work. These conferences were obviously only gestures to allow some of the delegates to "let off steam" and create the impression that the Socialist Party was really dealing with these problems seriously.

Office Holding.

THE BLACK CABINET In The NEW DEAL

The Inside of the Outer Circle

By

EUGENE DAVIDSON

An Associated Negro Press Feature

III.

ROBERT L. VANN, POLITICIAN

Robert L. Vann is the man who received the first big appointment under the New Deal. He is the Special Assistant to the Attorney General, the "special" meaning among other things "colored." His salary is $5,200 per year. He has a one room office in the building of the Department of Justice. A young white man, named Williams, is his secretary.

His work is the general work of the office of the Attorney General assigned to him. The cases he handles have no complexion or race. To date he has made a splendid record, and being far from the dumbest lawyer in the office, he has a chance to make an exceptional record during his term in office.

Forty odd yers ago Bob Vann began life in North Carolina. His people being poor he was actually plowing at the age of seven. His rise from an infant ploughboy to Assistant to the Attorney General sounds like an Horatio Alger story, and Vann deserves credit for the high position to which his ambition has driven him.

This personal ambition is both the strength and weakness of Mr Vann. Through the strength of it he has reached enviable heights of success. But it is a selfish ambition that absolutely unfits him as a race leader.

Vann is not a race leader, or rather, he is a race leader, but there is little question as to what direction he can or might lead that race.

Good-looking, a little below medium height, with straight black hair and an Indian complexion, one is immediately impressed with the intelligence of Bob Vann. He talks forcibly. He is convincing, even though you might change your mind after leaving his presence. He has the typical air of a politician. He is a "fixer" and he likes to fix things for his political friends and for Vann. He is pleasing to talk with and is a "good fellow." He knows how to tell you just what he wants you to know and no more. He is shrewd and calculating.

He is not well liked. Those who know him best call him an "opportunist." He has illusions that he is the greatest race politician that ever came along, but likes to play a lone hand of influence.

Vann gets his political power through Joseph Guffey, National Democratic committeeman of Pennsylvania (Vann's home is Pittsburgh). He is Guffey's man and rises or falls on Guffey's strength. He is also close to Benedum a rich man of Pennsylvania, who has poured lots of money into the coffers of the Democratic party. Vann and Benedum were both Republicans a few years ago. Benedum switched to the Democratic party, and so did Vann.

Vann became a Democrat largely because his personal ambitions were not satisfied by the Republicans. He was slated for the job of Assistant to the Attorney General under the Republicans. This confessed ambition of his life was frustrated when in 1928 colored and white Hooverites went back on their promises. The reason given was that Vann had played the end against the middle. He was on the Republican payroll during the campaign, but his paper, the Pittsburgh Courier, received money from the Democrats for advertisements. Although Vann's defense was that the paper took both Republican and Democratic advertisements as a matter of business, Vann was out of the patronage picture.

So the step to the Democratic party was made easy. With the assurance that under a Democratic administration he would reach the height of his ambition, Vann became an ardent, fighting Democrat. His statement that "Three Million Negroes have turned the picture of Abraham Lincoln to the wall" is credited by veteran campaigners as being the master stroke of the campaign.

He became one of the "Big Four" of the Negro Campaign Headquarters over the objection of some that he did not have the Democratic background of the other three, Johnson, Rainey and Thompkins.

The Democrats won. Vann got his job. He immediately aspired to, or had thrust upon him the job of being a race leader in the New Deal. He was elected to chairmanship of the Advisory Committee of Secretary of Commerce Roper. With G. David Houston he had helped select this committee. When the Inter-departmental Group of Officials having to do with Negro affairs was organized by Clark Foreman, white, Advisor on Negro Affairs in the Interior Department, Dr. Foreman asked Mr. Vann to preside. He has the ear of several high positioned New Dealers. But the tragedy is that Vann is not the best type of race leader.

There are many bad things that Vann's enemies say about him, but his character and usefulness as a race leder are best judged by his own words, spoken to me in various conversations.

1. As to his personal ambitions, unfavorable to the race only when coupled with pure selfishness: "The ambition of my life has been to reach the top of my profession."

2. As to his trust-worthiness and ideas of ethics: "I did sign with Rainey, Thompkins and Johnson a plan for the organization of a Negro Affairs Department in the Commerce Department naming Dr. Johnson (Big Four Member of Negro Campaign set-up) as head. This plan was presented, but it did not seem to be getting anywhere, so I helped endorse Eugene Kinckle Jones (friend of Vann and present apartment mate) for the job."

Dr. Johnson having left things in Vann's hands went West and was not notified by Vann of any difficulties the first plan was having, and says now that he has never had an explanation.

3. As to his ideas of teamwork: "The campaign is over, isn't it?", laconically spoken in answer to a query as to what became of the Big Four. The Big Four met in Washington several months after the inauguration and laid plans for post-campaign co-operation.

4. As to his future: "I would be willing to resign my job and just sit on the sidelines and watch this New Deal work out," enthusiastically spoken after a meeting of the Inter-departmental Group had been addressed by Secretary of Commerce Roper. Mr. Roper in addressing the group, the great majority of whose members were white, had said that he judged a good adviser by his ability "to overflow in his thinking and in his sympathies so that persons outside his group will receive benefit."

Because I think Mr. Vann is making and will make a good Assistant to the Attorney General, I would not like to see him resign his position, but if he could just sit on the side-lines, in his office, and watch the New Deal work out—that would be a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

Tuskegee Institute Teacher Gets Federal Appointment

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 11.—(Special)—J. R. Otis, teacher of agricultural economics at Tuskegee Institute and a part-time specialist in farm management under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been appointed special assistant in the development of negro subsistence homesteads projects in the Department of the Interior. His is the first Tuskegee Institute appointment in the nationwide program of the new administration to render aid to the farmers.

Mr. Otis has published two pamphlets on the status of Alabama negro farmers. His long acquaintance with, and his understanding of, the conditions affecting rural and industrial workers in this section, make him ably fitted to render valuable service to the Government agencies sponsoring the homesteads projects.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 12, 1934

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Mr. Otis has published two pamphlets on the status of Alabama negro farmers. His long acquaintance with, and his understanding of, the conditions affecting rural and industrial workers in this section, make him ably fitted to render valuable service to the Government agencies sponsoring the homesteads projects.

E-X-T-R-A!

Dr. Harris Is Appointed To Big Post

Courier 5-12-34

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, May 10 — Dr. Abraam L. Harris of the Howard University Economics Department has been appointed a member of the Consumers Advisory Board of the NRA by General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery administrator.

Dr. Harris is an authority on economic questions affecting Negroes. Studies in this field have been published by him in "The Encyclopedia of Social Science" and in periodicals. He is co-author with Sterling D. Stero of "The Black Worker," a study of the Negro in the American labor movement.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was awarded Dr. Harris by Columbia University in 1930.

News of Dr. Harris appointment was released by the National Recovery Administrator, Tuesday.

Leading Democrats Urge President Roosevelt To Rename Judge Cobb To Municipal Court Bench In D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (CNS)—An unusual situation developed here the past week when prominent Democrats joined in a vigorous campaign to get President Roosevelt to reappoint Judge James A. Cobb to the Municipal Court. For some months Judge Cobb has seemed to hold the inside track for reappointment having by far the greater number of the local bar, both white and colored urging his reappointment.

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John P. Bramhall, prominent member of the local bar, chairman of the National Democratic Council and one of the recognized Democratic leaders in Washington, went to the White House on Friday to add his endorsement to the many already received favoring the reappointment of Judge Cobb.

All five of the local white daily papers seem to favor Cobb's reappointment and two have editorially endorsed him, the Evening Star saying: "Regardless of politics, Judge Cobb has won the right to continue to render valuable service to this community that has been so generally associated with his position as a highly respected member of the Municipal Court.***The President would be responsive to expressed local sentiment in reappointing him."

Expressing deep concern "that Judge Cobb, a colored judge, should be picked as the one to break the precedent not to disturb the judiciary merely for political reasons," the Washington Bar Association, composed of colored attorneys, on Friday, May 4, forwarded a resolution to President Roosevelt in opposition to the naming of Armond W. Scott, colored Democrat, to the position.

Politics of Judge Cobb Viewed by John Risher

Washington Tribune
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When a newspaper which enjoys the respect, prestige and reputation for its fair and impartial treatment of a public question, as does the Post, it is presumed by its readers that its opinions are based upon facts resulting from a full, fair and impartial investigation. Otherwise its readers cannot receive the enlightenment to which they are entitled.

Obviously you departed from this procedure when you wrote the above mentioned editorial.

The author of this letter is not a lawyer, but he enjoys a wide and personal acquaintance with a large majority of the colored members of the Bar of the District of Columbia and he denies the accuracy of your statement when you say

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I have known Judge Cobb for more than twenty years and his party loyalty has never before been questioned. He has been a rock-ribbed Republican of the rankest type and has been politically active in the interests of his party throughout this period of time, including that part of it, while he was serving in his present position. The Republican organization which you say opposed the appointment of Cobb in 1926 on the grounds that he was not a good party man, sent him as a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in the city of Chicago in 1920, and the same organization sent him as an alternate to the Republican National Convention held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in 192[illegible], and surely no one can say that delegates sent from the District of Columbia to the Republican National Convention bear the stigma of party irregularity.

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The appointment of Judge Cobb in 1926 was made for the express purpose of aiding Senator William M. Butler in his fight for re-election to the United States Senate from Massachusetts, and for no other reason.

He was not the choice of the Bar of the District of Columbia. He was not the choice of the Republican organization of the District of Columbia, and he was not the choice of the Attorney General of the United States.

At the time of his appointment you had pretty much the same situation as we have now. One R. R. Horner, a Negro Democrat, had the endorsement of the Bar, the major portion of the Republican organization, and the approval of the Attorney General of the United States, who had recommended his appointment to President Coolidge, but because of the dire political straits of Senator Butler, and the representations made to him by the friends of Cobb, that Cobb's appointment would inure to his benefit, Horner, the choice of the people, was slaughtered upon the altar of political expediency.

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Political - 1934

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Forrester Washington Appointed Assistant To Director of C.W.A.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
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FEB 15 1934

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White Lawyers Circulate Petition Among Group to Aid Present Incumbent

SCOTT HAS BACKING OF LOCAL DEMOCRATS

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By GARLAND MACKEY

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER
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U. S. AIMS TO HELP NEGROES OF SOUTH

Hundreds of Complaints Lead to Assembly of Corps of Race's Experts

IN 4 MAJOR DEPARTMENTS

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Washington, April 7.—The United States Government is receiving complaints of discrimination against Southern Negroes in every phase of its recovery program to the extent of nearly 200 letters a day. In an effort to do something about conditions among that group, the Administration has assembled here the most outstanding corps of Negro experts ever in Federal employ.

Four Cabinet departments and virtually every unit of the emergency set-up draw on at least one Negro advisor, and the Senate now has before it for confirmation the name of Dr. William Thompkins, who, despite the fact that his official position will be that of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, will figure largely in advising the Administration on Negro affairs in the Southwest. If he is confirmed, and it seems likely that he will be, he will be the eleventh Negro holding a major position under Democratic appointment.

The most recent Negro appointment is that of Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, former director of Negro welfare in North Carolina, to the position of conciliator in the Department of Labor. His work, as assigned by Secretary Perkins, is that of representing Negro labor in any outbursts and "devising ways and means whereby the workers of that group may figure more equally in the whole recovery program." The new appointee is a native of Boston, but has spent the last fifteen years as a teacher and social worker in the South. He resigned a professorship at St. Augustine College, Raleigh, to take over North Carolina's work among Negroes.

Lieutenant Oxley's Experience

In the last six years he has been instrumental in having fifteen death sentences to Negroes commuted to life imprisonment and throughout the first years of the depression was virtually in sole charge of North Carolina's relief work among its Negro citizenry. As an attache of the morale unit he served more than a year with the A. E. F. General Staff in France during the World War. His position is, perhaps, the most permanent of the entire "Black Cabinet," as the group of Negro workers are becoming known here in the Capital.

Most of the hundreds of complaints, however, are sent immediately to the desk of Forrester B. Washington, president of the Atlanta School of Social Work, who is an advisor and director of Negro work for the entire EWA under Harry L. Hopkins. Noted for his bluntness, which distinguished him as head of the Armstrong Association, Philadelphia, the Negro director is taxing his entire office set-up to late hours in an effort to bring relief to Negroes in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, where most of the complaints are originating. Pennsylvania has filed only nine Negro complaints, all of which had to do with political reprisals.

Other Negro attaches of the several departments include Eugene Kinckle Jones, head of National Urban League, New York, on leave, who is adviser to Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper; Robert S. Vann, Pittsburgh, who is a special assistant to the Attorney General; Dr. Henry Hunt, head of the Fort Valley (Ga.) Industrial School one of the group's foremost agriculturists, who is an assistant to the Governor of AAA; Theophilus Mann, Chicago, legal adviser for PWA; William Hastie, also a PWA legal man; Dr. Robert Weaver, assistant to Clarke Foreman, adviser on the economic status of the Negro, Interior Department; John P. Murchinson, co-ordinator in the Division of Homestead Subsistence, and Earl Moses, research director for FERA.

Big Building Program Begun

Despite the depression and budgets, Howard University, the Government-supported school here, has begun a building program under special public works appropriations which will almost reach the $2,000,000 mark before the last unit is completed. Work has already got under way on the new education-classroom building, the largest unit in the program, which will also give the university a new library building, a chemistry hall and a new Freedmen's Bureau under President Andrew Johnson. Dr. Johnson succeeded the prominent white churchman, the Rev. Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, as president in 1926.

The school has just inaugurated a special program of student aid full and part scholarships. The Interior Department's budget carried a special provision of $860,000 for completion of the school's heating plant. The school's current 7½ per cent of the school's current income and optional donations. A committee of seven faculty members, appointed by Dr. Johnson, pass on scholarship applications. The first requisites for which are "A" rating in college averages for full scholarships and at least "C" averages for work scholarships. The funds for this effort are raised, in part, by the setting aside of Under the latter, the student does

Fight for Municipal Judgeship Down to Judge Cobb and Scott

White Lawyers Circulate Petition Among Group to Aid Present Incumbent

SCOTT HAS BACKING OF LOCAL DEMOCRATS

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Political - 1934

Office Holding.

D.C.

"INSIDE STORY" OF COBB-SCOTT FEUD REVEALS AMAZING FACTS; G.O.P. TRIES TO DOMINATE NEW DEAL POLICY IN D.C.

Facts Dug Up Show District Bar Association, Which Endorsed Judge Cobb, Has 19 Republican Office-holders and 4 Democrats—Other Subtle Motives Seen In Move.

By Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 31—Down here at the national capital, where the all absorbing subject is jobs and more jobs, one hears little or nothing except the much talked of possibility of a Democrat succeeding Judge Cobb as a member of the Municipal Court Bench. All sorts of reports come in for discussion. Republicans are slow to believe that the Democrats are in power, despite the year or more of Roosevelt rule.

Cobb as a Republican, he is reported to have contributed to the Hoover Campaign and then later to the Roosevelt inauguration. Yet, his friends try to say that he has not dabbled in politics. Where a man puts his money, he usually has some interest. He has been rather busy, too. As soon as the inaugural committee had formed, he advanced one hundred dollars as a bid for Democratic favor. He "helped inaugurate Roosevelt," and he admits it.

Startling Figures

He secured the endorsement of the District Bar Association well in advance of the entry of any other candidates for his place. He had little or no difficulty in securing this endorsement because the District Bench and Bar are dominated by Republicans, and here are the figures:

In the Supreme Court of the District there are 9 judges, 8 Republicans and 1 Democrat; in the Court of Appeals there are 5 judges; 4 Republicans and 1 Democrat; in the Police Court, there are 4 judges; 3 Republicans and 1 Democrat; in the Municipal Court (where Judge Cobb sits) there are 5 judges; 4 Republicans and 1 Democrat.

Democrats for Scott

It can be seen that the Bar Association boasts of 19 Republican judges and only 4 Democrats. The endorsement of the Bar Association means a strict Republican endorsement of a brother Republican. What else could one expect? But the joke of the situation is that all the Democratic judges are for Armond W. Scott to succeed Judge Cobb, but no one says anything about the Democratic side of the Bench and Bar. All we hear is the Bench and Bar are for Cobb. This makes Cobb look like the only man in the District fit to be judge and the daily papers at Washington have fallen for the trick and are boosting Cobb to the danger point, because the other Negro lawyers take offense at the imputation that no one of the Negro lawyers is fit to be judge but Cobb. Then, too, the subtle campaign of the Republicans for Cobb has another angle which the President may not have observed.

There are several Republican judges whose terms are to expire soon. About three of them are to come up for re-appointment very soon. These Republican judges are boosting Cobb for re-appointment so they may establish a precedent for Mr. Roosevelt to follow when their terms expire. They will say: "Mr. President, you retained on the bench a Negro Republican, and certainly you will retain us, who, although Republicans, are white men." But the President is understood to be "wise" to the subtility of the Republicans.

White Man May Get Post

And they advance another argument: They tell of the great virtues of Judge Cobb as a man. They point out that no one has said a word against Cobb. But they have no idea what will be said if Cobb's name is sent to the Senate for confirmation. There are people waiting to attend the hearing, and what was said about Cobb when he was first up for appointment, it is said, will sound mild indeed in comparison to the testimony said to be ready and waiting for the hearing. If Cobb fails of confirmation, and the Republicans succeed in eliminating every worthy Democrat, a white man will certainly get the place, and this is what the Republicans are really driving at in making such a howl for Cobb and louder howls against every and any Democrat put forward for the place.

"Temper" Lie Is Nailed

On the other hand, Armond W. Scott withstands all the maliicious darts hurled at his candidacy. Not a word against his character, not a word. But the Republicans make much of his "temper." "O, his temper is thus and thus," they say. But one little lady attorney, (white) came forward with a deadly denial of the insinuation, and gave Scott a clean bill on the question of "poise, demeanor and gentlemanly" bearing. She says she has tried cases against Scott, time and again, and he has always demeaned himself as a gentleman. So the "temper" question was killed. Then was said that Scott was run out of came the lowest sort of attack. It Wilmington, N. C., his native home, during the Wilmington riot of many years ago. And this lie was started by a Negro, it is said, and to make it more contemptible, a Negro, who, it is said, was at one time seeking the very place for which Scott and Cobb are candidates. Gentlemen always fight in the open.

The riot lie was nailed to the mast by Mr. Taylor, a white man of Wilmington, who was head of the Safety Committee during the riots. He sent his own worded statement that Scott was NOT run out of Wilmington, nor was he asked to leave, but left of his own accord, the same as any other citizen did who desired to change his place of abode. Cobb left South Carolina under the same circumstances, possibly. So the riot lie was nailed.

Scott's Record Clean

They must remember, too, that Scott has practiced before all the courts of the District for the past 34 years, and not once has he been called before the grievance committee for any infractions of the rules or ethics of the profession. Scott is backed by three members of the committee of four who led the fight for Roosevelt in 1932. The lone other member is backing Cobb as a personal matter, said to grow out of a credit transaction which Cobb played no small part. Rainey, Vann and Thompkins are asking for the appointment of a Democrat as a matter of right, and since all candidates except Armond W. Scott have been eliminated, they are asking that Scott be named to the Municipal Court Bench. If Dr. Johnson is supporting Cobb in return for financial favors to him or to any of his friends, that is his own personal business. Perhaps Cobb was thinking ahead a little when he assisted the Columbus doctor, if he did.

Convenient Memories

The whole question resolves itself into whether the Republicans who dominate the District Bench and Bar can get away with their attempt to frighten the Democrats away from their deserved patronage, not only on the bench but every other place in the government service. How they howl when a Republican is displaced by a Democrat, and yet when the Harding crowd came in, they took the proverbial broom and swept the place of every Democrat that could be found.

Want No Temporizing

To allow this kind of Hokum to deprive the Negro Democrats of the party of the biggest place they could inherit, would be a blunder and an error which the President would never be able to explain. Negroes who went Democratic enlisted for the duration of the "war" and they want their share. They will never be reconciled to "temporizing with the enemy." The President can not expect Negroes to defend the retention of Cobb. His place was filled by others, and can and will be filled satisfactorily by others. When the President gives that place to a Democrat, he will, by the very act, say to his Negro followers that the New Deal means a full hand to every player in the game of honorable partisan preference.

The Case of Cobb the Judge

The Washington Daily Post editorially on Tuesday of this week, in an attempt to endorse Judge James A. Cobb for reappointment as judge of the Municipal Court, not only insulted all the members of the D.C. bar (except Cobb) but clearly showed two things. First: the lack of knowledge on the part of the editor as to the legal (or judicial) ability of the men of our group, and second: the unreasonable extent to which Republicans will go to try and hold on to positions under a new Democratic administration.

The editorial, among other silly statements had to say: "It has been freely admitted that another colored jurist, measuring up to Judge Cobb's standards can not be found in Washington."

Just how the Post editor happens to KNOW that the administration, with its keen Mr. Farley, its well trained Mr. Garnett, not to mention its capable Mr. Cummings, has reached the conclusion that NO Negro can be found to replace Judge Cobb, we are at a loss to

understand. However, it may be that this Democratic administration has awaited this analysis of the Post editor, as well as advice from their Republican viewpoint before they could make their choice of a Democratic appointee. It would be, therefore, very unfortunate (if we take seriously the Post editorial), if Judge Cobb should die or resign. We, the citizens of Washington, would certainly suffer for the want of a proper judicial official on the handling of our petty civil cases.

Among other praiseworthy expressions in this editorial was the one referring to Judge Cobb's activities in investigating Southern Labor Conditions on a commission appointed by President Hoover. Perhaps if the editor had known that not only did Mr. Cobb not investigate, but did not even leave the city to go South with any commission as stated he would have omitted this compliment.

We publish elsewhere in this issue a letter by B. L. Gaskins, widely known as an able lawyer, the conservatism and sanity of whose views upon public matters has been the subject of official comment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. His letter clearly shows the reaction of the colored bar.

However, knowing this administration as we think we do, the mere fact of an endorsement of the Republican Post should, and probably will, do more to prevent the naming of Cobb, a Republican, and the rewarding of some Democrat, than had the Post said nothing. For of the twenty-two judges now serving us here, eighteen are Republicans. The Tribune is quite confident that this silly and unfounded "bushwah" of the Post will not cause this administration to further feather the nest of the gang who would rather have seen Dillinger president than the man who came to us with a "new deal" for the forgotten man.

Attorney B. L. Gaskins Says Post Editorial Gross Insult to Negroes

Washington Tribune 5-24-34

Articles Claims No Negro Here Qualified for Judgeship

Washington, D.C.

Characterizing an editorial in the Tuesday morning Washington Post as an insult to the colored lawyers of the District, Benjamin L. Gaskins, prominent member of the Washington bar, protested to the editors of that paper for "the insult to a hard working group of your fellow citizens."

The Post editorial as well as other local dailies have been advocating the reappointment of Judge James A. Cobb to the Municipal Court bench. Judge Cobb's time expired some time ago. He was appointed by a Republican administration.

The editorial claimed that "it has been freely admitted that another colored jurist measuring up to Judge Cobb's standards cannot be found in Washington."

Mr. Gaskins denies this statement and says the editorial is an insult to the colored citizens of Washington. He also points out that the post now held by Judge Cobb was once held by the late Judge Robert H. Terrell, who was also known as one of the most able jurists to hold office in that court.

Cobb Seeks Bench

The outstanding candidate for the post now held by Judge Cobb is Armond W. Scott, well known Democrat who has been a supporter of the party for over 25 years. Mr. Scott was recommended to President for the position by Attorney- General Cummings. Following the recommendation the white bar association protested against the selection of Mr. Scott and asked that Mr. Cobb be retained by the President.

Postmaster General Farley recently let it be known that Mr. Cobb was definitely out of the picture and denied making a statement attributed to him that Mr. Scott would not be further considered.

Washington, D.C. 5-24-34

Since the appointment of Mr. Scott was held up, hundreds of organizations from all sections of the country have flooded the White House with endorsements of Mr. Scott and urged his appointment by the President.

Mr. Gaskins' letter to the Post editor follows.

To the Editor of the Post,

I am a colored lawyer.

I am a Republican.

I do not possess the qualifications necessary to make a successful or competent judge in any court; am not now, never have been, and never will be a candidate for such a post. My friends know that I am sincere in this.

I am very proud of the juristic ability and reputation of James A. Cobb. I had hoped that he would have been reappointed. But I think that the supporters of Mr. Cobb have exhibited extreme bad taste in indulging in "odious" comparisons between his known ability and the ability of other candidates. For instance, you say in your editorial of Tuesday morning, "It has been freely admitted that another colored jurist measuring up to Judge Cobb's standards cannot be found in Washington." Such an imputation on your part is a gratuitous insult to a hard working group of your fellow citizens.

There are Others to Take Cobb's Place

This fight is between James A. Cobb and several Democratic candidates for his position. The rest of us are going about our business and attending to our clients' business. But we do not admit either freely or otherwise, that Judge Cobb's position cannot be filled, even as was that of the late and great Robert H. Terrell. No one else can make that admission for us.

I personally know several men of my race in the District of Columbia whose "character, ability, knowledge, tact, and discretion" fit them for any judicial position to which they might be appointed.

ATTORNEY B. L. GASKINS

Smith Named New Director in FERA Post

Afro-American

Arkansan Succeeds Forrester Washington as Hopkins Returns from Eng.

9-1-34

E. K. JONES MENTIONED ALSO FOR THE POST

Baltimore Afro

Quick Appointment Proves Surprise to Politicians.

WASHINGTON — Political unrest that has existed here among politicians since the resignation of Forrester B. Washington as Director of Negro Work, was brought to a sudden halt this week when Harry L. Hopkins, FERA director, arrived here from England and announced that Alfred Edgar Smith would be in charge of the office, effective September 1.

It was added by the director of publicity for the FERA that Smith would carry the full title of Director of Negro Work, as did his predecessor.

Politicians Not Consulted

The announcement came as a surprise to members of the political group who apparently had not been consulted concerning the appointment. Only last week, it is reported, they held a conference at which the filling of the position was discussed.

Though Eugene Kinckle Jones is reported to have said he did not desire the position, the AFRO was reliably informed this week that at the time of the appointment of Smith, Jones was still in the race for the appointment.

Was Washington's Assistant

Smith, who is 31 years of age, and who lives at 1901 3rd Street, northwest, was appointed as first assistant to Mr. Washington soon after the office was created. It is believed that Washington recommended Smith for the position.

Born in Hot Springs, Ark., Smith attended the public schools there and was graduated from the Langston High School of that city. He came to Washington in 1924 to enter Howard University, and was graduated from that institution in 1928 with an A.B. degree, and two years later received his master's degree from Howard.

After graduating, he taught in the public schools here. As a side line he conducted the column, "A Young Negro Looks at Life," in a weekly newspaper, as well as contributing several articles to Opportunity and Crisis magazines.

Whitten Is Assistant

Assisting Smith in his position is John W. Whitten, who also was one of Mr. Washington's assistants.

Whitten, who is 24 years of age, was born in Roanoke, Va., and was graduated from the Harrison High School of that city. He attended the Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N.C., and Howard University.

During the existence of the Prudential Bank, Whitten served as teller and was in charge of the disbursing of loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at the bank. When the Joint Committee on National Recovery was organized, Whitten was brought in as a member of the staff and served in that capacity until his apointment.

Miss Mary Cheney, secretary to Mr. Washington, has been transferred to the FERA headquarters in New York. The move, it was learned, was made at her request to permit her to be with her husband who lives in New York.

Office Holding

Oxley Is Made a Division Chief

WASHINGTON (Afro Bureau)—Lawrence A. Oxley, recently appointed Commissioner of Conciliation in the Dept. of Labor, has been appointed "Chief of the Division of Negro Labor," a newly organized unit in the department, the AFRO learned this week.

From sources close to the department, the AFRO learned that this new division will provide employment for a staff of workers.

Although plans for the division's operation have not been outlined pending the removal of the Labor Department to its new quarters on the Mall, it is understood that there will be a close connection between the unit's work and that of the Woman's Bureau and the Children's Bureau, both of which are adjuncts to the Department of Labor.

Mr. Oxley is scheduled to begin a tour of the Atlantic Seaboard within a few weeks to get acquainted with his field and to contact colored labor executives.

OXLEY NAMED TO IMPORTANT POST

Courier 4-21-34

Frances Perkins Creates Negro Division In Department Of Labor—To Have Far-Reaching Effect.

By MANUEL R. ROQUE

WASHINGTON, April 19—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has created a division in the Department of Labor in which a race man will act under title of authority as division chief in the department, it was learned from authoritative sources Monday. The new branch will be known as the Division of Negro Labor in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, already commissioner of conciliation, has been assigned by the secretary to head the new division. He will retain the title and authority of the first while at the same time assuming the broad powers conferred upon him by the second.

In the appointment of Lieut. Oxley to this important post, observers see the forerunner of a helpful program in the interests of Negro labor, for apparently it is the first time, they say, that the department has recognized this need.

At the anthracite and steel hearings sometime ago, Secretary Perkins expressed herself as wanting to see colored workers receive equal pay for equal work. What has just taken place confirms the view that she means business.

John A. Davis Is Named an Aide in U.S. Labor Dept.

WASHINGTON—Speculation as to who would fill the new position of research assistant in the division of colored labor, United States Department of Labor, was quelled this week, with the announcement of the appointment of John Aubrey Davis.

Davis, who will work directly under Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, division chief, is a graduate of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year of college. He received his master's degree in political science from Wisconsin University, last June.

Founded Alliance

The appointee is given credit for conceiving and founding the New Negro Alliance, whose function is the gathering of statistics on the participation of the colored people in white businesses, and the achieving of just economic returns by the application of the principle of consumers' power.

Davis collected statistics on three A. and P. stores, showing the exact amount spent by colored people in each store, and the social and economic condition of the colored people who spent that money. Following the gathering of these statistics, the New Negro Alliance was able to force A. & P. officials to employ colored clerks.

The Davis appointment is considered another step forward by the Department of Labor in the development of a staff of trained colored workers to deal with the industrial problems of the race.

Afro American 4-21-34

Newsmen Still Vie

The battle between Manual Roluez and Floyd Calvin, two fellow newsmen, working for the same employer, for the position of field worker and investigator, continues, as it was learned that Robert L. Vann, one of the Big Five in the Roosevelt campaign, had not made a recommendation for either of the men yet.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

He is president of the Fort Valley (Ga.) Training School and for his work in developing this school he was named several years ago a recipient of the Spingarn Medal for distinguished service.

Mr. Hunt has an office in the building on Pennsylvana avenue which houses the Farm Credit Bureau. It is a one-room office and he has one secretary. His salary is $5,900 per year. He spends much time in the field investigating. His job is to ease a flow of credit to Negro farmers, who are fast having their mortgages foreclosed. He gave a hint of his thinking at the Tuskegee Conference last December. He has an idea that eventually Negro sharecroppers can buy the farms they are now operating for white owners, if they can be helped with loans from the government.

With the development of a plan to redistribute unemployed families on farm land, the position of Hunt will be most important. There are millions of Negroes in the South whose future will depend on the office of Mr. Hunt. And although Mr. Hunt is old fashioned, he has a clear mind and a keen perception of the needs of the southern Negro farmer.

Altogether Mr. Hunt is the oldest, quietest, least colorful of the Black Cabinet. He is also the only recipient of the Spingarn Medal on the Black Cabinet. And he has the opportunity to do the greatest good for the farmer class of the race. With such superlatives to hold him up, Mr. Hunt will probably not muff the opportunity.

Next week: Eugene Kinckle Jones.

HENRY A. HUNT, FARMER

When a group of young intellectuals of the Negro race met last August on the Spingarn Estate in Amenia, New York, at the invitation of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for the N. A. A. C. P., fate began work which finally made Henry A. Hunt assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Bureau.

Black Cabinet

Henry Morgenthau, wealthy gentleman, farmer, neighbor of Spingarn and friend of Roosevelt, as an invited guest, spoke at the Amenia Conference. It developed, much to the surprise of Mr. Morganthau and of others, that the Governor of the Farm Credit Bureau did not know what a "share-cropper" was, although thousands of Negroes held this title of disadvantage in the south. Mr. Morganthau asked the conference to name someone of the race for a position in his office. A committee was selected composed of DuBois, Ira DeA. Reid and Elmer Carter. This committee named Henry A. Hunt and this gentleman became the "Assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Bureau."

Hunt is an old man, by far the oldest member of the Black Cabinet. He is a colorless old gentleman, colorless both literally and figuratively. Literally, he is colorless because he is the color of a Caucasian. Moreover, he has a colorless personality. In spite of his white hair and his Van Dyke, he is not impressive looking.

But Mr. Hunt is not nearly so dumb as he looks. He knows how to keep his mouth shut, and underneath it all he is very smart. He is well fitted for his job. He is a real farmer. He knows the problems of the Negro farmer as few men in America do. He knows the share-crooper's woes and their struggle to get ahead under conditions similar to peon-

WALLER NAMED TO PROBATION POST

Bulletin 4-3-34

Former Transient Relief Head Gets Position in Juvenile Court

Washington D.C.

Arthur Waller, supervisor of Negro work in the Transient Bureau of the District of Emergency Relief Administration, has been appointed to the post of probation officer in the District Juvenile Court, it was announced this week by Judge Fay Bentley, newly appointed jurist. Waller will assume his new duties as soon as a successor can be chosen to head the Transient Bureau.

A graduate of the Springfield College of Physical Education, Waller studied in Geneva for a year on a scholarship and taught American camping methods to European instructors during 1928. From 1929 to 1930 he served as Dean of Men at Virginia State College, and from 1930 to 1933 he was connected with the department of Physical Education at Howard University.

His probable successor as head of the Transient Relief program will be Leonard Hill, of this city, who was formerly connected with the Associated Charities.

Dr. William J. Thompkins Sworn In

Crisis

WASHINGTON, (CNS) —Dr. William J. Thompkins, editor of the Kansas City (Mo.) American who was recently confirmed as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia to succeed Jefferson S. Coage, was sworn in on Friday, April 20, surrounded by a group of his many friends.

Dr. Thompkins was confirmed by the Senate April 10, to be the eleventh incumbent of this office and the tenth colored appointee to the position. Three colored Democrats and six colored Republicans have preceded him as recorder, beginning with Frederick Douglass, appointed in 1881 by President Garfield.

Senator George McGill (Democrat) of Wichita, Kansas, and Representative Ralph F. Lozier, (Democrat), of Missouri, as well as Edwin A. Halsey, secretary of the Senate, were present as he took the oath of office. Incidental ceremonies were held at the recorder's office immediately afterward, there colored Republicans and Democrats joined in welcoming Dr. Thompkins to the Capital. Addresses were delivered by Bishop John A. Gregg, Perry W. Howard, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Mrs. J. Finley Wilson, Dean Kelly Miller, Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Dr. Marshall Talley, Dr. William T. Thomas, Dr. A. K. Curtis, J. A. Lankford and Mrs. Reuben S. West.

THE BLACK CABINET In The NEW DEAL

The Inside of the Outer Circle

By

EUGENE DAVIDSON

An Associated Negro Press Feature

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES

WASHINGTON.—Eugene Kinckle Jones holds the position in the government and on the Black Cabinet of Advisor on Negro Affairs in the Commerce Department. His salary is $5,600 per annum. He has a two-room suite of offices in the Commerce Department building and one secretary.

The appointment of Jones was one of the fundamental causes of the break in the ranks of the famous Big Four of the campaign days. Jones, himself, had nothing to do with this tempest in the teapot. It all happened this wise:

Sometime before the dropping of James A. (Billboard) Jackson from the Commerce Department as head of the Small (Negro) Business Bureau, whose personnel consisted of only Jackson, there were numerous applications for his position. Jones was not an applicant for many reasons. He was not primarily interested in business. He was wrapped up in his work as head of the National Urban League and was getting a salary that he could not expect in the government.

'Big Four' Plan Fails

The Big Four, however, (Johnson, Rainey, Thompkins and Vann) drew up a comprehensive plan for a Negro Bureau in the Commerce department. The head of this bureau was to be Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, former minister to Liberia and chairman of the Negro Campaign Committee. This plan did not get very far, for there were other more powerful forces working. G. David Houston, classmate of President Roosevelt and Robert L. Vann, one of the Big Four, selected a committee of "outstanding" Negroes to be an advisory committee to Secretary of Commerce Roper. Roper called this committee together and told them to select a man to be named as his "adviser on Negro Affairs". A member of this committee was Eugene Kinckle Jones.

In executive session to select a man for the position, someone suggested that the committee need go no further than its own members to find the best man available and that man was Eugene Kinckle Jones. Mr. Jones, surprised and perhaps embarrassed because he was a member of the selecting committee, refused. But the committee was unanimous in its spontaneous choice and urged him to give the matter some thought before deciding definitely. Mr. Jones consented to this, went back to New York and conferred with his Urban League board. After some six weeks it was decided that a "loan" of Mr. Jones would be made to the government and that he should not suffer financially by the lower salary which the government might offer him. Eugene Kinckle Jones became the Commerce department's "Adviser on Negro Affairs"—and Johnson and Vann are not playmates any more.

Not a Politician

Approaching fifty, Jones is still a young man. He has straight black hair, mixed slightly with gray, a huge black moustache through which bursts constantly a genial, man-sized smile. He is easy to talk with and lacks entirely the pomp and arrogance sometimes assumed by men less successful and in smaller positions. He is honest in his convictions and exceptionally far-seeing and statesmanlike in his analyses of race problems. He is intelligent and race-interested. Jones is registered, generally, in his biographies as a Republican, but he voted for both Al Smith and Roosevelt. He is not a politician in the general acceptance of the word but words. One suspects that he is a very uncanny politician in the sense that he can diplomatically get men to do things that he wants done, without their even knowing that his is the guiding hand.

As an official of the Commerce department, Eugene Kinckle Jones is a square, square peg in a round, round hode. And this expression of an opinion is neither a reflection on the peg nor on the hole. Nor is it to be concluded that the size of the hole and of the peg have anything to do with the misfit. Square pegs just will never fit well in round holes.

Not a Business Man

Negro business and industry must be developed if the economic future of the Negro, and by so much his entire future, is to be made secure. So long as the colored wage earner is absolutely dependent on white employes, so long will the race be dependent economically, and otherwise, on the prejudiced sense of justice of the white race. From this slavery we must emerge. The hope is in the development and promotion of Negro business and industry. Efforts of the government towards promoting and developing the general business of the country have fallen on unfertile soil so far as the race was concerned, for the special problems and peculiar handicaps of the Negro business man have not been taken into consideration. "It would seem to me obvious," Professor Paul R. Douglass, of the Department of Economics, University of Chicago, wrote to me, "that people, such as Negroes, would have problems and that the government should have a bureau that would deal with them in the best way possible."

Into that round hole has been placed Eugene Kinckle Jones, a square peg, if there ever was one. Mr. Jones' life work, in which he has been eminently successful, has been not in the field of business, but in the field of race relations, employment and social work. Receiving his M. A. degree from Cornell in 1908 he joined the National Urban League in 1911 and has been in that work ever since. The Urban League seeks to better the understanding between the races, to secure better positions for Negro wage-earners, to better living conditions of colored people and to train Negroes for social work. Under the leadership of Jones, the League has had remarkable success. It has placed several hundred thousand of Negroes in positions. It has offered fellowships and scholarships to train more than a hundred students and has placed them in important positions throughout the country. It maintains an industrial relations department and a department of research and investigation. It is a vast, worthwhile organization and its growth during the past twenty-five years has been due primarily to the genius and ability of Eugene Kinckle Jones. But the promotion of Negro business is neither the field nor the purpose of the Urban League.

His Interest Elsewhere

It seems absurd and illogical to imagine that a man with this background of labor problems and social work can be enthusiastic over the capitalistic problems of Negro business. The best way for the white man to keep the Negro "in his place" is to keep him economically dependent. The man who will sell the government the idea of helping the Negro become economically independent through the promotion of Negro business and industry must be more than passively interested in Negro business. He must be an ardent and keen enthusiast. He must have no other interests more important to him.

Not only would Mr. Jones have to be superhuman to change overnight his interests of 25 years in labor and race relations to capital and business promotion, but the fact cannot be overlooked that he is still connected with the Urban League and still directs its course and that it is still his well beloved offspring. An efficient German army officer with loved ones in the Fatherland could not be over-enthusiastic if he should accept command in a French army. A heavy stockholder is an ice manufacturing company would have a difficult time as a sales manager for electric refrigerators, regardless of his efficiency or ability. The fact that Mr. Jones, with his ability is not a business man is not so much against him as is the fact that his past and present interests are not parallel with the promotion of business.

Where To Buy?

Mr. Jones has a program for his department and he may get the necessary staff to put it over and he will administer the office well. But he likes too well, it seems, the title of "Adviser" which means but little in this revolution where dynamic direction of a program is needed and an enthusiastic sponsorship of an unpopular idea is essential.

Mr. Jones talks too fluently of the need for "increased purchasing power." That is a problem of the day and an important one, but that is not his problem as a director of a division on Negro business. Where will Negro business and industry be when that increased purchasing power has been attained? From whom will the colored man purchase? If these fundamental problems are forgotten and not concentrated on by some leader, the Negro will find himself lost in the shuffle. White business is laying its plans to take advantage of this new purchasing power that is to come. Colored business must do the same thing. And the function of the Department of Commerce is to help promote and develop business.

Eugene Kinckle Jones is far better fitted for other positions in the New Deal. He should be a member of the Labor Advisory board of the NRA. There his interests and ability could combine to make him most useful to his race and his country. And of all men he is best fitted for such a position.

Keen, intelligent, able, statesmanlike and efficient, Eugene Kinckle Jones is not best fitted for the Black Cabinet. He is, through no fault of his, the square, square peg in the round, round hole.

NEXT WEEK—Clark Foreman.

COBB VACANCY IS YET UNFILLED AS F.D. GOES OFF

WASHINGTON—Before leaving for Annapolis last Sunday night to board the cruiser Houston for a month of relaxation in tropical waters, the President failed to make a recess aupointment of any of the candidates seeking the judgeship now held by Judge James A. Cobb, on the municipal court of the District of Columbia.

It was rumored here last week that Richard R. Horner, who has been a candidate for the municipal court bench with every change of administration. would be given a recess appointment. It was reported that the appointment would be made to placate Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd, both Democrats, of Virginia, who have vigorously opposed some of the administration's policies. The rumor, however, never materialized into anything more substantial than street gossip.

Scott Expectant

Earlier in the week, Armond W. Scott, lawyer, who has been strongly urged for the place, and whose name was sent to the White House by the Department of Justice, but returned for further investigation, expected a recess appointment.

It is not believed here now that any action will be taken in the matter until the President returns in August.

D.C.

Political - 1934
Office Holding.

A Man Resigns

Close friends of Forrester B. Washington who resigned this week as director of Negro Work in the Federal Emergency Administration do not believe he left solely for the purpose which was stated in a formal release.

Mr. Washington has been one of the few Negroes in the New Deal to come to the front for the Negro and was independent enough to speak what he thought of the New Deal as it concerned the Negro. It is well known that he has been at odds with some of the higher ups in the FERA in regards to relief as administered to Negroes, especially in the South.

As director of the Atlanta School of Social Work he was sure of his bread and butter when he left the government service. He vigorously opposed discrimination and did not hesitate to tell his superiors what he thought of the many segregated setups and relief projects. It is also known that he incurred the ill-will of some of the southern high office-holders for his blunt and pointed criticism of certain phases of relief among Negroes.

More men of independent means who do not fear to speak out when it is necessary is what is needed in this so-called New Black Cabinet of the New Deal. Rather than stay on and take it like many others have done, he quit rather than be made a yes-man.

Pittsburgh Courier 8-25-34

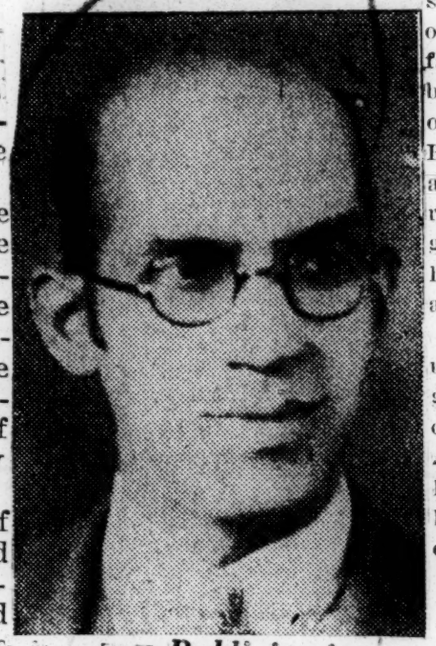
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON, director of colored work under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, who has resigned his post to return to full-time employment as director of the Atlanta School of Social Work. No reason has been given for the resignation and Mr. Washington could not be reached early this week. His successor has not been named.

Brown Gets Gov. Job

Baltimore, Md.

Appointed Director of Negro Publicity in FERA ADMINISTRATION Will Be Assign to Public Relation Division

Quits U.S. Post



Savannah, Ga. 9-27-34

Washington, D. C. Sept. 24—Administrator Harry L. Hopkins last week appointed Edgar G. Brown of Chicago as director of Negro publicity in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This is the first recognition of this character which has come to the race in any of the New Deal administrations in Washington.

Brown will be assigned to the Public Relations Division under direction of Morton M. Milford.

This is the first government position ever held by Edgar G. Brown well known throughout the nation as the four times national tennis singles champion of the A. T. A. He is president of the National Lawn Tennis Association of Chicago; director of the National Plan Beautiful and the Ten Years Progress Plan and Program for the Colored Citizens. Brown first became an outstanding newspaper representative as advertising manager of the Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company and for a number of years he has served as head of the Chicago Defender's Public Relations Bureau as well as general representative for a number of race publications and national organizations. He is married and has two boys, one five years of age and the other two.

"It is a distinct honor to join up with President Roosevelt's great social program which has come through this appointment by Administrator Hopkins of the FERA," said Brown. "The race publications throughout the country can now be assured of the fullest and most reliable information on the official transactions of this department of the government from day to day throughout the country, touching as it does the lives of over sixteen million American citizens and spending upwards of One Hundred Million Dollars monthly."

Edgar G. Brown Named Head of FERA Public'ty

Tennis Ace Assigned To Public Relations Division; His First U.S. Job

Pittsburgh Courier 9-29-34

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept.—Administrator Harry L. Hopkins last week appointed Edgar G. Brown of Chicago as director of Negro publicity in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This is the first recognition of this character which has come to the race in any of the New Deal administrations in Washington.

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—NEGRO COUNCILMAN—

Negro Is Proofreader in U. S. Printing Department

Call 9-28-34

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Otho Gilbert Braithwaite, who for the past six years has been foreman of the Gordon Green printing company of New York, this week took over duties as full-time proofreader in the U. S. bureau of printing and engraving here. Mr. Braithwaite is the first Negro to hold such a position in 23 years.

No Sucessor to Forrester Washington; Abolish Post

Pittsburgh Courier 9-29-34

WASHINGTON.—(ANP). — The position of Director of Negro Work in the FERA, abandoned September 1 by Forrester B. Washington, has been abolished, although routine of the office is continuing as always, it was learned this week.

Previous reports had it that Alfred Edgar Smith, former assistant to Mr. Washington, had been named as director to succeed the fiery Atlantan. This week Bruce McClure, executive secretary of the administration, denied that this was the case and said that Smith had been retained on the FERA rolls as a special assistant in the correspondence division, doing practically the same work which he did while Mr. Washington's aide. Associated with him in this work is John Whitten, Mr. Washington's second assistant.

"It is not true that the Department of Colored Work has been abolished," Smith told the press this week. The title of Director, he added, may have been temporarily dropped.

"BLACK CABINET" NOT ON WAY OUT IN WASHINGTON

Rumor Is Unfounded, Investigation Reveals

10-26-34

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—Rumors to the effect that Clark Foreman, white, advisor on the economic status of Negroes in the Department of the Interior, was on his way out of the national political picture and that the entire "Black Cabinet" system of the New Deal was soon to be scrapped by administrative authorities, were found to be totally without foundation when investigated here this week.

If anything, Foreman was found to be more firmly entrenched than ever before, while the remainder of the "Black Cabinet" is just beginning to function in the manner desired of it.

Through Foreman's office more Negroes have been placed in high positions in the Department of the Interior than under any previous administration, and the work of integrating Negroes into the entire federal set-up is only now gaining momentum. Diplomatic tact, rather than bludgeoning partisanship, has been the white advisor's chief weapon of attack upon the age-old policies of the department, and the tangible results of his work are only now beginning to become apparent.

Foreman Stands High

That Foreman, personally, stands high with the head of his department is revealed in the fact that he is named about Washington as co-author and editor of Secretary Ickes' forthcoming book, "The New Democracy." It will be interesting to note the stand that Ickes takes in regard to America's Negro population when this volume is issued.

Of the remainder of the Black Cabinet, only Eugene Kinckle Jones, who holds the title of adviser on Negro affairs in the Department of Commerce, is likely to vacate his position in the near future. Mr. Jones, according to all reports, is anxious to get back to his duties as head of the Urban League and his resignation is expected momentarily.

This, however, would not mean abandonment of the position nor would it sound the death knell of remaining members of the "Black Cabinet."

Offices of Lawrence Oxley, director of the Negro Division of the Department of Labor; Henry A. Hunt, assistant to the governor of the Farm Credit Administration; and Edgar Smith, FERA correspondence director, are only now beginning to function at expected efficiency.

POLITICIANS OBJECT TO CABINET

"Negro Brain Trusters" Not Producing Results Back in the States

10-6-34

(By Special Correspondent)

The shake-up and possible abolition of the so-called Negro Cabinet predicted in last week's issue of The Tribune took a new turn this week when it was learned from sources close to the administration that one good reason why the administration was thinking so strongly of doing away with most of its Negro "advisors" was one which concerns not only the administration but also the welfare of the colored people in general.

One current rumor is that the administration is distinctly dissatisfied with their showing and that their failure to provide any form of program by means of which the administration and its departments can go ahead and do things it had promised to do for the colored people is putting the New Deal "on the spot" with thousands of Negro voters throughout the country.

Feathered Own Nests

Many of the colored "advisors," it was learned, have done no more since they came to Washington than "feather their own nests" and that they have weakened their position and whatever influence they had when they came to Washington by their attempt to dabble in politics and also by their job-getting proclivities.

It was said that this has stirred bad feelings in the Democratic ranks as their insistent demands and interference in patronage matters has caused several Congressmen and Senators to get their wires crossed with their party workers back in the States.

Blame Brain Trusters

They made certain promises which they thought they could fulfill and they claim that some of the colored Brain Trusters are at fault. It is no secret that some of these Congressmen and Senators made a protest some time ago and that many of them remained in Washington long after Congress adjourned in the hope that they would be able to carry some kind of political "plum" for the deserving one in their districts and States.

One of these, a Western Senator, is said to be openly bitter about a "Negro Cabinet" and its failure to do the right thing for the Negro, also for the attempt some of its members have made to dictate State patronage policies, which is admittedly the absolute prerogative of the Senator and State party machine.

.. .. Double in Politics .. ...

Thousands of letters are said to be pouring into the White House to regular Cabinet members as well as to Senators and Congressmen from colored and white politicians out in the States demanding the removal of the "Black Cabinet" on the grounds that their "meddling" has obstructed the proper distribution of party patronage to Negroes and that "their indecision, lethargy and inactivity" has prevented the Negro from getting his rightful share of New Deal benefits.

Newspapers thoughout the country, both colored and white, are also said to be looking askance at the little progress the "Negro Cabinet" has made since it came to Washington. Letters are coming in from them addressed to "Black Cabinet" members and other government officials are asking then what is being done, if anything and when do they expect to start to work.

Abbott Heads Committee of 100

Together with these subtle protests, there are the letters coming from politicians asking them why they don't come out and tell the people just what they have done to justify the fat salaries they are drawing. Some of them have been out in the field making claptrap speeches but somehow the people are just as in the dark as they have been and this is not helping the politicians any. With so many Negroes on relief the politicians are also a bit shaky and many a Congressional district is in the balance.

One significant move that precludes the early exit of the present "Black Cabinet" was the formation the other day of a committee of one hundred prominent colored citizens, which is headed by Robert S. Abbott, and which was made up with the definite purpose of bringing the Negro's condition under the Recovery Program before the national government. Ordinarily this would have been the job of the colored "brain-trusters."

Many other such organizations have been formed and are quietly working to the end that greater articulation be evidenced by the job-holders in presenting some form of hopeful program for the colored people and if not for them to get out and let someone else do the job as it should be done.

Dr. R. Weaver Named To Succeed Foreman In Dept. Of Interior

10-27-34

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—Clark Foreman, now Special Counsel to the Secretary of the Interior, made a surprise announcement of a new Adviser on the Economic Status of Negroes, at the anniversary dinner of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, Friday evening, October 19, at the Whitelaw Hotel.

Mr. Foreman declared he had accepted the invitation to speak at the dinner because he believes that the work of the Joint Committtee during the year contributed in no small measure to focusing attention on the many problems which touch the Negro in his relation to governmental activities and affairs.

He called attention to the fact that when he first took office he said:

"I considered jobs the prime essenial for improved economic status and that I would try to get for Negroes as many jobs as possible, including my own. I know that many people thought I was joking and that I would not give my job up to anyone. But I meant what I said, and I am happy to announce that an extremely well-qualified Negro, whose attitude on problems affecting colored people is one which merits your confidence, now has my job.

"I feel obligated to you as it was at your annual dinner last year that I first saw my colleague the present Adviser to Secretary Ickes, Dr. Weaver. During the months that we have worked together Dr. Weaver and I have become real friends. I believe he is qualified to carry on the work as Adviser to the Secretary and I hope that his associates will continue to give him their cooperation and help which characterized the beginning of this Joint Committee on National Recovery. Dr. Weaver will be assisted in his work by John P. Muchison, heretofore of the Subsistence Homesteads Division."

SAYS DR. CLARK'S REMOVAL STILL LEAVES JIM CROW

11-3-34

Transfer of Negro Adviser Does Not Solve Governmental Segregation

In a statement to the Tribune this week, Miss Gretchen McRae, who has been fighting segregation in government circles, stated that the removal of Dr. Clark Foreman, advisor on Negro affairs, Department of Interior, and the appointment of Dr. Robert Weaver, does not remove the stigma of segregation from the so-called special set-up.

Miss McRae Says:

"I am glad Dr. Clark Foreman has been removed for propagating and advocating a policy of segregation, of which there was a wealth of evidence and proof against him. His own job as adviser on Negro affairs was the most eloquent witness against him, for while he protested that there was no segregation, he could not inspire confidence when even the designation of his job declared the contrary.

"A review of his work shows that the chief help he was willing to render colored people was under the backward policy of segregation which he enunciated in the beginning.

Does not Change Setup

"But replacing Dr. Foreman by a colorman in no way changes the policy of segregation or remedies the discrimination complained of. For a colored man can infringe on your constitutional rights the same as a white man.

"There is the same segregated set-up for the new encumbent that brought about Dr. Foreman's removal, and that is the discriminatory job itself, the kind of job that depends upon imposing on other people's constitutional rights for its very existence.

Additional Handicap

"There is this additional handicap now. The case has been argued and the points elucidated in the public press, and the encumbent takes the job with his eyes wide open.

"He knows now that this set-up and his job take the affairs of colored people out of the main and therefore preferable channel of employment and administration, and shunts them into an isolated and proscribed channel, which so far as administration goes, is nothing but a segregated hog.

Lowers Status

"He knows that for the sake of being an adviser he unlawfully curbs the freedom of other employees, and tends to lower the status before the government of other citizens. If he as adviser has not a higher program or outlook to offer colored people, the masses are already ahead of him in ideals and wisdom, and are demanding to press forward.

Rests on Ickes

"But the chief responsibility for the whole matter rests upon Mr. Ickes because he is the one who, while denying segregation, hurriedly initiated conferences, the outcome of which extended these segregated units in the other departments, and he has continually strengthened the policy of segregation rather than break it down.

"Because he has ignored the just protests of colored people, and refused to clear up these discriminations, but has engrated the worst features of the old deal on the new deal, he has been unfaithful not only to the employees, the power of his office should have protected and helped, and unfaithful to the principles of equality and justice for 15,000,000 colored citizens.

Political - 1934

Office Holding.

D.C.

Forrester Washington Denies Break With Men of Black Cabinet

Tribune 9-11-34 Washington, D.C.

Nothing Accomplished at Monthly Meetings of Negro Brain Trusters

REPORT SAID TO BE NRA INDICTMENT

Startling Revelations in Document in Hands of Harry Hopkins

By GARLAND MACKEY

Forrester B. Washington denied this week that a break between himself and his superiors caused his resignation last week as director of Negro Work in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Mr. Washington tendered his resignation last week to Harry Hopkins, director of the FERA, to take place September 1. In statement to The Tribune, Mr. Washington said that he would resume his duties as head of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga., which position he held before coming to Washington.

Successor not Named

His successor has not been named and an attempt to ascertain whether the office would be continued could not be verified as Hopkins is said to be in Europe.

Mr. Washington denied published statements that he had disagreements with his chief, Hopkins, and members of the Interdepartmental Conference, composed of 16 white and colored heads of departments.

The colored members known as the Black Cabinet, is composed of the following:

The Black Cabinet

H. A. Hunt, assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Advisor of Negro Affairs Department fo Commerce; Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, Chief of the Negro Division Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Robert L. Vann, Assistant to the Attorney General; Dr. Robert Weaver, assistant to Clark Foreman, white, who is advisor on the economic status of the Negro, Department of Interior; Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist on Negro education, Office of Education, Department of Interior; Bruce Melvin, in charge of work with colored groups for Subsistence Homesteads Division, Department of Interior and Mr. Washington.

Cabinet Sleeping

This cabinet was formed at the suggestion of Clark Foreman and meets monthly. So far the public is unaware of anything this cabinet has done. It is reported that Mr. Washington insisted on action at the meetings and other members of the cabinet differed and thought a more conservative policy of watchful waiting was the better plan.

It is also known that Mr. Washington has one of the most elaborate reports on the condition of Negroes under the present administration than has ever been assembled. He has given this report to his superior, Hopkins, but nothing has been done about it. He hopes that it might reach the President but Hopkins and Mr. Roosevelt are out of the city and Mr. Washington does not know the fate of the report so far. However, it is certain that unless it reaches the President through Hopkins it will reach the Chief Executive by other hands after September 1. Besides it will be given wide publicity through the press.

Report an Indictment

This report is said to be an indictment against the present administration and contains some things that are backed by affidavits and letters that prove a blight on the NRA, CWA, and the other alphabets. It is also reported that Hopkins does not wish to have the President see this indictment and is trying to keep it away from the White House.

Three Negroes Get Jobs As U. S. Interviewers

Pittsburgh Courier 9-8-34

WASHINGTON.—(CNS) — The United States Employment service bureau has just announced the appointment of three interviewers to assist in the work of the bureau's investigations into where the unemployed can best be directed to find employment.

They are: George Cohran, formerly with the National Benefit Life Insurance Company, who was appointed senior interviewer; Victor Daly, realtor, also appointed senior interviewer, and Mrs. Minnie P. Hackley, formerly manager of the Howard university cafeteria and dining hall, before their abolishment during the past years, who was appointed junior interviewer.

Assistant Promoted In Surprise Move

Chicago Defender 9-8-34

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The designation of Alfred Edgar Smith as Director of Negro Work in the Federal Emergenmy Relief Administration to succeed Forrester B. Washington, who recently resigned, proves that the "speculations" as to strife "within the charmed circle of latter day office holders" were well founded.

Harry L. Hopkins, director of the FERA, who was out of the country when Mr. Washington submitted his resignation, immediately upon his return to Washington, designated Mr. Smith, assistant to Mr. Washington, to take charge of the office, effective September 1. This was a surprise move as far as the so-called Negro Democratic "Advisers" were concerned. It confirmed, however, the rumor that Eugene Kinckle Jones, an aspirant for the place, would not be transferred and further, that "no one would be appointed to the place made vacant by Mr. Washington's resignation."

Big Four Powerless

The group of so-called "Advisers" were fully expectant of having someone that they oked appointed to the place, but they seem to have lost their "pull"—if they ever had any—with the Administration; and what remains of the "big four" is equally as ineffective in getting things done as they suggest.

Despite denials, the concensus of opinion in Washington is that Mr. Washington resigned "a very much disappointed and disgusted man at the indifference and complete apathy on the part of the Administration toward doing anything tangible for the masses of the Race, despite numerous recommendations and surveys which have been made at the suggestion of Administration officials for the past sixteen months."

Mr. Smith, the new appointee, was born in Hot Springs, Ark., and received his A. B. and A. M. degrees at Howard University. He was Mr. Washington's first assistant. Mrs. Mary Cheney, wife of Dr. Perry Cheney, who served as clerk to Mr. Wahington, of New York City, has been transferred to the FERA office in New York.

DR. ABRAM HARRIS RESIGNS FROM NRA POST IN DISGUST

Call 9-21-34

WASHINGTON.—(CNS) — Following close on the resignation of Forrester B. Washington from the FERA because of disgust in the administration of the New Deal, came the resignation of Dr. Abram Harris last week from the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA. Dr. Harris, who held the only important post given a Negro in the NRA announced to Mrs. Ramsey, chairman of the board he would no longer serve.

The letter expressed no reason for the resignation, but it is known that Dr. Harris was unwilling to continue in the NRA because of its unfair attitude toward Negro labor. He was appointed to the board last May following a long fight by the Joint Committee on National Recovery to secure Negro representation. Eminently qualified, Dr. Harris was admittedly of distinct value to the board and aided in determining some of its most important policies.

His resignation is certain to cause embarrassment to the New Deal Administration which has begun a concerted effort to persuade Negroes that the NRA has been of benefit to them. In a better position to know what the NRA has done to Negroes than anyone else, Dr. Harris' resignation is effective proof that NRA has served as a hindrance to Negro industrial workers.

Washington FERA Post Suddenly Abolished Sept. 1

Afro-American

Conflicting Reports Float Around as to Whether Experiment Is to Last.

9-22-34

SMITH INSISTS HE IS STILL CARRYING ON

Baltimore Md.

E. K. Jones Denies Seeking Post; Miss Cheney in N.Y.

WASHINGTON (AFRO Bureau) — The Department of Colored Work, from which Forrester B Washington resigned as head, September 1, has been abolished, Bruce McClure, executive secretary of the FERA, told the AFRO this week.

Reports from the office of Morton M. Milford, white, FERA publicity director, stated that Alfred Edgar Smith, who had served as chief clerk in Washington's office, had been appointed to succeed Washington as Director of Colored Work. Announcement of Smith's appointment was given to the AFRO three weeks ago as coming from the office of Harry L. Hopkins, administrator.

Special Assistant

According to McClure, Smith is a special assistant in the correspondence division, and is in charge of handling letters containing complaints from colored people. His salary is recorded in the personnel department as $2,000.

When told that the AFRO had been sent a release, supposedly coming from the publicity department of the FERA, declaring Smith to have been named successor to Washington, McClure stated:

Misunderstanding Alleged

"There had been some misunderstanding concerning that department, but the department has been abolished and no one has the right to go under the title of Director of Colored Work."

Milford told the AFRO that his office hadn't sent out any release on a successor to Washington, and also stated that Smith was in the correspondence division, as well as Washington's other assistant, John Whitten.

The release, which came to the AFRO from Milford's office, telling of the appointment of Smith to succeed Washington, was verified over the telephone, when Milford's office was called by an AFRO reporter. The report that he would carry the title of Director of Colored Work was also confirmed in a telephone conversation between an AFRO reporter and the assistant director of publicity for the FERA.

Smith and Whitten Moved

However, the date that Mr. Washington's resignation took effect, both Smith and Whitten were moved from Mr. Washington's headquarters, across the hall from the office of the assistant administrator, Aubrey Williams, and placed on the first floor in a room with approximately 50 white stenographers, who were handling correspondence.

This location was said to have been only temporary, and that as soon as another office could be located, the two would be moved to a private office.

Miss Chaney to New York

Mary Chaney, who served as Washington's secretary, was immediately transferred to the New York office of the FERA. It is reported that it was intended that when Washington resigned, that his assistants would be placed in another branch of the FERA.

Inasmuch as Miss Cheney was first in order, she was given the preference of choosing her location, and New York was said to have been her choice. Smith and Whitten were then said to have been placed in the correspondence division.

End Planned for September 1

Reliable reports here are that it was Hopkins's intention to do away with the colored department on the first of September, and that Washington was given the privilege of resigning before the department as abolished.

Mr. Washington left the capital about two weeks before his resignation became effective, and has not returned to the city since.

Eugene Kinckle Jones Talks

Eugene Kinckle Jones, an adviser to the Secretary of Commerce, Daniel Roper, told an AFRO reporter that he had made attempts to have a successor appointed to Washington's post but his advice had not been heeded.

He gave himself credit for the original organization of the department and the appointment of Washington to head it.

Reports that he had tried to obtain the position upon Washington's resignation were denied by Jones, who said he was perfectly content with his present position, and added:

"When I get through here I am going back to the Urban League in New York City. You know I never resigned, I merely got a year's leave of absence."

Smith Insists He's Holding On

Smith told an AFRO reporter, that, while the title has been changed, the work that he and his assistant, Whitten, are doing is the same that was done under the title, "Director of Colored Work."

"To say that the Department of Colored Work has been abolished isn't true," Smith said.

Plain-Talking Brain Truster Is First to Quit F. D.

(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — Announcement of the resignation of Forrester B. Washington from the position of director of colored work of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration this week is being viewed by veteran observers along the national political row as the possible beginning of a trek back home of members of the colored brain trust.

Afro-American

Mr. Washington, who returns to give full time to the work of directing the Atlanta School of Social Work, after less than six months of Federal employment, gave his resignation as effective September 1. No successor has been named and Mr. Washington could not be reached for a statement on Tuesday.

Speculation Rife

Speculation has been rife regarding the primary reason for the social worker's resignation, there being an opinion in some quarters that he either overestimated the significance of the U.S. post of else underestimated the importance of his position in Atlanta.

In other quarters it is being pointed out that the unprecedented growth and expansion of the Atlanta school, as a result of the present demand for trained social workers, has made urgent the presence of Mr. Washington to direct the work, who never completely severed his connection with the institution, having been granted a leave of absence by the board of trustees.

The increased student body, the establishment at the school of a headquarters for training Emergency Relief Administration workers at state expense, and the consequent expansion of the curriculum and staff have made inadequate the little time Mr. Washington has been able to give the school during the past six months while he has maintained headquarters in Washington.

Harry Hopkins, administrator of the FERA, feeling that one of the greatest services the organization can render is to foster a great training program for colored ERA workers, intends to invest a large sum of money in such a program this fall and winter.

With this in mind, the Atlanta School of Social Work has been chosen as a training base for ERA workers, along with certain other schools that are members of the Association of Schools of Social Work. The second session of the training school for ERA workers is scheduled to begin at the Atlanta School of Social Work on September 24.

It is rumored in informed circles that Eugene Kinckle Jones is slated for Forrester Washington's post. No appropriation has been made for Mr. Jones's department and it may be that he will be transferred. Another report is that Mr. Washington's office may be abolished.

Lawrence Oxley stated that Forrester Washington said at the Swarthmore conference, "If I can't get a recommendation through Harry Hopkins's (his chief) office, I'll resign."

This statement is not to be construed that Washington and Hopkins did not get along. It was merely a part of his radical speech and given as one of the probable reasons for his resignation. Reliable reports are to the effect that there has been no run-in with the administration.

Concerned About School

Persons close to Mr. Washington say that he was concerned greatly about the Atlanta school and felt that his presence there might have avoided the student strike there, recently.

Mr. Washington is known to have made a report to President Roosevelt for the latter to take with his on his vacation. The report, it is said was thorough, stinging and factual. In it Mr. Washington is said to have urged the President to exercise his duty personally in seeing that colored people are given a better chance under the NRA, CWA, et cetera.

It is said to have contained a statement to the effect that the way colored people have suffered under the new deal through the CWA is "a reflection and a disgrace that stinks to heaven."

Letters were produced in the report that sufferers had written to the President that the President had never seen, but had been turned over to him instead. He also included letters that Mrs. Roosevelt had received and had sent to the FERA for consideratiion with her personal signature.

It has been officially reported that Mr. Washington's ideas and policies were not in accord with those of Eugene Kinckle Jones, Dr. John Murchinson and Dr. Victor Cools, other members of the "brain trust."

For this reason, it said, friends of the trio urged that Mr. Washington be dismissed.

"Black Cabinet" Going?

Morton Milford

MR. ROOSEVELT (if you take the word of Garland Mackey, Washington newspaper man) is contemplating abolition of the "Black Cabinet." This "cabinet," as you probably know, is a group of Negroes and white men who hold more or less important Federal posts at Washington, but whose duties are concerned in many instances with the darker tenth of our population. As far back as the days of Frederick Douglass we had a similar group, often referred to as the "Kitchen Cabinet."

10-13-34

New York Times

Mr. Mackay claims to have reliable authority for his statement that Mr. Roosevelt feels Negroes should hold governmental positions on merit alone, and the black constituency should receive the same considerations tendered the rest of our citizenry. No President has been assailed more bitterly on the color line question than Mr. Roosevelt. Frequently we have been in the ranks of his critics. Now we are promised concrete indication that he has been merely biding his time. Should Mr. Roosevelt translate such an advanced view into action he may rest assured of a place in history among America's great statesmen.

Political—1934

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D.C.

Talking It Over

With Roy Wilkins

THE undercover report is that Forrester B. Washington, late-y director of Negro work for the Federal Emergency Relief Admin-stration, has resigned because he refuses to be a "Yes" man. I hope it is true. From what little I know of Mr. Washington, it sounds as though it could very well be true. If you will run back in your mind over the speeches of the Black Brain Trust assembled in Washington by the Roosevelt administration, you will find very few outbursts by Forrester Washington. Practically every other man (and there are some good men there, too) has come forth with vociferous defense of the administration, with scoldings for the Negro people, with glowing promises of what is to be and smooth explanation of what has not been done.

Forrester Washington, of all the men taken to Washington, was closest to human misery. He saw a picture of the people which the economists and the philosophers never see. His trained social case-work mind told him this job called for something more than pretty speeches.

With every trip he took from his desk, with every batch of mail placed before him he caught the picture of stark misery, nakedness, starvation, degradation. And of all the misery, none was worse than that of the Negro millions in the South.

FORRESTER Washington knew that Negroes, especially in the rural areas of the South, were not getting what they should from the federal relief administration. They were being handed what local white relief administrators thought was "enough for a Negro." Some were being given as little as 80 cents a week to feed a family of five. Many had to clothe themselves in burlap bags to hide their nakedness.

When they went to get relief they had to appear either on certain days set aside "for Negroes", or they had to come in the back door after all the whites had been waited upon. The local administrator's word was law, Washington or no Washington. The money was there; it was being sent by the federal government to the state, but the people were not getting it.

How could Forrester Washington grin and make speeches about the New Deal when he knew it was the same old deal? In many places it was worse than the old deal. How about the thousands of Negro farm laborers turned loose in the acreage reduction plan for the relief administration to feed? What was there for Forrester Washington to make speeches about—nice speeches?

SO NOW he is on his way back to his Atlanta School of Social Work, which he left only on leave of absence, anyway. He is going to continue training Negro social workers for the great work of guiding a people into a new way of living. Perhaps Mr. Washington will never tell exactly why he resigned from his government job. It is hard to keep the truth down however. He probably would not say "yes" all the time. He probably told the FERA officials what really ought to be done for Negroes. There is no surer way to encourage the displeasure of most white people than to be called "unreasonable" for speaking out for your own people.

We could use a few more Forrester Washingtons in and out of Washington. We could use some in the Republican party and the Democratic party. We could use them in social work and education. God knows we have carried these "yes" men on our backs long enough. Think how far down the road we could have been without them weighting us down!

MR. ATKINS GETS FERA APPOINTMENT

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24—James A. Atkins of Denver, Col., has been appointed assistant to Dr. Ambrose Caliver in the educational division of the FERA, it was announced today by Harry L. Hopkins, administrator. Much of Mr. Atkins' time will be spent in the field, making contacts, and promoting the emergency education programs among Negroes. It is expected that this expansion of activities in the federal office will result in Negroes receiving a more equitable share of the emergency education funds.

Mr. Atkins is a native of Tennessee and holds the bachelor of arts degree from the University of Denver, and has completed the residence and thesis requirements for the master of arts degree at the University of Denver, and has completed the residence and thesis requirements for the master of arts degree at the University of Chicago, with a major in education. He has had teaching experience both in public school and college. He was for five years instructor in English and chairman of the department at Tennessee A. and I. College.

During the past year, Mr. Atkins served as director of adult education at the Glenarm Y. M. C. A. in Denver, and during the past summer completed the course in adult education in the Federal Teacher Training Center at the University of Denver. He is a printer by trade, and has worked in many other occupations. His education, teaching, and other vocational experience, together with his first hand knowledge of a contact with the FERA program in a local community eminently fit him for the work he is to do, the announcement said.

It is understood that the emergency education division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has no administrative powers aside from the allocation of funds to states and approval of their general educational programs. Beyond this the interest of the Federal Administration is merely advisory, each state having full control of the details of their educational program, as is the case in normal times. In the absence, therefore, of any regulation assuring an equitable distribution of funds to Negroes, the measures used to promote their interests are: (1) to develop favorable attitudes on the part of public officials, and (2) to inform Negroes concerning the projects and the procedures, and the encourage them to take initiative in setting forth their needs and in obtaining benefits from the various projects.

Much has been done in this connection during the past year by Dr. Caliver, who was assigned to the FERA for this purpose by the office of education for part-time service. Thousands of letters and pieces of literature were sent out to leaders in Negro education and Negro life and, in addition, many personal contacts have been made and much advisory service rendered in matters affecting the Negro.

However, the magnitude of the task and the need for more personal contacts have made it increasingly apparent that a full-time assistant in the work was needed. Administrator Hopkins said today that his organization is pleased to secure a man for this special service with such training, experience, and general qualifications as Mr. Atkins possesses.

Sacramento, Cal.

Jan. 1934

9-27-34

Foreign.
8

Political - 1934

Office Holding.

Only Girl in Foreign Service Home for 30-day Furlough Talks for AFRO

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. 8-11-34

Miss Lillie Marie Hubbard who has seen 12 years' duty as a foreign service clerk in Liberia, Portugal and Canary Islands.

78 C

Office Holding.

THE BLACK CABINET In The NEW DEAL

The Inside of the Outer Circle

By EUGENE DAVIDSON

An Associated Negro Press Feature

THE RIM OF THE WHEEL

"Dere's a wheel within a wheel!
De little wheel's run by faith
And de big wheel runs by the grace of God!
Dere's a wheel within a wheel!"

After some such fashion goes the old spiritual. And there is more truth than poetry in the words as applied to the Negro in America, even in the working out of a New Deal.

Roosevelt is the hub of our wheel of progress. Inspired by faith in God and in the people of a great nation he is the center around which everything governmental revolves.

On the outside of this wheel is the outer circle, the rim, the iron rim that takes all the hard knocks of the uneven road. This rim may even fall off but the wheel goes on just the same, although with less efficiency and more wear and tear. This rim, this outer circle is the Black Cabinet.

The name, Black Cabinet, as applied to this mythical organization is not new. Two decades ago when Vernon was Register of the Treasury; Dancy, Recorder of Deeds; and Tyler, Auditor for the Navy, some one thought of the name "The Black Cabinet" to apply to members of the race who were closest, officially, to the President.

In my mythical Black Cabinet I have chosen to include, besides presidential appointees of color, also men appointed by Cabinet officers or heads of "administrations" to responsible executive or administrative positions.

The Black Cabinet should be, by virtue of its name and its significance, composed of colored men.

But here I run into a dilemma. What shall be done with a white man who holds a position as "Advisor" on Negro affairs? Where shall I place a white man who not only holds a position a colored man should have, but has a complete colored setup in his office; who associates closely with the other members of the Black Cabinet, works with them on problems affecting the Negro and except for his race is in every way outwardly and openly a Negro? As anomolous as it may seem, this man must be considered as a member of the Black Cabinet. If I am making a mistake the first mistake was made by a Cabinet officer. The white man who passes for colored must be a member of The Black Cabinet, so that's that.

Ladies and gentlemen—I give you the Black Cabinet of the New Deal!

Robert L. Vann, special assistant to the attorney general.

Henry A. Hunt, assistant to the governor of the Farm Credit bureau.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, adviser on Negro affairs in the Department of Commerce.

Clark A. Foreman, white, adviser on the Economic Status of the Negro in the Department of Interior.

Forrester B. Washingtn, director of Negro Work, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Lawrence A. Oxley, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation, Department of Labor.

William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

There is aalso in the New Deal set up a group of younger men, who while not meriting memberships on the Black Cabinet, nevertheless hold positions of sufficient importance to merit mention. I call these members of the "Little Black Cabinet." They are: William H. Hastie, assistant solicitor, Interior Department.

Robert L. Weaver, associate aadviser on the Economic Status of the Negro in the Interior Department.

Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Department of Education on duty with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Earl R. Moses, research executive in Division of Statistics and Research, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Theophilous Mann, attorney in Division of Private Projects, Public Works Administration.

John P. Murchison, field agent, Labor Advisory Board.

A third group of men who should be mentioned as having some influence on the administration of the New Deal, include men who hold no official position in the government. These men, however, for varius reasons are playing parts in the present revolution. They have their influence upon the administration and upon the future of the Negro in America. I call them members of the "Associate Black Cabinet." Some of these, about whom more will be said, are G. David Houston, the colored Colonel House, John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery and Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(NEXT WEEK: ROBERT L. VANN)

BLACK CABINET IN WASHINGTON CONSISTS OF 13

WASHINGTON — Quietly, there has been forming here what is being termed the "black cabinet," a group of colored men appointed to responsible positions with the Government. Included are:

Robert L. Vann, special assistant to the attorney general; Henry A. Hunt, farm credit bureau; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Department of Commerce; Clark A. Foreman, white adviser; Forrester B. Washington emergency relief; Lawrence A. Oxley, Department of Labor; and William H. Thompkins, recorder of Deeds.

Members of the "little black cabinet" include: William H. Hastie, Robert L. Weaver, Ambrose Caliver, Earl R. Moses, Theophilus Mann and John P. Murchison.

A third group of men who should be mentioned as having some influence on the administration of the new deal includes men who hold no official position in the government.

They are: John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery; G. David Houston, and Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES
MAR 29 1934

NEGROES IN CONGRESS.

Although there is at present only one Negro member of Congress, Representative Oscar DePriest, of the First Congressional District, Illinois, there have been, including DePriest, a total of twenty-three Negroes sent to Congress, two to the Senate and twenty-one to the House of Representatives.

Most of the Negro Congressmen have been one-termers, but there have been at least two notable exceptions. Representative Joseph Rainey, of South Carolina, served eight years and Representative DePriest is now serving his third successive term. Again, most of the Negro Congressmen were elected during the hectic years after the close of the War Between the States, but three were elected in the last decade of the past century. The term of one of the three extended into the present century, ending March 4, 1901. From that date until the election of Oscar DePriest six years ago there was no Negro in Congress.

Negroes have gone to Congress from nine States. Illinois is one of them, while the eight others lie south of the Mason and Dixon line. South Carolina holds the record for Negro Congressmen having had eight Negro Representatives. Mississippi is the only State to have been represented in the Senate by a Negro. It had two Negro Senators, one serving from 1869 to 1871, the other having been elected in 1875. The Southern States having had Negro members in the House of Representatives, and the number of them, follow: South Carolina, 8; Louisiana, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; North Carolina, 4; Alabama, 3; Virginia, 1; Florida, 1.

The foregoing information, taken from the recent special edition of the Nashville Globe and Independent, is part of the record of a grim past, which the South is happily forgetting. With the passing of the race question from the field of politics there have come happier race relations and marked progress by both races. Especially marked has been the progress of the Negro.

THOMPKINS IS 11TH RECORDER OF DEEDS

Afro-American

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Except during Wilson's regime al have been colored—Douglass first.

Recorders of Deeds

Frederick Douglass, D.C., 1881-1887, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland.
James C. Matthews, N.Y., 1886-1887, served 6 months, not confirmed; Cleveland.
James Monroe Trotter, Mass.; 1887-1890 Cleveland.
Blanche K. Bruce, Miss.; 1890-1894, Harrison.
Charles H. J. Taylor, Kansas; 1894-1897, Cleveland.
Henry P. Cheatham, N.C.; 1897-1902, McKinley.
John C. Dancy, N.C.; 1902-1910, Roosevelt.
Henry L. Johnson, Ga.; 1910-1914, Taft.
Arthur G. Froe, W.Va.; 1922-1929, Harding, Coolidge.
Jefferson S. Coage, Del.; 1930-1933, Hoover.
Dr. J. H. Thompkins, Missouri; 1934-, Roosevelt.

LESS FOR HONOR, MORE FOR SERVICE

There is a new deal in politics for Negroes. Of old certain jobs were given as "recognition." In those days the race's leaders were easily identified by their holding the collectorship of the port of New Orleans, collectorship of the Port of Charleston, S. C., the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, being minister to Haiti or Liberia and the like.

In the days when the "bloody shirt" type of campaigning was depended upon to keep the Negro a supporter of the G. O. P. there was a liberal sprinkling of these jobs through the South and East. Today most of them are only memories. The decline began under William McKinley, the first of the Republican dynasty to undertake to bring North and South together by putting the Negro in the status that pleas-

ed the South.

On through Coolidge this elimination of the Negro from political prominence continued. The one exception was the return of the Negro to Congress, but that was largely the work of Negroes themselves.

With the coming of Franklin D. Roosevelt's new deal this disappearance of the Negro from public office made it probable that the many contacts of the government with the people would never reach Negroes, because white office holders would find their hands full taking care of their own. That actually did happen, but the situation was saved by the President and his cabinet calling in Negroes to see that their people got a share.

The old style of appointive office, out of recognition for past political support, has been replaced by the new deal style in which the Negroes appointed are expected to render a service. The government is not playing politics when it calls Henry A. Hunt from his Ft. Valley (Georgia) school to help it extend financial aid to farmers. It is using an expert. Establishing a bureau to help the Negro get work and calling L. E. Oxley from the great work he was doing in North Carolina to manage it, is vastly different from picking the crack orator of the last campaign for a place in the "black cabinet."

The old jobs are gone almost to the vanishing point. But the new ones, dedicated to service have come. Negroes have their chance. If these men chosen for key positions under the new deal will only realize that they are chosen for what they can do, all is well.

A Joseph saved Egypt, though he was an outlander. It is very possible that a member of a despised race can demonstrate special ability today the same as then which the nation will use in spite of prejudice.

We will continue to have political wheel horses crowding up to the trough for theirs. Let them have it. The spoils system is a part of American life, and black Americans might as well get a share. But in this crisis when there is work to be done, it is very heartening to see the new type of Negro men and women called to the government's service.

Practical politicians will not step aside for experts willingly. Already they prove that by their sharp condemnation of the President's "brain trust." When the change of policy is felt among Negroes, it should be seen for what it is, not as an evidence of race prejudice.

Rumors of the Retirement Black Cabinet Members Gain Credence in Political Circles

Latest Rumor is that Victor Daniels is Slated for the Post of Governor of Virgin Islands Thompkins Still "King Pin"

By Special Correspondent

Rumors and contradiction about the retirement of the Black Cabinet are still running the gamut of Washington's governmental circles. Latest developments indicate, however that there is quite some truth in published reports purported to have come from authoritative sources. One strong indication is that the office of economic adviser to the Secretary of Commerce is already disintegrating. The adviser's private secretary has been seen looking about for a job.

As to the assertion that politicians and Democratic keymen have their finger in the pie there is plenty of truth. One or two of the members of the Black Cabinet are said to be willing to capitulate and stop trying to get jobs for their friends back home and are now trying to please the politicians.

Merely Marked Time

However, altough there are one or two "real" politicians in the Black Cabinet, they have so far done nothing to build the political fences. So far they have been content in "pleasing" some one without watching to see just what political significance their appointments and recommendations for appointments do really have.

Latest development of a major nature is the question of sending colored men to take up the reins of the Virgin Island government. It has been understood for sometime that sooner or later a Negro would be sent down there, but until this week the story has not taken hold although for sometime it had been rumored that Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deed, would Thompkins recorder of deed, would be the man for the job.

Victor Daniels

The latest rumor in regard to the Virgin Island governorship, which the insiders agree will soon go to a Negro, is that Victor Daniels is the strongest contender for it and that he has a good chance of gettiig it. It all depends now on cetain preliminary negotiations and the cutting of red-tape.

Politicians and Democratic candidates throughout the country are all up in an uproar waiting to see just what happens in the matter of getting jobs for the deserving brethren. More than one of them has been coming to Washington since Congress adjourned to put in his bid for those who really helped during the campaign and whose support is needed right now.

Just what effect their representations had with the big shots, no one seems to know, but the furore created during the last few weeks, and the many rumors that have filled the air about the Black Cabinet retirement looks like they did not return home unheard.

As to the Virgin Island question it is no secret that native elements down there want a colored man to take up where Governor Pearson is soon to leave off. Pearson is a holdover from the Republican administration and it is certain that he will be replaced in the near future. Since the facts are known colored aspirants for such a distinguished "plum" are leaving nothing to chance and are working day and night trying to make their point. However, as has been said Mr. Daniels is believed to have the inside race by a nose and that is how the thing stands at the present moment.

Politically speaking, Thompkins is to be the "king-pin" in the intra-party conclaves. For sime time the recorder had been left holding the "political bag," but now things are brightening up. Until now there has been some uncertainty as to which of the vanishing "Big 4" should be the political counselor, and observers are pointing out to certain movements as indicative of the fact that Dr. Thompkins is still holding his own in the high places of the Democratic party. No one knows just what has happened to the "Big Four," and it looks like nobody cares but at this time, when so many contests are about to take place throughout the country, they are asking themelves many questions, chiefly, "Where is the Big Four of yore?"

Moguls Not Worried

But the moguls of the party are unworried. The New Deal is holding its own with colored voters throughout the country and there is little or anything anybody can do to stem their allegiance to President Roosevelt. Even the most pessismitic politician admits that there is really nothing that can be lone. The vote is in the Democratic bag, and only dynamite can dislodge it. So that may be one of the reasons no more is heard of the 1932 leadership. Everything seems to be just right for the big pickings in November.

But even with such promising outlook there are many party-men who believe something should be done about those who are doing nothing but "integreagating." They want to know just how far this mystic word has gone the way of helping the colored people of the country. For, as some say, they have been helped by the New Deal and in spite of the office-holding "integrators."

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

DEC 27 1934

NEGRO OFFICIALS

OCALA.—When Teddy Roosevelt invited poor old Booker T. Washington to a conference at the White House, it was terrible the way the Democrats raved and cut up. And just look now! Negro Congressman, negro Recorder of Deeds in Washington, negro secretaries, negro assistants, negro assistant attorney-general, negro arbitrator for Miss Perkins, negro this and negro that, until it looks as if "Sambo" is going to capture the whole works. Roosevelt himself has shoved white men out to make places for 28 negro employes in the White House, three of whom are chauffeurs, a half dozen messengers in his private office, and one full-powered clerk, Heaven help us! Even "Sunny Jim" Farley won't ride in his private P. O. elevator without a colored girl and a negro supervisor in it. The writer doesn't think Southern Democratic Congressmen need feel at all ill at ease about Brother Mitchell eating at their same table.

L. D. L.

Political - 1934

Office Holding.

Illinois.

HOUSE BURIES RESOLUTION OF REP. DEPRIEST

Journal & Guide 2-3-34

Investigation of Jim Crow Order Must Wait 30 Days

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Oscar DePriest's resolution authorizing an investigation of the authority exercised by the Accounts Committee in operating the House Restaurant has been buried for at least 30 days by procedural technicalities.

The Rules Committee, to which the resolution has been referred, has 30 days in which to report its action. If it refuses to bring the matter before the house at the end of that time, Mr. DePriest has indicated that he will move to have the committee discharged from consideration of the resolution.

A petition signed by 145 members will be necessary to discharge the committee and bring the resolution to the floor.

Jurisdiction Questioned

The controversy regarding the operation of the House restaurant recently arose when Morris Lewis, secretary to Mr. DePriest, and his son, Morris Lewis, Jr., were refused service when they visited the House restaurant.

The Accounts Committee received jurisdiction over the House restaurant in a special resolution adopted in the Sixty-seventh Congress on June 2, 1921. It is contended by Mr. DePriest that such authority ceased when that Congress ended and no committee since has been authorized to conduct the restaurant. That resolution, he said, could not bind later Congresses.

As far as could be learned Tuesday, the question of denying colored persons the right to eat in the House restaurant is temporarily buried. Under cover, however, supporters of Mr. Lindsay in barring colored persons are reported to have been active in working up sentiment in favor of the action taken by him. In the meantime, Mr. DePriest can do nothing but await action by the Rules Committee or expiration of the 30-day period.

DePriest Defies Order

Another report current in congressional circles is that Speaker Rainey and Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, minority leader, have decided to quiet the matter by allowing the DePriest resolution to remain in committee without action. Mr. DePriest, however, has declared that he will not allow the matter to rest.

Since Mr. Lewis and his son were refused service in the restaurant, he has eaten there with Representative DePriest. The two sat along the wall near the center of the room and necks were craned from all sides as they took seats.

In the morning on the day he introduced his resolution, Mr. DePriest visited the White House, but later denied that he had discussed with Marvin McIntyre, one of President Roosevelt's secretaries, the restaurant incident.

Fight Planned

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"Undoubtedly a majority of the Republicans will support him when the resolution comes up," said Mr. Martin. "The Republicans don't believe in discrimination. They will also support him in the Rules Committee."

Mr. Martin said he understood that Representative James M. Beck, Republican, of Pennsylvania, former Solicitor General of the United States, is prepared to take the floor in defense of Representative DePriest and the rights of colored people.

If sufficient pressure is brought to bear on members of either the Accounts or Rules committee, their personnel indicates Representative Warren will be rebuked. A majority of both committees are northerners or from States in which the colored vote is a factor.

Under a sectional division in the Accounts Committee, Representative Warren would be rebuked by a vote of 9 to 3. Under a similar division in the Rules Committee, the DePriest resolution would be ordered favorably reported by a vote of 7 to 5.

Smithfield, N. C. Herald
January 26, 1934

Attacks Color Line

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JOURDAIN RE-ELECTED

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DePriest apparently is seeking to gain support by making some sort of a fight for social equality, a gesture that may win him votes at home but will find little backing throughout the nation. If he had done anything during his two terms it wouldn't be necessary for him to paramount such an issue in the hope of gain- in support, but having been practically a negligible factor heretofore he may be expected to make a great hullabaloo over this issue of equality.

Representative Lindsay Warren, of North Carolina, has charge of the restaurant for the House committee, and it is but natural that he should oppose eating in the restaurant when DePriest and his negro friends are there. The negro congressman is said to eat often at the big Republican table but most of the time he has his own party of negroes.

They may insist that Mr. Warren permit the negro to eat in this restaurant but the North Carolinian can be counted on to resist to the last, just as 99 per cent. of his neighbors at home would do. And this is especially true in light of the fact that DePriest is seeking to make political thunder out of the case.

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January 24, 1934

NON-RACIAL PORK CHOP RIGHTS NEW DEMAND OSCAR DE PRIEST

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De Priest was not personally involved in the present campaign to force a white and black color scheme of decorations in the refectory, that is, in the public section thereof. As for himself, he as a member of the House is entitled to all its privileges, dining along with his white fellow members included. The trouble arose when his secretary, one Morris Lewis, tried to crash the restaurant in company with a friend, and was refused service.

Declaring that he would draft a resolution for presentation to the House, De Priest made a statement in which he said that the manager of the restaurant had told Lewis that Representative Lindsay Warren, chairman of the accounts committee, had issued orders to keep negroes out. He added that, "If the Democrats are going to act that way toward the negroes, we might as well have a showdown now. It seems funny to me that a man with money to pay for his food whether he be Jew, Gentile or negro, should be refused food in a public restaurant. That is a public restaurant and everybody ought to have a right to eat there. I am going to insist on a square deal for Jews, Gentiles and negroes."

All of which is pure fulminate for oratorical bombs to be fired in Chicago later. As to constitutional rights, the country is just now being given one of the most graphic illustrations in its history that the instrument of the fathers is of an extreme flexibility. But even on the pure question of law, he and all others who take the trouble to inquire will learn that the houses of Congress are, as to their own concerns, a law unto themselves. They may and sometimes do refuse a duly elected member admission because they do not like the cut of his eye. As to their own restaurants, they could bar diners with whiskers apt to get into the soup just as effectively as they can, in their discretion, bar negroes. They cannot bar De Priest himself from the restaurant, seeing that he is a joint administrator thereof, but they can effectively overrule him in setting up standards applying to guests to be admitted, even if they include the trouble-some point of color.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR TIMES

SEP 21 1934

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Illinois.

Political - 1934

Office Holding

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR TIMES

SEP 21 1934

Negro Congressman to Speak.

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As to that, De Priest has set a record going far beyond the Booker Washington precedent in the matter of the Teddy Roosevelt sandwiches. He has been entertained in the White House by the Great Engineer and his consort was one of Mrs. Hoover's especially invited lady friends at a tea. He might better rest on these laurels without inviting disappointment in the effort to capture the House restaurant by an infiltration of race-conscious constituents from Illinois.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

JAN 30 1934

NO PRAYER SEEMS TO BE MORE NEEDED.

Congressman DePriest's request that a Negro minister be permitted to offer the opening prayer at a session of the house of representatives recalls the ancient anecdote of the clergyman from the hinterland who faced the senate for a similar service and then "prayed with particular fervor for the United States."

The Rev. James S. Montgomery chaplain of the house to whom Speaker Rainey referred the Chicago Negro congressman's request, has simply "deferred the matter."

Anyone familiar with the baggage of race-prejudice which southern congressmen all carry with them to Washington will understand—whether or not he endorses—the "jim-crow" rules they have imposed upon the government-operated restaurant of the house of representatives.

But by what stretch of even that bigotry or by what interpretation of Christianity the house and its chaplain can object to an invocation delivered by a Negro clergyman, must remain a mystery to reason as well as to democracy.

If, in an unguarded moment, the house chaplain yields to DePriest's request, the prayer of that day may logically be a fervent plea for guidance in tolerance and understanding.

CONCORD, N. C.
TRIBUNE

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

SEP 21 1934

ST. LOUIS POST-DIS

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Oscar DePriest, Negro Republican Congressman for the First District of Illinois, the Chicago "Loop," will address a meeting of Negro professional men Sunday at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. Rev. J. E. Cook will introduce him.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

FEB 19 1934

COLORED LEADERS ARE PAID TRIBUTE

William Tyler Page Speaks at Concert of Howard Glee Club.

Tribute to nine colored members of Congress whom he knew personally during his long service in the House was paid by William Tyler Page, former clerk and author of "The American's Creed," in a patriotic speech at a concert by the Howard University Male Glee Club in the auditorium of the new House Office Building yesterday, sponsored by Representative and Mrs. Oscar De Priest. Mr. Page also extolled such other champions of the colored people as Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass and Benjamin Banneker.

The concert drew a capacity audience, which included many members of Congress and their wives. It was directed by Roy W. Tibbs. William L. Houston was master of ceremonies. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, pronounced the invocation.

Seated on the rostrum with Representative and Mrs. De Priest were several House members and Prominent colored leaders, including:

Representative Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, Representative U. S. Guyer, Kansas; Representative James M. Beck, Pennsylvania; Representative Walter G. Andrews, New York; Representative P. H. Moynihan, Illinois; Representative Edgar Howard, Nebraska; Dr. Charles Edward Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Garnet C. Wilkinson, Judge James A. Cobb, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Talley R. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Lewis, jr.; Mrs. Samuel A. Milton, Miss Muriel Milton and Miss Grace McCard.

Statesville, N. C. Daily
February 22, 1934

NO CAUSE FOR CRITICISM.

Writing from Washington Mr. H. E. C. Bryant tells that the glee club of Howard University, colored institution in Washington, gave a concert in the auditorium of the house office building on a recent Sunday in honor of Congressman De Priest, the negro representative from Illinois. Permission to use the hall was asked of Congressman Doughton, who as head of the ways and means committee has the custodianship. After consulting other congressmen Mr. Doughton gave permission. Also Mr. and Mrs. Doughton, who happened to be passing while the concert was on, and other members of Congress stopped for a little while to listen to the music of the glee club. Mr. Bryant seems to think there may be a hereafter to this incident—that attempt will be made to arouse race prejudice in connection with the color line.

It is impossible to see any sound reason for that. The negro congressman has the same rights and privileges as other congressmen and he can't be denied on account of his color. He eats in the house restaurant where the white congressmen are served and can take his friends there with him, as the white congressmen. The negroes are of course served at separate tables but in the same room. There was no good reason that we can see to deny the negroes the use of the public building for their concert. If it had been denied it would probably have raised a row and Congress would have permitted it. The negroes are allowed the use of court houses and other public buildings in North Carolina to give concerts and for other meetings. The white folks are invited to attend and frequently do attend, being given separate reservations. Stopping to hear the negroes sing in Washington Mr. Doughton was doing no more than numbers of his constituents do in North Carolina.

Not only do white folks here in North Carolina and in the south attend negro singings on occasions because all southern whites like to hear negroes sing, but negro choirs and glee clubs and concert troupes have become common and they are invited often to sing before white luncheon clubs, Sunday Schools and sometimes for the services in white churches. Nobody tries to arouse race prejudice about that. They couldn't. The colored folks sing as a part of the entertainment the whties desire and that does not of itself mean social equality, mixed schools or anything similar.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

SEP 23 1934

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN GUEST HERE TONIGHT

Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman from the First Illinois District, the Chicago loop will be tendered a dinner at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. 2846 Pine street, at 7:30 o'clock tonight. J. W. Cook, active in the Negro Boy Scout movement, will introduce the Congressman. Richard W. Kent, Republican Committeeman from the Sixth Ward, heads the Committee on Arrangements.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

AUG 6 1934

DE PRIEST A SPEAKER TONIGHT.

Negro Representative Will Urge Renomination of U. S. Guyer.

Oscar De Priest, Chicago, Negro representative in Congress from the first Illinois district, will be the principal speaker in the interest of the candidacy for the renomination and re-election of U. S. Guyer, representative in congress from the second Kansas district, at 8:30 o'clock tonight at Heathwood Park in Kansas City, Kansas, at a special meeting in behalf of Mr. Guyer.

Mr. Guyer will make a radio talk from 7:30 to 8 o'clock tonight.

Political – 1934

Office Holding.

Illinois.

DePriest Defeated—Do We Lose or Gain?

Black Dispatch 11-8-34

Defeat of Oscar DePriest, congressman from the 1st Illinois district, removes from active participation in the national arena one of the most virile and dynamic figures Negroes have produced since Abraham Lincoln. DePriest is recognized as congressman for 12,000,000 Negroes. He gave voice and resonance to the black man's viewpoint on all questions and issues. In the main he was, in the judgment of the Black Dispatch, right on all questions, and America's submerged tenth had learned to lean upon the weighty things he said.

Perhaps his undoing, and yet, in this enlarged vision was his greatest service rendered, rested in DePriest's admonition to Negroes to vote as independents and non-partisans. It was the Illinois congressman who in many of his speeches in the South urged the Negro to vote with the majority party in the state where they lived. This was used against him with telling effect, and while he today stands defeated we believe the historians of the years to come will characterize him as a statesman because of his efforts to transform the Negro from Republican granite into a flexible, movable, effective force.

Last June, while in Oklahoma, DePriest urged Negroes in Oklahoma to vote the Democratic ticket in this state. He pointed out that Democracy is the majority party in Oklahoma and that only by allying with this majority party could the Negro expect to move politically forward.

Aside from our personal friendship, we liked DePriest and thought he fit the bill, because in our return to congress, the black man needed a two-fisted, upstanding fighter to reclaim the ground we had lost. No one will charge that DePriest did not stand four-square in Washington for every objective and hope that nestles in the breast of America's bronzed hued citizenship. From the President's tea table to the congressional dining room he symbolized all that stands for equality and opportunity.

The new Illinois congressman has a hard hill up which to climb. It will be no easy task to walk in shoe-leather of DePriest. The nation stands askant, the novice will have to prove himself. Worst of all the seniority which Oscar DePriest had gained through service will be lost. This means much in committee assignment.

On the other hand, the election of a Negro Democrat to congress will have resonance throughout the Southland. If the Democrats in congress use their head, they will give Arthur Mitchell the "breaks." This is possible and it will mean much in proving the new attitude and complex of the men who compose the Democratic party of today.

The elevation of Arthur Mitchell to congress by Democrats will cause many Negroes who have been wavering in the Republican column to break away from their old traditional ties, and view the dawn of a new day. There is nothing which symbolizes a "New Deal" for Negroes in American politics more than the selection of Arthur Mitchell to a congress seat on the Democratic ticket.

Douglas, Ga., Enterprise
November 22, 1934

An Alabama negro won the race for congress in the recent elections, defeating the well known republican negro, DePriest. The victor won on the democratic ticket in the well known Chicago negro district. He was once an office boy for Booker T. Washington, and is graduated from several well known colleges. He says he will get along with the whites because he won't keep thinking of his color. That was DePriest's trouble. Anyway, he is from the South.

Graham, N. C. Gleaner
November 22, 1934

Oscar De Priest, negro Republican Congressman from the First Illinois District, was defeated in the recent election by Arthur W. Mitchell, Democratic negro, said to be the first Democratic negro ever elected to Congress. It is to be hoped that he will be an improvement on his predecessor.

South Boston, Va. Gazette
November 15, 1934

When Oscar DePriest, a Chicago Negro, was elected to Congress in 1898, considerable indignation was expressed in various quarters, especially by Southern Democrats. They got rid of De Priest in the recent election, but didn't get rid of his color. His successful Democratic opponent, Arthur W. Mitchell, is also a Negro.

DISPATCH

Richmond, Va.

NOV 27 1934

The Negro Congressman

An extract from an editorial appearing in the Chattanooga Times, in which the election of a Negro Democrat, Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, is discussed.

Let it be said that the presence of a Negro congressman on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives cannot properly be taken as raising the question of social equality. It will be most unfortunate if Representative Mitchell and other Democratic congressmen and officials should permit the question to obtrude itself in their thinking and influence their conduct.

Arthur W. Mitchell has been elected to the House to serve his constituents and the nation in matters of government. Other Democratic congressmen and officials generally should accord the Negro congressman, in matters relating to government, every consideration customarily shown those of their own color. Social intercourse is very largely a matter of taste, congeniality and policy, in which race is often a factor; in the transaction of government business, race should never be a consideration.

There is not the slightest valid reason why Mitchell's should be a determining factor in the official treatment accorded him. In business, industry and the professions, the Negro should be dealt with, even in the South, on terms of business, industrial and professional equality.

Much more, if anything, is a representative of the race in Congress entitled to be met and dealt with on terms of official equality.

Any Democratic congressman or other official who may fail to meet and deal with Mitchell on such terms on the floor of the House, in committee rooms, in cloakrooms or in executive and administrative offices, will thereby be violating and denying the first principle of democratic government.

Newberry, S. C. Observer
November 20, 1934

THE DEMOCRATIC NEGRO CONGRESSMAN.

Times do change. For the first time in history, there is to be a negro sitting in Congress as a Democrat. That any negro should be a Democrat is almost unbelievable.

The reason why negroes are Republicans is plain enough. We remember, away back in the 1880's, when "we" were a small boy asking an old Newberry negro how he was going to vote. He replied, perfectly respectfully, and with some little embarrassment at the thought of displeasing his white friends, "I reckon I'll vote Republican; dey ho'pe to git my freedom."

The old negro could not be blamed. He remembered all that and he felt a proper gratitude to the party that "ho'pe to git" him his freedom, as we would have felt toward any party that had similarly helped us.

But now things have changed. It's a long long way to Tipperary; but it's an even longer way back to 1865; and the younger generation of negroes in the North are evidently beginning to judge politics more by the present than the past.

So thinks Congressman-elect Arthur Mitchell, Alabama-born Chicago mulatto, who has bee nelected as a Democrat on the New Deal plaform. Mitchell was a Republican before 1932, but at that time he decided the Democratic party had more to offer him and his race merely as human beings than had the Republican.

It will be a little embarrassing to the Southern Democrats to adjust themselves in all respects to their colored fellow member. So long as the Republican De Priest, who was defeated by Mitchell, was the only negro in the House, the Southern Democrats could blow off their irritation on the racial feature involved because De Priest was a Republican. But what of fellow-Democrat Mitchell? Democrats would prefer to have only 321 Democrats instead of the destined number of 322. What will happen when Mrs. Mitchell is invited by the Democratic

President to tea at the White House along with the wives of the 321 white Democratic Congressmen? And what of Congressman Mitchell's sitting right next to some good Southern Democrat on the Democratic side of the House?

Probably most Southern Congressmen would prefer for the Democratic membership of the new House to be 321 instead of 322.

New Congressman's Wife Won't Give up Her Job

Afro-American 11-17-34

Mrs. Arthur Mitchell to Continue as Clerk in Government Post in Capital.

(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, wife of the newly elected congressman from Chicago, does not expect to give up her position when her husband takes his seat, she said, adding, "My husband and I have always planned together and pulled together. I have always helped him. I could stop my work now, but I would rather not, for we have other plans."

Mrs. Mitchell, who lives at 1320 R Street, northwest, has been employed as a clerk in the General Accounting Office since 1923, with an intervention of four years. She resigned her position in 1929 and went to Chicago where her husband had gone in 1928 to practice law. In 1932, she decided to come back and was reinstated in her former position.

Began in Census

She came to Washington with her husband in 1919, and was employed in the 1920 government census compilation work. She was born and reared in Connecticut, and after taking preparatory work at Howard University, she returned to Connecticut

White Republicans Helped Defeat Oscra DePriest

Afro-American

Underworld Activities Cited as Cause of Congressman's Defeat in Chi.

11-17-34

DePRIEST MIXED IN LOCAL FUSSES

Baltimore, Md.

Sore Places Made in Primary Failed to Heal.

CHICAGO. (ANP)—That former Congressman Oscar DePriest signed his own death warrant last winter, when he took sides in a factional squabble within the Republican party is one of the many theories advanced by political analysists concerning the defeat of the Chicagoan by Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat.

The elected leader of the second ward, which contains more Republican votes than any other in the city, was William E. King. William L. Dawson, alderman of the second ward, wanted King's job as committeeman. DePriest backed Dawson against King for the post and Roscoe Simmons against King for the senate post. The then senator, Adelbert H. Roberts, was also running for the nomination. DePriest also opposed him. Both Dawson and Simmons lost, and the Congressman had made two powerful enemies, King and Roberts. Their followers lusted for DePriest's blood.

From the primary in April until last week's election, the wound was kept open by Dawson's contest of the election of King as a committeeman.

Coming down to the election there were more Democratic votes in the district than Republican but there were more colored votes than white. With a white Democratic candidate, the colored votes went to DePriest. But when the Democrats elected a colored candidate, he got the white vote and a large percentage of the colored votes. Furthermore, DePriest could not look to the white Republican leadership for support.

The reason given is that this resulted from a deal with Dan Serritella, an Italian, who is committeeman of the first ward, where most of the white vote is located. Serritella is also a state senator and ran for re-election during the recent campaign. It is charged that he formerly worked with Scarface Al Capone, underworld figure now in prison.

The Democrats did not put up a candidate against him, and it is alleged that they agreed not to oppose Serritella if he would throw his white Republican strength to the Democratic candidate, Mitchell. If Serritella entered into such a deal as this to insure his own re-election, the white vote was practically solid against DePriest.

Break Before Election

DePriest's support of King for the senate seat is reported to have been a strain on Dawson, who broke with him two days before the election and failed to attend the final big Republican rally. Roberts, stung by DePriest's treatment of him in the primary, would give no active support in the election.

Against DePriest on election day were some of Dawson's followers, some of King's followers, and some of Roberts's followers. Some of the colored Republicans who opposed DePriest set up an organization for Mitchell and worked actively for him.

Mitchell also had the active support of Democratic Mike McKenna and the passive support of Serritella, Dawson and Roberts.

DE PRIEST IS A VICTIM OF MANY 'DEALS'

Call 11-15-34

Democrats and G. O. P.'s Trade to Beat Him More Than to Elect Mitchell

Chicago

By Frank Hall

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Now that the shouting is all about over and Congressman-elect Arthur W. Mitchell takes the "mike" from Congressman Oscar DePriest, the fellows who thumb their pages and read deeply, are talking over why and who was responsible for the DePriest downfall.

The analysis is a crazy-quilt patchwork of deals, steals and personal enmities.

First and foremost, they say, DePriest signed his death warrant last winter when he took sides in a factional squabble within the Republican party. The elected leader of the second ward, which contains more Republican votes than any ward in the city, was William E. King. But William L. Dawson, alderman of the second ward, wanted King's job as committeeman. A Sunday confab was held and King was informed that he must step aside as committeeman and be satisfied to run for the state senate. King balked, walked out, and the fight began.

Bitter At DePriest

DePriest backed Dawson against King for the committee post and Roscoe Conklin Simmons against King for the senate seat. The then senator, Adelbert H. Roberts, was also running for the nomination. DePriest also opposed him. Both Dawson and Simmons lost. DePriest had made two powerful enemies within his own party, King and Roberts. Their followers lusted for DePriest's blood.

From the primary in April until the election November 6 the wound was kept open by Dawson's contest of the election of King as committeeman.

Coming down to the election, the situation was something like this: There were more Democratic votes in the district than Republican, but there were more Negro votes than white. With a white Democratic candidate, the Negro votes went to DePriest. But when the Democrats selected a Negro to run, he got the white vote and a large percentage of the Negro votes. Furthermore, DePriest could look to the white Republican leadership for no support.

A Vote Deal

The reason was Dan Serritella, Italian, who is committeeman in the first ward where most of the white vote is located. Serritella is a state senator and it is charged that he used to work with "Scarface" Al Capone, the racketeer now in a federal prison. Serritela ran for reelection in this election. The Democrats did not put up a candidate against him. It is alleged that they agreed not to oppose him if he would throw his white Republican strength to the Democratic candidate, Mitchell. If Serritella entered into such a deal thus to insure his own reelection, the white vote was practically solid against DePriest.

Negro voting strength broke up somewhat as follows: King was still running as a Republican for the state senate and supported DePriest. DePriest supported King. But Dawson, the Republican alderman who had his own independent organization in the second ward instructed for Hammond. King's Democratic opponent because of the primary strife. DePriest's suport of King in the election is alleged to have been a strain on Dawson who, finally, two days before the election, broke with DePriest and failed to attend the final big Republican rally on Sunday. Roberts, stung by DePriest's treatment of him in the primary, would give him no active support in the election. Against DePriest on election day within his own party there were some of Dawson's followers, some of King's followers, but not King himself, and some of Roberts' followers. Some of these Negro Republicans who opposed DePriest, set up an organization for Mitchell and worked actively for him.

Election day the pattern worked out as follows:

White Democrats and Republicans opposed DePriest.

Dawson Negro Republicans were not unfriendly to the Negro Democrats, Mitchell and Hammond.

Roberts Negro Republicans flirted with the Negro Democrat, Mitchell.

Hammond Negro Republico-Democrats supported the Republican, DePriest, as against Mitchell Democrat.

Mitchell Republico-Democrats supported King, Republican, as against Hammond, Democrat.

DePriest, the Republican, had the support of the King Republicans and the Hammond Democratic-Republicans.

Mitchell, the Democrat, had the active support of Democratic Mike McKenna and the passive support of Republican Dan Serritella, Republican Dawson, and Republican Roberts.

This is a real resume of the rumors and reports which are on the lips of most of the active political leaders. It may be correct or it may not be but it's what the wise boys are saying. The suspense and uncertainty attending the final vote on DePriest and Mitchell, the outcome not being certain until the next day made this the most interesting and catacylsmic election held in Chicago in years.

DePriest to Continue Fight

CHICAGO.—(ANP)— Undaunted by defeat in last Tuesdays' election, Congressman Oscar DePriest, speaking Friday, expressed his diminished confidence in his people and his determination to continue his efforts in their behalf. Said he:

"My interest in the welfare of the American Negro will not diminish. I shall continue my fight for human rights and human justice. I still have confidence in the integrity of the Negro race despite the failure of some of the voters to resist the methods of the opposition.

"In my campaign, I was handicapped by relief, money, powers of the police, and the floating vote methods which were used against me."

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Illinois.

Lancaster, S. C. News
November 13, 1934

A NEGRO DEMOCRAT

The election of a negro democrat in Chicago who bears the name of Arthur Mitchell unseated Congressman DePriest, negro republican who has served two terms in the lower house. A negro on the democratic side in Washington is something new in Washington and he may prove to be embarrassing to the Democratic party members, especially those from the south.

Mitchell is said to be a scholarly negro lawyer in Chicago and was at one time an office boy to Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee. He is said to be an eloquent speaker and during the campaign in Chicago made impassioned pleas for the support of Franklin D Roosevelt. Both DePriest and Mitchell are originally from Alabama. Mitchell is but 37 years of age and DePriest with his snow white hair appears to be considerably older.

It is hardly probable that Mitchell will be as narrow as DePriest in asking for recognition at Washington but at the same time he may prove to be a problem h democrats. His seems to be a real democrat and while h present no problem his color does and he cannot chang a.

Selma, N. C. Johnstonian
November 15, 1934

COOLEY'S NEGRO CRY.

News has come to our ears that Congressman Harold D. Cooley tried to besmear the Republican party in one of his recent campaign speeches here in Johnston county, by raising the howl about the Negro. We would have given Mr. Cooley credit for exercising better judgment than to raise the Negro question as a campaign issue in the face of the modern trend of the Negro vote.

Since the votes were counted which were polled on November 6th, 1934, it develops that the Democrats elected two Justices of the Peace in the city of Durham, North Carolina; and add to this twin-victory of the Negro Democrats of Durham we have of still greater successes by Negro Democratic politicians, reference to which may be had by reading an article in last Sunday's issue of the Greensboro Daily News, from the pen of R. R. Clark, one of the State's best known Democratic writers. His article reads in part as follows:

Oscar De Priest, negro, has represented the first Illinois district in Congress for several terms, as a Republican. Arthur W. Mitchell, negro and Democrat, defeated De Priest in the recent election and report comes from Washington that some southern Democrats are not so happy at the thought of having a negro in a Democratic caucus. It is assumed that the North Carolina delegation will make no point on that; at least those will not who are aware of the election of a negro a member of the Democratic precinct committee in a Raleigh ward and of the number of negroes who vote with the Democrats in Wake and elsewhere in the state. De Priest annoyed white congressmen most by his insistence on sending his colored friends into the house restaurant to eat. Our own Lendsey Warren, who is manager of the restaurant as committee chairman, may be able to manage the Democratic congressman of color so that he will not make himself offensive in this respect. From that angle the Democrats should welcome the change.

Thomasville, Ga., Times
November 16, 1934

Hoop DeLa ! Negro Democrat, Arthur Mitchell defeated Oscar DePriest, Republican Negro Congressman from the Negro district in Chicago. By insolent manner and personal conduct DePriest has done the negro race grave injustice, while holding a seat in Congress. Mitchell is said to be "a scholary negro lawyer from the Old South, 37 years old, and a former office boy to the late Booker T. Washington." He will sit with the Democratic side of the lower house, and it is to be hoped he will win respect andconfidence through his manners and conduct.

Kingsland, Ga., S. E. Georgian
November 15, 1934

A Negro Democrat In Congress

One of the odd developments of the recent battle of ballots was the announcement from Chicago that a negro Democratic lawyer Arthur W. Mitchell, had nosed out a victory over Oscar De Priest, negro Republican incumbent, by a margin of 3,000 votes. The Columbia State views the result as "the most singular and unexpected of all political happenings of all times," pointing out that "Something unique will occur when Congress meets. There have been any number of negro members of Congress, but if a negro Democrat ever at in that august body our memory fails to record the fact," adding this comment, "Congressman De Priest is conceded to have ability, but for some reason probably touching 'personality,' he has not made a hit with his own race."

Following the announcement of his election, Mitchell, who is a native of Alabama, as is De Priest, said he felt the race issue should not be the dominant idea of a negro in Congress. He declared "There is no prejudice against my people in the present administration. This is a new day under a new deal."—Savannah Morning News.

Beaufort, N. C., News
November 15, 1934

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

A very unusual incident of the recent election was that in Chicago where Congressman DePriest was defeated by a man named Mitchell. Both men are Negroes, DePriest a Republican and Mitchell a Democrat. The population of the district in which they live is overwhelmingly colored. No white man can ever be elected there if the Negroes oppose him.

In New York city there is a district with an immense Negro population. There is talk now that these people will have a candidate of their own race next year, and it is quite likely that they will. If Negroes were allowed to vote in South Carolina and Mississippi they could elect several members of Congress.

Hartsville, Ga., News Reporter
December 5, 1934

When a Negro Democrat defeated a negro Republican for a seat in Congress, in the recent Illinois election, it proved, at least, that the colored race of our country are beginning to realize the good things in life.

ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMISH JOB GOES TO ATTY. MOORE

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—A new first in local political history was recorded here Friday, when announcement was made that Gov. Henry Horner had appointed Attorney Herman E. Moore as an assistant commissioner of the Illinois Commerce Commission. Mr. Moore is the first Negro Democrat to receive the appointment.

The action of the governor seems to indicate a determination on the part of Democratic leaders locally to convince colored voters that they are grateful for the support so far given the party and to prove to them that there is no difference between them and Republicans when the opportunity comes to reward supporters.

The first colored man to serve on the commerce commission was the late Edward H. Wright, Republican leader. Mr. Wright was appointed to a full commissionership by former Governor Len Small and served until Small was succeeded as chief executive by Louis Emmerson.

After the defeat of Small, Gov. Emmerson appointed former Congressman Oscar DePriest to an assistant commissionership. He served until he went to Washington and was succeeded by a downstate colored Republican.

Thus three colored Republicans have served on the commission.

Mr. Moore is one of the most active and prominent lawyers in the city. In the early twenties, he worked with the Republican party and was, for a short time, a real estate appraiser. His association with the Republicans did not last long, however. He became a busy supporter of Assistant Attorney General Earl B. Dickerson in his various campaigns and last spring entered the lists in the Third ward as a candidate for committeeman. He conducted a vigorous, spirited campaign, but was defeated by the incumbent, Edward M. "Mike" Sneed.

During the election campaign just ended, he threw his support in with that of the organization candidates and gave his support to

Arthur W. Mitchell, elected congressman and to the Democratic candidate in the Second district.

Mr. Moore was born in Mississippi and educated at Howard University. He has a brilliant scholastic background and soon won a front-rank place in his profession after he began his practice here.

Herman E. Moore Is Given Appointment By Governor

Chicago Attorney Is Named on Illinois Commerce Commission

Herman E. Moore, prominent Chicago attorney, was notified this week of his appointment by Governor Horner as assistant commissioner of the Illinois Commerce Commission. He will be the first member of the Race to serve on this commission since the death of Edward H. Wright in 1930.

Mr. Moore, a graduate of Howard University and Boston University College of Law, has been active in social and civic affairs of Chicago since his coming here several years ago. He is a former president of the Cook County bar association, former member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People board of directors, and is president of the 44th Street Property Owners' Association.

The new deputy commissioner came into the political limelight a few months ago when, running as an independent candidate for Democratic ward committeeman of the Third Ward, he polled 3,000 votes in the Democratic primary. In making the appointment, Governer Horner declared:

"I am happy that Mr. Moore has consented to accept this appointment as I have wanted to make an outstanding appointment of a member of the Race as soon as I could find the right man qualified for the post, and now that I have found Mr. Moore, a man fully qualified, I am glad to make him a member of my official family."

Mr. Moore, who has his law office in the Loop, has practiced here for 14 years. He is a member of the Third Ward Democratic organization.

Virginia Beach, Va., News
December 7, 1934

THE NEGRO CONGRESSMAN

(Chattanooga Times)

Let it be said that the presence of a Negro congressman on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives cannot properly be taken as raising the question of social equality. It will be most unfortunate if Representative Mitchell and other Democratic congressmen and officials should permit the question to obtrude itself in their thinking and influence their conduct.

Arthur W. Mitchell has been elected to the House to serve his constituents and the nation in matters of government. Other Democratic congressmen and officials generally should accord the Negro congressman, in matters relating to government, every consideration customarily shown those of their own color. Social intercourse is very largely a matter of taste, congeniality and policy, in which race is often a factor; in the transaction of government business, race should never be a consideration.

There is not the slightest valid reason why Mitchell's should be a determining factor in the official treatment accorded him. In business, industry and the professions, the Negro should be dealt with, even in the South, on terms of business, industrial and professional equality.

Much more, if anything, is a representative of the race in Congress entitled to be met and dealt with on terms of official equality.

Any Democratic congressman or other official who may fail to meet and deal with Mitchell on such terms, on the floor of the House, in committee rooms, in cloakrooms or in executive and administrative offices, will thereby be violating and denying the first principle of democratic government.

TODAY

In Washington, D. C.
Capitol and Monuments
Chief Justice Hughes
The President Himself

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

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This is about Washington, some things and people there. Leaving the railroad station in the evening, you see first the Capitol's dome, bathed in artificial white light. It looks solid and comforting. Address it, saying: "You have seen the beginning and end of many other depressions, and you will see the end of this one."

How many brains have worked under that white dome in the progress of building the United States to its present height.

How many others, greater because they will have greater knowledge, will work there through centuries to come, building the name and glory of this country still higher.

It may interest you to know what the wisest politicians in Washington are now discussing, and consider a most important political development. They put it in seven words:

"The Negroes have learned to vote Democratic." They have come to realize that Abraham Lincoln is dead and buried, whereas Franklin D. Roosevelt is alive, and distributing baksheesh. Much power in baksheesh.

Congressman Mitchell from Chicago, who will take his seat among the lawmakers in a few days, is the first Democratic Negro ever sent to Congress. And do not overlook the fact pointed out by the very able Frank Hitchcock, who was postmaster general: "In several important states the negro vote holds the balance of power."

MITCHELL OPENS OFFICE; READY TO BE CONGRESSMAN

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—(AP)—Arthur H. Mitchell, Chicago, colored who has arrived to occupy the congressional seat of Oscar DePriest, colored, has taken a one room suite in the House Office building.

Expressing his disapproval over those "who think I ought to be ignored simply because I am a colored Democrat," Mitchell said he planned to serve the first district of Illinois "with all the seriousness and efficiency of a man who asks for no more than should be accorded a regularly elected member of the house."

Announcing that he had employed Claude Holman of Chicago, as his secretary, Mitchell said he was determined to get down to work as soon as possible.

"Be it understood above all else," he said, "that I am in Congress for the purpose of representing my constituents. If I am colored, I am no different than hundreds of thousands of other Americans. I intend to represent those of my race who are my constituents; I intend to do it with no greater partiality than I represent my white constituents.. I refuse to encourage race consciousness. I am here to work."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR
DEC 15 1934

RALLY SPEAKER.

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL.

Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, the first Negro Democrat elected as Representative in Congress, will be the principal speaker at a Twelfth ward Democratic victory rally at Walker Casino Monday night.

Other speakers will be Henry Richardson, state representative, and Dr. Theodore Cable, Indianapolis councilman-elect. Mr. Mitchell, who was elected in the First Illinois district Nov. 6, was educated at Tuskegee, Columbia and Harvard universities. He will be introduced by F. B. Rantsom, Indianapolis Negro leader.

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A Bit Of Advice

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT ARTHUR W. MITCHELL is quoted as saying he will not be a Negro representative, and that the time has past when the representative of the first Illinois district will nominate only colored youths for admission to West Point and the Naval Academy.

We think we understand what he means to say. He believes that he must not let his race be overly predominant in his thoughts and actions. He doesn't have to. Mr. DEPRIEST did not.

But Mr. DEPRIEST never let an opportunity pass to help any American citizen who needed the help and influence of a congressman. It so happens that a Negro congressman, inevitably, will find a great number of opportunities to serve Negroes. He is not being per se, a "Negro congressman" if he accepts these opportunities. On the contrary, he is not being much of any kind of congressman if for any reason he fails to do his duty. An effort by congressmen for the Negro's benefit is a stern endeavor. Only stout-hearted ones buck the prejudices and politics of the national legislature to "carry through" their work in this sphere. We believe that Mr. MITCHELL, in trying to express a desire to be a representative of THE people has said something he did not mean to say. We think he will prove stout-hearted. We hope so, certainly.

Out side of Congressmen CELLER and GAVAGAN, who get votes from Harlem, no white congressman bothers to name Negroes to the U. S. military or naval academies. This is a denial of a privilege to American citizens. Any congressman worth his salt will step into the breach to stamp out this denial. This Mr. DEPRIEST did. When the occasion arises, Mr. MITCHELL will do the same thing.

That is your highest duty. We hate to give advice. You know your way about. But we think this is sound advice.

Mountaineer
Walhalla, N.D.
NOV 22 1934

"THERE IS NO PREJUDICE"

Something unusual is a Negro who is a Democrat; somthing unusual is a Negro in the U. S. Congress; something very unusual is a Negro Democrat in the U. S. Congress.

Oscar DePriest, Negro Republican represented a Harlem district of the city of Chicago in the last congress. This year he was opposed for re-election by another Negro,—Democratic Arthur Mitchell, who defeated him. As a candidate Mr. Mitchell informed his constituents that "there is no prejudice against my people in the present administration." We fear Mr. Mitchell is in for a sad awakening.

Race prejudice is a regrettable state of affairs but not more regrettable than the fact that the race problem is definitely on our hands and cannot be readily disposed of.

Many people foolishly assert that they have no prejudice against a negro or any other race. Asking such people whether or not they would be willing to marry a negro or a Japanese quickly brings a different fact to light. THERE IS RACE PREJUDICE and what is more it is instinctive and beyond our control. If there were no such things as race prejudice, the various races on the face of the globe would long ago have merged and become one composite race.

From our position near the 49th parallel it is easy to decry the race prejudice in the south; however, if we lived south of the Mason-Dixon line our opinions might be radically changed. One thing should be remembered in our feelings towards the negro. He did not come to our shores,—e brought him here.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago Negro Democrat, is preparing to take over the seat in the House of Representatives which he wrested from the Negro incumbent, Oscar DePriest. Mitchell is a native of Alabama, was educated at Tuskegee Institute, served as office boy to the late Booker T. Washington, and finally became a lawyer. His wife is an accounting machine operator, holding a government job. Their son is a college graduate. Mitchell worked for Hoover in 1928, but had switched parties by 1932, and in his recent campaign fought for the New Deal.

© International

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
IDAHO TIMES
NOV 26 1934

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN

Something new under the sun will be a Negro Democratic representative in the next congress. He is Congressman-elect Mitchell, 37, from Chicago, and was schooled at Tuskeggee, under Booker T. Washington, and at Columbia and Harvard.

Mitchell succeeds Republican Oscar De Priest as representative, and his status is certain to create quite as much furore.

In the light of this, it is interesting to get the viewpoint of a typical southern newspaper on the subject.

"Let it be said that the presence of a Negro congressman on the Democratic side of the house of representatives cannot properly be taken as raising the question of social equality," says the Chattanooga Times, and continues:

"It will be most unfortunate if Representative Mitchell and other Democratic congressmen and officials should permit the question to obtrude itself in their thinking and influence their conduct.

"Arthur W. Mitchell has been elected to the house to serve his constituents and the nation in matters of government. Other Democratic congressmen and officials generally should accord the Negro congressman, in matters relating to government, in the south, on terms of business, industrial and professional equality.

"Much more, if anything, is a representative of the race in congress entitled to be met and dealt with on terms of official equality.

"Any Democratic congressman or other official who may fail to meet and deal with Mitchell on such terms, on the floor of the house, in committeerooms, in cloakrooms or in executive and administrative offices, will thereby be violating and denying the first principle of democratic government."

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Illinois -

A Bit Of Advice

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT ARTHUR W. MITCHELL is quoted as saying he will not be a Negro representative, and that the time has past when the representative of the first Illinois district will nominate only colored youths for admission to West Point and the Naval Academy.

We think we understand what he means to say. He believes that he must not let his race be overly predominant in his thoughts and actions. He doesn't have to. Mr. DEPRIEST did not.

But Mr. DEPRIEST never let an opportunity pass to help any American citizen who needed the help and influence of a congressman. It so happens that a Negro congressman, inevitably, will find a great number of opportunities to serve Negroes. He is not being per se, a "Negro congressman" if he accepts these opportunities. On the contrary, he is not being much of any kind of congressman if for any reason he fails to do his duty. An effort by congressmen for the Negro's benefit is a stern endeavor. Only stout-hearted ones buck the prejudices and politics of the national legislature to "carry through" their work in this sphere. We believe that Mr. MITCHELL, in trying to express a desire to be a representative of THE people has said something he did not mean to say. We think he will prove stout-hearted. We hope so, certainly.

Out side of Congressmen CELLER and GAVAGAN, who get votes from Harlem, no white congressman bothers to name Negroes to the U. S. military or naval academies. This is a denial of a privilege to American citizens. Any congressman worth his salt will step into the breach to stamp out this denial. This Mr. DEPRIEST did. When the occasion arises, Mr. MITCHELL will do the same thing.

That is your highest duty. We hate to give advice. You know your way about. But we think this is sound advice.

Mountaineer
Walhalla, N.D.
NOV 22 1934

"THERE IS NO PREJUDICE"

Something unusual is a Negro who is a Democrat; somthing unusual is a Negro in the U. S. Congress; something very unusual is a Negro Democrat in the U. S. Congress.

Oscar DePriest, Negro Republican represented a Harlem district of the city of Chicago in the last congress. This year he was opposed for re-election by another Negro,—Democratic Arthur Mitchell, who defeated him. As a candidate Mr. Mitchell informed his constituents that "there is no prejudice against my people in the present administration." We fear Mr. Mitchell is in for a sad awakening.

Race prejudice is a regrettable state of affairs but not more regrettable than the fact that the race problem is definitely on our hands and cannot be readily disposed of.

Many people foolishly assert that they have no prejudice against a negro or any other race. Asking such people whether or not they would be willing to marry a negro or a Japanese quickly brings a different fact to light. THERE IS RACE PREJUDICE and what is more it is instinctive and beyond our control. If there were no such things as race prejudice, the various races on the face of the globe would long ago have merged and become one composite race.

From our position near the 49th parallel it is easy to decry the race prejudice in the south; however, if we lived south of the Mason-Dixon line our opinions might be radically changed. One thing should be remembered in our feelings towards the negro. He did not come to our shores,—e brought him here.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago Negro Democrat, is preparing to take over the seat in the House of Representatives which he wrested from the Negro incumbent, Oscar DePriest. Mitchell is a native of Alabama. was educated at Tuskegee Institute. served as office boy to the late Booker T. Washington, and finally became a lawyer. His wife is an accounting machine operator, holding a government job. Their son is a college graduate. Mitchell worked for Hoover in 1928, but had switched parties by 1932, and in his recent campaign fought for the New Deal.

© International

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
IDAHO TIMES
NOV 26 1934

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN

Something new under the sun will be a Negro Democratic representative in the next congress. He is Congressman-elect Mitchell, 37, from Chicago, and was schooled at Tuskeggee, under Booker T. Washington, and at Columbia and Harvard.

Mitchell succeeds Republican Oscar De Priest as representative, and his status is certain to create quite as much furore.

In the light of this, it is interesting to get the viewpoint of a typical southern newspaper on the subject.

"Let it be said that the presence of a Negro congressman on the Democratic side of the house of representatives cannot properly be taken as raising the question of social equality," says the Chattanooga Times, and continues:

"It will be most unfortunate if Representative Mitchell and other Democratic congressmen and officials should permit the question to obtrude itself in their thinking and influence their conduct.

"Arthur W. Mitchell has been elected to the house to serve his constituents and the nation in matters of government. Other Democratic congressmen and officials generally should accord the Negro congressman, in matters relating to government, every consideration customarily shown those of their own color. Social intercourse is very largely a matter of taste, congeniality and policy, in which race is often a factor; in the transaction of government business, race should never be a consideration.

"There is not the slightest valid reason why Mitchell's should be a determining factor in the official treatment accorded him. In business, industry and the professions, the Negro should be dealt with, even in the south, on terms of business, industrial and professional equality.

"Much more, if anything, is a representative of the race in congress entitled to be met and dealt with on terms of official equality.

"Any Democratic congressman or other official who may fail to meet and deal with Mitchell on such terms, on the floor of the house, in committeerooms, in cloakrooms or in executive and administrative offices, will thereby be violating and denying the first principle of democratic government."

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
DAILY NEWS
NOV 28 1934

Democracy's Negro Congressman

WASHINGTON, ever alert for an official contretemps, is bubbling with conjecture as to the social, if not official, status of Representative-elect Mitchell, the first Negro elected to congress as a Democrat.

The gossipers hark back to the professed embarrassment of certain officials of southern birth when Republican Representative De Priest proposed to take his Negro friends into the house dining room. But De Priest, as a Republican, could accept with composure a snub from his Democratic colleagues.

Mitchell, educated at Tuskegee (where for a time he was Booker T. Washington's office boy), Columbia and Harvard, is intellectually the equal of his confreres. It would be unfortunate if any discrimination should be shown him because of his color.

If what an old southern newspaper—the Chattanooga Times—has to say about him will govern the attitude of the members from south of the line, there will be no unpleasantness or embarrassment.

After pointing that he has been elected "to serve his constituents and the nation in matters of government," the Times says:

"Other Democratic congressmen and officials generally should accord the Negro congressman, in matters relating to government, every consideration customarily shown those of their own color. Social intercourse is very largely a matter of taste, congeniality and policy, in which race is often a factor.

"In the transaction of government business, race should never be a consideration. There is not the slightest valid reason why Mitchell's should be a determining factor in the official treatment accorded him. In business, industry and the professions, the Negro should be dealt with, even in the south, on terms of business, industrial and professional equality. Much more, if anything, is a representative of the race in congress entitled to be met and dealt with on terms of official equality. Any Democratic congressman or other official who may fail to meet and deal with Mitchell on such terms, on the floor of the house, in committee rooms, in cloakrooms or in executive and administrative offices, will thereby be violating and denying the first principles of democratic government."

That is what one expects from a southern gentleman of the New Deal. Let us hope that in such a spirit will the southern members meet their Negro confrere. It is an opportunity for a long step over an ugly chasm. —R. R. K.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES
DEC 5 1934

NEGROES HEAR A LEADER

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL, ELECTED TO CONGRESS, SPEAKS HERE.

Attitude of the Democratic Administration Toward His Race Is Praised by the Chicago Man.

A Democratic Negro representative in congress who talked racial economic equality without racial hatred addressed 250 Kansas City Negroes last night at Street's hotel, Eighteenth street and the Paseo.

The congressman was Arthur W. Mitchell, who was reared in the deep South and was sent to congress from the first Illinois district in Chicago. He was a guest yesterday of Kansas City Democratic Negroes, who ended a busy day with 5-hour dinner at the hotel.

"I want it distinctly understood," he said, "that I am going to congress to represent the first district of Illinois. I am also going to support legislation which I think is good for the nation as a whole, and particularly such legislation as is designed for the good of my own group."

He asserted the hope of the Negro lay in the present administration and that if "you can't see it, then there's nothing for you to do but remain Republicans."

DANGER IN ENFORCED IDLENESS.

"The most dangerous element in our country today is enforced idleness," he said. "I am in favor of any legislation which will put people back to work. There is no monetary price too great to pay to bring about employment and a return of prosperity.

"We didn't kick when the country spent 22 billion dollars to win the war, and I think it is a burning shame now, when we have half of all the gold in the world piled in the vaults at Washington, that people are kicking because we are spending money to keep people alive. I am not afraid of taxes when we have the capacity to produce so much wealth, and when our natural resources are so great.

"I believe we should wipe out racial discrimination which breeds hatred and injustice and retards the progress of this nation in the larger sense. We can never be the great nation we ought to me until all the rights of the citizen belong to all the people.

FOR EQUALITY IN CIVIL SERVICE.

"I believe discrimination in the government and civil services of the country should be eliminated, and I intend to speak out against that in Washington. I am going to propose to congress that the civil service rules be amended to eliminate the requirement that photographs be filed with applications, and substitute finger-printing for it.

"I shall ask for the passage of an anti-lynching bill such as was introduced in the last congress, and I believe it will pass. I have no illusions about it and I do not believe that when the law is passed it will stop lynching. Laws against murder have not stopped murder. But I believe there should be laws against every wrong, so that it can be brought as nearly under control as is possible.

"I shall work for the re-enfranchisement of the Negroes of the South.

NEGRO MUST STAY HERE.

"The Negro is in this country to stay. He has no other place to go, and he knows no other place or system. I am speaking to the white people now. You cannot continue to be unjust to 12 million citizens of this country who have always been loyal and who have gone to the front when called and given their lives and service that this country might live."

He asserted President Roosevelt was the greatest President in the history of the country, and cited the experience of Sylvester Harris, a Negro farmer in the delta country of Mississippi who called the White House to beg for relief from a burden of mortgage, and got it. To him, and to the Negroes in the audience, that was symbol of equality for the Negro in the benefits of Amercan citizenship.

Q. J. Gilmore, manager of General Hospital No. 2, was toastmaster. Dr. P. C. Turner, superintendent of the hospital, represented Mayor Bryce B. Smith and welcomed the guest. Carl H. Johnson welcomed him in behalf of the bar association and Mrs. Rosetta Gibson in behalf of the women. Joseph B. Shannon spoke.

NEWS
Virginia Beach Va
DEC 7 1934

THE NEGRO CONGRESSMAN

(Chattanooga Times)

Let it be said that the presence of a Negro congressman on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives cannot properly be taken as raising the question of social equality. It will be most unfortunate if Representative Mitchell and other Democratic congressmen and officials should permit the question to obtrude itself in their thinking and influence their conduct.

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Office Holding.

DePriest for Negro Rights—But in Words

Daily Worker

I'm For a Fair Return to Capital, He Tells In Interview

4-28-34

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24.—"What have you, the only Negro representative in the United States Congress, to say to the Negro people particularly to Negro workers?"

Oscar Depriest just laughed.

I repeated the question. His head rolled on his short, fat neck and Oscar Depriest laughed and passed again: "I guess I won't say anything."

This was the upshot of an hour's interview in which the Negro Republican congressman repeatedly told the Daily Worker correspondent, in answer to queries on today's Negro problems, from jim-crowing to the denial of voting rights and lynchings. "I know the only answer is a revolutionary program . . . But I am against revolution. I'm for a fair return to capital."

Thus coldly the son of two Alabama slaves who is now the representative of Chicago Negro "freedmen" according to the lights he learned as boss in one of the world's most notorious political machines, the Thompson-Small ring of Cook county, clearly drew a line—on one side, Depriest and the white politicians and the profits they made on corruption that brought him indictment for alleged connection with a South side vice ring; on the other side the Negro people and their interests as Depriest admitted he saw them.

The N. R. A. "has been detrimental, from the black man's standpoint," Depriest confessed. But as to his attitude toward the N. R. A., he replied "Well, that's hard to say."

The resolution which Depriest introduced to provide investigation merely of the "authority" under which Negroes are excluded from public restaurants in the capitol building, he realized was "just a wedge." I asked what he intended to do about jim-crowing throughout the District of Columbia. He said:

"I hadn't thought of it. I cross one bridge at a time. I don't know that I would have thought of this if it hadn't been brought to my attention."

"Controlled Lynching"

Of lynching, he thought "there should be some control." Control, apparently, rather than abolition of lynching.

He was aware that his Republican party "isn't what it ought to be for the Negroes by a jugfull." I asked why he runs on its ticket.

"Oh," he laughed again, "your Party, the Communist Party, isn't strong enough to send anyone to Congress yet."

"Are you aware that jim-crowing and lynching are by-products of the double oppression of Negro workers, of the fact that Negroes are exploited even more than white workers by those who own the jobs today as the masters owned the slaves before the Civil War," I asked.

"That may have a good deal to do with it," he replied. "It's an outgrowth of the slave situation."

"What do you think about the program of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights to abolish this situation? What about the League's—"

"Is that one of your Red outfits?" he interrupted.

"It's not a Communist organization—"

"Well, it's first cousin to the Reds, but I'll say it has some virtue. So far as Negroes are concerned, it has a good deal of virtue. You see, I try to keep an open mind on these things — I'm almost as radical as you are."

There was a note, distinctly, of ingratiation here.

"There's a lot of difference between sitting there and saying you agree and acting," I said.

"I know that too," he laughed.

In the appearance and bearing of this self-described bank director and real estate operator there is nothing to even hint that he started out as a house painter. He wears the quiet, expensive clothes of his bank-directing role. His snowy hair is trained across his forehead in a precisely flowing statesman's lock. He has a shrewd blue eye. He talks very fast.

Vice-Ring Connections

He has been in Chicago politics since 1894—commissioner of Cook County, first Negro member of the city council, alderman, delegate to three national Republican conventions. The Journal of Negro History, a throughly non-revolutionary publication, recently reported his long association with Mayor William H. Thompson, Len Small and the rest of the Republican politicians who bought the Negro votes from Negro "leaders" for decades and his indictment, a proceeding dropped two days before DePriest was seated in the House.

"His detractors," the Journal cautiously continues, "have represented DePriest as practically forcing the mayor (Thompson) to repay him (with the nomination for Congress) for certain services involving 'black and tan' resorts, vice-rings, 'protection,' collections and other matters in which the two are said to have been associated. . . Despite the unsavory political reputation of the man, his induction into the office of Congressman constituted another milestone, etc."

It is a fact that Negroes throughout the country looked to DePriest for a champion; he was the first Negro sent to Congress for decades, following the reconstruction days and the withdrawal of Negro voting rights promised in the Thirteenth Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. But when I asked him what he had done or would do to validate those promises, he said: "Why, the only way that it could be done would be through an enforcing act—and that would be a long, hard problem, unless some revolutionary outfit accomplished it."

I asked again what he had done. He gave me three things—a bill he introduced proposing to furnish pensions of $30 a month to former slaves more than 75 years of age; a bill proposing to provide a change of venue in trials where (white) Federal courts decided the place of trial, "prejudiced" the trial; and the resolution calling for investigation of the "authority." All three are reactionary measures which could only emphasize DePriest's acceptance of inferiority for other members of his people than himself.

"I know there's terrific discrimination against Negroes throughout the country," he told me, "—though I myself am not in contact with it."

Does Not Care for Social Equality

He told the House, in making for consideration of his resolution: "I do not give a damn about it (social equality for Negroes.) This resolution calls for investigation only."

And he apologized for the fact that many Howard University Negro students marched to the restaurant to protest against the exclusion of Negroes. He said: "I might say that I am very sorry that those boys came down here from that university. If they had consulted me I would have told them to stay away."

But to the Communist newspaper correspondent, DePriest expanded. "Discriminations are driving the Negroes toward the Reds. The Communists have very fertile ground to work in today. . . . If the Negro doesn't get justice from 'the' two parties, he'll seek another party, and maybe it'll be the Communist Party."

"And you, of course, don't approve of that."

He laughed again, his face just a fat politicians: "I haven't said that I approved." Then he added solemnly, "there's a lot of things about the Communists I don't approve of—their religious teachings, and their regimenting people and industry."

"Particularly, 'regimenting' industry—forcing the landlords in the Black Belt to give up the land to Negroes, and taking control of production out of the hands of industrialists and putting it into the hands of a Workers' Government," I offered.

"I don't believe in Government control of industry, he insisted, refusing to distinguish between a capitalist and a workers' government. He said also, "Of course, I know the people are more and more determined to take control for themselves. They call it mob psychology. Maybe it's an intelligent movement. I don't attempt to say."

"How long do you expect Negro workers to trust the Republican Party, which you say isn't all it should be for them 'by a jugful?' "

"Well, it takes more than one or two generations to change a country."

"You know countries have changed practically overnight?"

Against Revolution

"I know that too," he replied. "But that's revolution, and I'm against revolution. I don't think people ought to kill each other off."

"You know there was no 'killing off' in the Soviet revolution, compared to the 'killing off' in the World War?"

"I know that too," he repeated. "And I'll say there's a lot of unrest among the Negroes all over this country, particularly among the young. What percentage of Negroes are there in the Communist Party's membership?"

I handed him a copy of the L. S. N. R.'s bill for civil rights for Negroes—a bill to punish lynching by execution and to establish full legal equality for Negroes and asked what he thought of it.

"I hadn't seen it," he responded. "But I'd have to be for it, because it's for what I'm for."

"Would you introduce such a bill?"

"Now," he said, "what's the use of introducing anything like that now?"

DE PRIEST ADDRESSES MEETING OF NEGROES

Daily Worker 4-30-34

Oscar De Priest, negro representative from Illinois, in an address at Bethel A. M. E. church Saturday night, assailed the administration's economic policies as they affected the "common people," warned against communism and urged upon people "the weapon of the ballot." Declaring that the sole means of obtaining the rights of American citizens was through the vote, he urged negroes to use the influence of their ballot in elections.

Amid frequent bursts of applause from an audience of several hundred negroes, De Priest attacked the NRA, the AAA and other economic measures of the Roosevelt government. He said the bank deposit insurance bill was the "only good bill passed by the present congress."

In conclusion he referred briefly to the recent controversy in Washington over the right of negroes to eat in the house restaurant, and said "don't follow this red stuff." Regarding the franchise of negroes he said, "the finger that was good enough to pull a trigger in Flanders Fields is good enough to mark a ballot in Georgia. "But," he said "don't carry on the fight with fists, guns or razors."

Mitchell and West P

Daily Worker 4-30-34

Congressman-elect Arthur W. Mitc Chicago, speaking in Alabama last said:

> "While he [Oscar DePriest] has been in o white boys have had an opportunity to ente napolis or West Point, but that will be altered There will be no discrimination."

The new Congressman, since election, has lost no opportunity to take a wallop at Mr. DePriest, whom he defeated for office.

Since Mr. DePriest is out of the picture, it would seem to be a wiser policy for him to concentrate on his own record and see whether or not he can make a still better Congressman than his former opponent. He cannot do it by useless and unnecessary partisan talk.

The record of Mr. DePriest on the Annapolis and West Point appointments is clear. Whenever he had the opportunity to name candidates, he selected colored boys. In six years he has gotten only one to remain more than a year in West Point and none in Annapolis.

If Mr. Mitchell can make a better average in his appointments, let him go to it. We doubt that he can do it by his "no discrimination policy" as idealistic as it sounds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
STAR ENTERPRISE

MAY 12 1934

DePriest Charges Graft Honeycombs Emergency Divisions of Government

Warns That United States Is Piling Up Debt That Will Reach 31 Billion by End of Year

Emergency divisions of the federal government were charged last night with being "honeycombed with graft," and the government was assailed for piling up a debt which will reach the 31 billion mark by the end of the year by Representative Oscar DePriest of Chicago, the only negro Congressman in an address last night before the Poughkeepsie Neighborhood club at A. M. E. Zion church. The speaker praised President Roosevelt for good intentions but deplored the high government officers who surround the President and attacking the Brain Trust specifically, said it could not solve the problem of the unemployed.

While both Republican and Democratic office holders were present Mrs. John Harden, president of the club, emphasized at the start of the meeting it was not intended to be a "campaign" gathering, but was inspired by the idea of the group's having pride in its representation in Congress and guided by a wish for enlightenment and education.

Speakers included Mayor Spratt, who sat on one side of Congressman DePriest; former Mayor Caven, who sat on the other; Assemblyman Fite, and Frederic H. Bontecou, chairman of the Republican County committee.

Assemblyman Fite made a plea for parole measures which will reduce the number of hardened criminals and said that first offenders should not be treated like the veteran criminals. "The young offender," he said, "should be allowed to stay out of prison so long as he makes good. He said that after they have been incarcerated for two years they become hardened.

Mr. Bontecou said only that he was glad of the opportunity to be present and hear Congressman DePriest.

Mr. DePriest was introduced by Yarbrough Chapman, head of the negro Elks' organization. The meeting was in the charge of Mrs. Harden, and the toastmaster was Mrs. Herbert Payne, state president of negro women's clubs. Invocation was by the Rev. J. M. Branch ,pastor of the church, and a solo was given by Alice Lawrence.

Asserting that people of the 26th district would commit an "unforgiveable sin," if they did not return Representative Fish to the House, Representative DePriest spoke of Mr. Fish as a "man among men" who believes that everyone has just rights under the constitution. He commended Mr. Fish for his attacks on Communism, and asserted that he was not one of those who believed in "soaking the rich."

Extending the greetings of the city, Mayor Spratt stressed the friendship which he has had with the negro people here for the last 40 years, and while thanking God for political parties, emphasized that after the five or six weeks of a political campaign, the people should "settle down" to do their best for Poughkeepsie. "We are all good citizens," he said, "and I believe we all try to do our best for the city without regard to politics."

Former Mayor Caven spoke of the high place which Congressman DePriest holds in the government, representing a colored district of Chicago of some 260,000 people, and also fighting for the rights of 12,000,000 negroes in the country. Mr. Caven quoted Congressman Fish as saying that Mr. DePriest is a man of great courage and ability and one who does not fear the southern representatives in Washington.

Mr. Fite emphasized a need for the federal government to tackle state problems which have an interstate nature, such as the power problem, truck legislation, and parole of criminals. He said the power problem ought to be solved by the Congress, that the truck problem is by its very nature an interstate problem because of the long distances which trucks travel.

The government officials who surround President Roosevelt, said Mr. DePriest, are doing the President no good with their "pet theories." "I don't believe there is anyone," he said, "who knows the solution to the unemployment problem, but certainly the so-called Brain Trust doesn't know it."

A trip through the southern states, Congressman DePriest said, convinced him that the crop reduction program was being abused to the damage of the tenant farmers. The allotments passed along to the landlords for reduction of crops, he said, are not shared with the tenants. "The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer," he said.

His investigation of CWA conditions in the south, he said, disclosed petty graft. Negroes and others, he said, are assigned to work but are obliged to "kick back" $2 or more of what they receive to those in influential positions. The same holds for hire of trucks, he said.

The taxpayers are being burdened, he said, by about $1,000,000,000 additional debt a year. He recalled that the total debt was 27 billion after the war, that it was reduced to 24 billion but is now piling up so that it is estimated it will reach the 31 billion mark by the end of this year.

All this debt, he asserted, must sooner or later be paid. He warned, however, that if conditions go on, the American government will be in a story state if repudiation of debts should develop.

The home loan service, he said, is "honeycombed with graft, asserting that he knew of instances in Chicago where persons had paid graft to obtain loans.

Turning to the problems of the negro, Congressman DePriest vigorously assailed lynching and people taking the law into their own hands. "Let the law decide," he asserted, and admonished his hearers to fight for constitutional rights of negroes and white people alike.

The speaker asserted that all worthy legislation on behalf of the negroes had been sponsored by Republicans, and that southern representatives were responsible for all the detrimental legislation.

He urged his hearers not to be discouraged in the fight for equal rights, and admonished them to be cheerful and optimistic. He said also one should first respect himself before asking others to respect him.

The speaker reviewed the House restaurant controversy, and said that he hoped for a report soon from the investigating committee appointed last Saturday on his own resolution. If rights of negroes are denied in the capitol there is no hope of maintaining those rights elsewhere in the country, he said. He asserts that he did not want to exercise his own right to eat in the capitol restaurant unless other negroes could share that right with him.

COLORED FOREMAN IN CHICAGO POSTOFFICE APPOINTED BY CHIEF

Afro-Am Independent

J. Wesley Jones, Noted Choir Leader, Gets Higher Government Job

E 9-28-34

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9 (ANP) — Announcement has been made by Honorable Ernest J. Kruetgen, Postmaster of Chicago, that J. Wesley Jones, well-known in musical circles throughout the country, has been appointed Foreman in charge of the Equipment and Supply Section of the Chicago Postoffice, succeeding the late Rollin R. Dent, who died suddenly on September 9. Mr. Jones' appointment took effect September 13. Entering the postal service more than 15 years ago, Mr. Jones has been active in organizations of postal workers including the Chicago Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees which endorsed him for the position. He is Director of the Metropolitan Community Church choir, and is also Executive Secretary of the National Association of Negro Musicians.

Masonic Temple

P.O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
VINDICATOR

OCT 12 1934

COOPER LAUDED BY DE PRIEST

Negro Congressman Says Representative Is Held in High Esteem

Congressman John G. Cooper was praised as "one of the outstanding men in Congress" by Oscar De Priest, of Chicago, Negro Congressman, who arrived here this morning for an appearance at a Republican mass meeting at the Central Auditorium tonight.

Congressman De Priest said that Cooper's long and faithful service to the people has gained him a host of friends and that the people of the 19th district should realize that few men in Congress are esteemed as highly as Mr. Cooper.

De Priest has just concluded a 10 days' speaking tour in the East and said that Republican chances of gaining more seats in Congress "are excellent."

"There is a change of sentiment everywhere," he said. Attorneys Berry Hill and W. M. Howard, B. L. Underwood and Mitchell Williams greeted De Priest.

He was taken for luncheon to the West Federal Y. M. C. A. where a dinner will be given in his honor tonight with all the colored leaders in Mahoning and Trumbull Counties attending. Berry Hill will be toastmaster.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 13, 1934

A Negro Congressman

Arthur W. Mitchell, born and bred in the Alabama briar patch, the first Negro Democrat to be elected to Congress, has just visited Birmingham and so has given his home folks, white and black, an opportunity to realize what a blessing his defeat of Oscar DePriest is certain to be. The latter had made himself notorious by the harshness of his racial resentment. That was in effect to repeat the unwisdom and wrong of the prejudice against which it was directed. Congressman Mitchell can be relied on to bring to the problem of race relations a mellow understanding which his beaten rival was incapable of.

Reared in a setting where the process of adjustment is substantially at work, knowing the white man as only a Negro who has lived for a long time in the South can know him, and approaching the business of accommodation between the races as one dedicated to a great cause rather than as a vulgar, passion-tearing politician, he is in a position to accomplish genuine good, felt by his own people and responded to by the majority of another color. On that account, the result of the congressional campaign in the First Illinois district takes on an undeniable significance

Political - 1934

Office Holding -

(William Dawson)
(Arthur W. Mitchell)

Illinois.

Anniston, Ala. Star
November 18, 1934

Noted Alabama Negroes

The people of Alabama generally should view with pride the achievements that have been made recently by two Negroes in the realms of music and politics. Both William Dawson, the Anniston musician, and Arthur W. Mitchell, who is to be Congressman from the First Chicago District, the richest in the United States, got their inspiration to high achievement from Tuskegee Institute, which also has given to the world of science that great genius, Dr. George Washington Carver.

William Dawson is director of music at Tuskegee. A few years ago he was shining shoes here in this city, but on Wednesday evening of last week he had the pleasure of hearing the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, one of the world's greatest, give the premiere performance of his fine musical composition, "Negro Folk Symphony No. 1," which has been widely acclaimed by critics who say that Dawson has genuine creative talent.

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Birmingham, Ala., News
November 12, 1934

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"The first political lie I heard told in Alabama was told by a Republican campaign worker for McKinley," says Congressman-Elect Mitchell. "I was standing with my daddy, listening to the speech in Birmingham, and the Republican told us that if McKinley was elected every Negro would get 40 acres and a gray mule.

"My father lived many years waiting for that promise to be fulfilled. He always believed it would be, and he carried that belief to his grave but he never got the acres or the mule. None of us did until President Roosevelt came into office. It took a Democratic president to fulfill that Republican promise."

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His first work after finishing college was to establish the Armstrong Agricultural College in Alabama's Black Belt. For 10 years he served as president of this school, working most of the time without salary. Later he studied law and lived in Washington, where he took much interest in church and civic work. In 1928 he with his wife and son moved to Chicago, where he has lived since, practicing law.

He has a letter from Judge Harry M. Fisher, dean of the Chicago jurists, saying:

"Being the first Democrat to represent your people, in the Congress, a new world is open to you in which your responsibilities are great. Take advantage of it so that you may turn out to be a real blessing to that minority group in our nation that, more than any other, is in need of loyal sons and worthy leaders."

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Political - 1934

Office Holding -

(William Dawson)
(Arthur W. Mitchell)

Illinois.

Anniston, Ala. Star
November 18, 1934

Noted Alabama Negroes

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a school. He won the suit.

"The next day we were all gathered at a store where the Negroes met at one end of the counter and talked to the whites at the other end. Finally one of the white men, in trying to embarrass me, says: 'Mitchell, they tell me you Negroes told the worst sort of lies in that case.'

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Harlem, Ga., News
November 15, 1934

The Negro Vote Breaks Away

A Negro Democrat, for the first time in history has been elected to Congress. He is Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago, and he succeeds in office, Oscar DePriest, another Negro. In Oklahoma, the town of Boley, entirely populated by Negroes, deserted the Republican party and gave a plurality to all Democratic candidates. In St. Louis Thomas C. Hennings, Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Eleventh Missouri District, whose population is 40 to 45 per cent Negro.

These are examples that might be cited to show that the historic adherence of Negroes to the party of Abraham Lincoln has been gravely shaken. The Negro vote has formed a source of support that G. O. P. leaders could always count on in advance. That this condition did not minister to the best interests of Negroes has been vainly preached by many intelligent members of the race. That the Democratic and Republican parties of today bear little resemblance to the same parteis in the 60's has likewise been a futile argument.

Now, it seems, modern Negroes, responding to education, are beginning to vote with discrimination. Many of them have joined the great and growing army of independent voters, who give constant allegiance to neither of the great parties but decide between them in the light of men and issues. The change from the day when the Negro vote went blindly to one party is a salutary thing for the Negroes—and for all the political parties, including the Republican, as well.

Burlington, N. C. Times
November 16, 1934

First Democrat Negro Victor

The first negro ever elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, Arthur W. Mitchell, above, will represent the First Illinois district. Mitchell, Chicagoan, defeated Oscar DePriest, Republican, in the Nov. 6 landslide. He is a former student of Tuskegee, Harvard, and Columbia.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
November 14, 1934

A DEMOCRATIC NEGRO CONGRESSMAN.

When the Seventy-fourth Congress convenes next January, for the first time a Negro will occupy a seat on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives. This Negro is Arthur W. Mitchell. He will represent the heavily Negro and traditionally Republican First Congressional District of Illinois, by which he was elected last week over the elderly Oscar De Priest, who is completing his third successive term in Congress.

Mitchell, who is 37 years of age, was born in Alabama. At the age of 14 he ran away from a farm and walked to school at Tuskegee, where he was for a while Booker T. Washington's office boy. He was graduated from Talladega College in Alabama and subsequently studied at Harvard and Columbia. While maintaining his residence in Chicago, he has lately been engaged in practicing law and conducting a real estate business in Washington, D. C. These facts are recited by way of indicating his qualifications for service as a member of Congress.

There have been a considerable number of Republican Negro Congressmen since the War Between the States. Among Democrats—among Democrats of the South in particular—the presence of these Negroes in the National Legislature has been widely regarded as creating social and official problems for their Republican colleagues and some other Republican officeholders in Washington. And some Democrats have on occasion and with not a little glee contemplated what they considered embarrassing situations for Republicans, due to the presence in their midst of a Republican Negro Congressman. Now the shoe, to use a homely expression, will soon be on the other foot. How are Democrats going to meet the situation?

Let it be said that the presence of a Negro Congressman on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives cannot properly be taken as raising the question of social equality. It will be most unfortunate if Representative Mitchell and other Democratic Congressmen and officials should permit the question to obtrude itself in their thinking and influence their conduct. Arthur W. Mitchell has been elected to the House of Representatives to serve his constituents and the Nation in matters of Government. Other Democratic Congressmen and officials generally should accord the Negro Congressman, in matters relating to Government, every consideration customarily shown those of their own color. Social intercourse is very largely a matter of taste, congeniality and policy, in which race is often a factor; in the transaction of Government business, race should never be a consideration.

There is not the slightest valid reason why Arthur W. Mitchell's color should be a determining factor in the official treatment accorded him. In business, industry and the professions, the Negro should be dealt with, even in the South, on terms of business, industrial and professional equality. Much more, if anything, is a representative of the race in Congress entitled to be met and dealt with on terms of official equality. Any Democratic Congressmen or other officials who may fail to meet and deal with Arthur W. Mitchell on such terms, on the floor of the House in committee rooms, in cloak rooms or in executive and administrative offices, will thereby be violating and denying the first principle of Democratic Government.

"GENTLEMAN FROM ILLINOIS"

In Time, the weekly newsmagazine of extensive circulation, in issue of November 19 reference was made to the election to Congress from the first Illinois district of Arthur W. Mitchell. In that reference Time referred to him as the "gentleman from Illinois."

In the succeeding issue of Time, a letter appears from Memphis, Tenn., signed by K. S. Dargan who charges Time with being deliberately offensive to Southern people because of its intelligent and courteous reference to Congressman-elect Mitchell as the "gentleman from Illinois."

The letter of K. S. Dargan is only important from the standpoint of public notice in that it represents the last dying embers of a speedily decaying age, and if it had not an air of taunt and disparagement indicating a hazy belief in a lofty and asserted superiority, we would be inclined to let it continue to die a natural death in the slimy gutter of its mental origin with its sponsor.

However, there are just a few reasons why we will not permit Mr. Dargan's remarks to go unchallenged. The writer, who chanced to be noticed by Time in that they give his letter publication, cannot claim to speak for the living, breathing and growing South of today. His very utterance stamps him as a vile traducer of all the high and noble sentiments which are now carrying the South through a new process of elevated civilization and Christianity.

Mr. Dargan may be assured that he has wounded no respectable black man's pride, because the putridity of his argument and the falsity of his reasoning rescued his remarks from intentional irony, which, if he had represented the intelligent South of today, would have probably been its general acceptation.

SENATOR-ELECT MITCHELL

Arthur W. Mitchell, Democratic Congressman-elect from Illinois, is scheduled to visit Indianapolis at next Monday.

The Chicago politician reportedly will be guest of honor at a Democratic victory rally to be held by local Democrats.

A member of our group of substantial ability both as a lawyer and a politician, Mr. Mitchell, we feel confident, is coming to Indianapolis with a message of great moment to party workers of Indiana.

As the first Negro Democrat ever to be elected to the United States Congress, the Chicago representative is truly a creation of the New Deal.

It is worthy of note that, as a leading advocate of the principles of the opposite party and like his Republican predecessor, this race man has succeeded in landing a pivotal position in the political setup of the nation that embodies many attractive potentialities for colored Americans especially.

And now that his constituency has seen fit to substitute him for their former G.O.P. representative in Congress, it is up to Mr. Mitchell to prove his competence to play ably his part as a member of the national legislature.

It is not at all unlikely that the newly elected Negro Congressman will measure up fully to what is expected of him as constituted representative of the people.

Meanwhile it is highly desirable that citizens of this community should extend a rousing welcome to the distinguished visitor; make him feel completely at home while in our traditionally hospitable City of Indianapolis.

Political-1934

Office Holding

Illinois.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
EAGLE NEWS
MAY 12 1934

De Priest Charges Graft Under New Deal in South; Hits President's Advisers

Negro Representative Assails Heavy Costs Of Bureaucracy

COMMENDS FISH

Roosevelt Doing Best, But Not Succeeding, Speaker Asserts

Huge appropriations and the mounting load of debt for the program of the New Deal were assailed by Representative Oscar DePriest of Chicago in an attack last night on the policies of the Roosevelt administration and its Brains Trust.

Speaking at A. M. E. Zion church under the auspices of the Poughkeepsie Neighborhood club, Mr. DePriest declared that he cannot support increasing taxation for administration of the NRA code system, economies effected by reducing veterans' pensions and federal employees salaries, and the new doctrine of transferring to the President the constitutional rights of legislators. He said he believed President Roosevelt was making an earnest effort to bring about recovery but that the executive is surrounded by advisors who are making this impossible.

"President Roosevelt is trying to do all he can, and I hope he is making an improvement, although I cannot see any," he said. "The poor are getting poorer and the rich richer."

Mr. DePriest declared that graft exists in federal unemployment relief and house loan operations and in the farm allotment plan in the South and that he intends within a few weeks to resume his personal investigation of these practices. He encouraged negroes to be optimistic about their future and urged them to regard America as their homeland and be determined to assist in improving conditions for themselves and all the nation's citizens.

The negro representative addressed an audience which included many white persons and members of negro organizations in several cities of the Hudson valley. On the platform with him were Mayor Spratt, former Mayor Caven, Assemblyman Fite, Frederic H. Bontecou, chairman of the county Republican committee, and officers of negro organizations of the city.

Commends Fish

Mr. DePriest gave his views of the Roosevelt administration's recovery program as he discussed the outlook of the negro citizens of the United States. He commended Representative Fish highly, declaring that the people of the 26th district would commit "an unforgiveable sin" if they should they fail to send Fish back to Congress.

"The thing I like about Representative Fish," he said, "is that he is a man among men, who believes that every man has just rights under the constitution. And he is fighting the battles of the negro just as much as Oscar DePriest."

Expressing his confidence in the sincerity of President Roosevelt, he declared: "The President is doing the best he can, but he is surrounded with fellows who are anxious to try their pet theories. He means well, and there is no more honorable man living, but he is badly surrounded. He has been obliged to give high appointments to men without whose support he cannot put through the legislation which is part of his program."

Mr. DePriest said that his belief that the farm allotment plan would not operate satisfactorily was verified on a recent trip through the South when he interviewed negro tenant farmers and found that they had never heard of the processing tax which they are supposed to receive from the government.

Although the tenant farmers sell their produce under the law and receive the government's receipt, it is the landlord who later collects the additional money which the government pays to fulfill its terms of the crop limitation contract, the representative said. He said he also found in the south instances of intimidation of CWA employees who were forced to give $2 of their weekly paychecks of $12 to the relief administrator in order to be kept on the payroll. The same fee was exacted from those who leased trucks for CWA work, he said. The victims are afraid to testify to these conditions for Department of Justice agents because of the possibility of losing their jobs, he said.

Form of Slavery, He Says

These conditions constitute a form of slavery under which both negro and white workers are suffering, he declared.

The federal government's home owners' loan system is also "honeycomber with graft," said Mr. DePriest, citing that in Chicago applications for loans must be accompanied by a "tip" to the administrator if the application is to be approved.

Attacking appropriations for the New Deal program, the Chicago representative said the administration went into debt for seven billion dollars the first year for its codes system and increased the taxes about a billion dollars in the last fiscal year. This billion was raised by an increase of about 417 million dollars in revenue taxes, he said. In its burget the administration is asking 10 billions for indebtedness and three billions for refunding of indebtedness and at the end of the fiscal year the government will be 31 billions in debt, he said.

He warned that if the confidence of the people in the government is destroyed through repudiation of debts by the administration, there will be no hope of recovery. He also assailed what he termed "almost a dole system" in the country.

Mr. DePreist reviewed the House restaurant controversy and said that he hoped for a report soon from the investigating committee which was appointed last Saturday on his resolution. He emphasized that his interest is solely in the principle involved and asserted that if the rights of negroes as citizens are denied under the dome of the capitol there is no hope of maintaining those rights elsewhere in the country.

Commenting on the fact that he is at present the only negro representative in Congress, Mr. DePriest observed:

Too Much Legislation

"At least I'm the only one who claims to be a negro—that's a sure thing."

Pointing out that he examines all proposed legislation first to determine whether it affects the negro, he declared that there has been too much legislation on the negro question, most of which has been detrimental to the negro's cause, resulting in "Jim Crow" laws and other forms of segregation.

"I'd rather take my chance on legislation designed to treat everyone alike," he said.

He credited the Republican party with doing every good for the negro and asserted that "every piece of legislation against the negro has been passed in the southern states where the Democrats are in control." If the negroes were given their full franchise in the south there would be more than one negro representative in Congress, he said.

Mr. DePriest urged Poughkeepsie negroes to take full advantage of the equal educational advantages here and reminded them that they must make themselves qualified for the positions they seek. He urged Mayor Spratt to give young negroes encouragement by giving a negro boy or girl "a good job in the city hall."

Decrying discrimination against negroes or any class, he declared that he is also opposed to excessive tax on wealth. "I don't believe in the cry of 'soak the rich,'" he said. "I am not willing to soak anyone in America. Why try to equalize wealth by excessive tax?"

Closing, he cautioned negroes: "You can never command the respect of the rest of the American people until you learn to respect yourselves."

Mayor Spratt extended greetings of the city to Representative DePriest. He observed that in the past negroes have not taken full advantage of the educational facilities in the city and urged them to do so. Mr. Caven quoted Represenative Fish as saying that Mr. DePriest is a man of great courage and ability and one who does not fear the southern representatives in Congress. Mr. Fite recited the problems confronting New York state and told Mr. DePriest that he hoped Congress would soon legislate to control the power and truck industries which are inter-state. He said he also hoped that New York would soon have a satisfactory parole system which would have young men from becoming hardened in prison.

Mr. DePriest was introduced by Yarbrough Chapmon, head of the negro Elks' organization. The meeting was in the charge of Mrs. John Harden, president, of the Neighborhood club, and the program was announced by Mrs. Herbert Payne, state president of negro women's clubs. Invocation was by the Rev. J. M. Branch and a solo was rendered by Alice Lawrence.

St. Matthews, S. C., Times
November 15, 1934

DE PRIEST BITES THE DUST

A most unusual thing happened in Chicago on election day. Oscar De Priest is the only negro congressman. He was beaten by a negro Democrat, Arthur Mitchell. So far as we are concerned the joy would have been practically undiluted had Mitchell been a Republican. Any honest proceeding to put Oscar on the scrap heap would have been welcome. He is a bad egg. His sole stock in trade is hatred of the white man. It is a peculiar freak of human nature that the narrowest, bitterest hatred for the Caucasian is often found among so-called leaders, with a strong flow of white blood in negro viens. Born and reared a Southerner, his animus against the South is profound.

Sprinkle this country pretty generally with De Priests, and L'Ouventures, San Domingos, and the fate of the Indians would soon follow.

Among the other blessings resulting from the Roosevelt landslide, the scrapping of Oscar De Priest is one over which we rejoice.

Pope's dictum that a little learning is a dangerous thing certainly applied with interest to Oscar

DePriest Loses Fight for Square Deal in Education

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Congressman John J. Douglass, Massachusetts Democrat, believes it would be presumptuous to believe that the South does not fairly distribute funds for education which are appropriated by the Federal government.

Mr. Douglass expressed this conviction last Thursday when Congressman De Priest offered an amendment to a bill appropriating $9,000,000 home economics, industrial and agricultural education the South.

In his amendment, Mr. DePriest sought to set up the limitation that the funds should be distributed according to the population of the white and colored races, based on the last census.

He cited figures to show that the Negro is cheated of educational unds in the South and that the noney spent for the education of Negro children in southern states is only one-fourth of that spent for whites.

In spite of these figures, however, Mr. Douglass, describing himself as a friend of the Negro race, felt that for Congress to order the South to be fair in the distribution of funds alloted to it by Washington would be invading states' rights and presuming that the southern states would not do what was right, according to "tradition".

The DePriest amendment was therefore rejected without a roll call.

CHICAGO, ILL.
AMERICAN
SEP 25 1934

De Priest's Use of Mail Frank Protested

An appeal to the Postoffice Department has been taken in the First Congressional District where a hot battle is raging for the honor of representing Chicago's colored voters in Congress.

Arthur W. Mitchell, first colored man to be nominated for Congress in Chicago on the Democratic ticket, has protested that Representative Oscar De Priest, Republican congressman, is unfairly using the congressional "frank" in mailing out campaign literature to Chicago voters.

Mitchell supporters called attention of the postal authorities to postcards mailed in Chicago with Congressman De Priest's frank in lieu of postage. In the upper left-hand corner of the postcard was the printed statement:

"Congress of the United States-House of Representatives-Official Business—Free."

MENTIONS OFFICES.

On the reverse side Congressman De Priest called attention to the fact that:

"I have opened up congressional headquarters at 3140 Indiana av. on the second floor. I would be pleased to have you call any day between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. and in the evening between 7 and 8."

De Priest evidently learned that the Postoffice Department was investigating the matter, for cards mailed later carried stamps. It became a question of whether he was inviting comment on legislation.

Mitchell, his opponent, is making a campaign in the district on political issues solely.

Mitchell, a dignified, competent-appearing individual, attorney with many years experience and has the distinction of having established the Armstrong Agricultural College, in the so-called Black Belt of Alabama, where he was born, in Randolph County.

WORKED TO LEARN.

When he was 14, he walked sixty-six miles to Tuskegee College, founded by the late Booker T. Washington. He worked on farms by day, went to school by night, saved his money and continued his education at Talladega College, later attending both Harvard and Columbia universities, and began the practice of law in Washington.

Reports have been current that he was to be "traded" for B. A. Hammond, Democratic candidate for state senator in the Second Ward.

Democratic headquarters deny emphatically there is any "trade" and Committeeman and Alderman Michael Kenna has declared that his First Ward organization, of which he still is the czar, "will go 100 per cent for Mitchell."

Democratic headquarters insist Mitchell will win by from 10,000 to 15,000 in the district, which comprises all of the First Ward, 90 precincts of the Second, 14 of the Eleventh and seven of the Fourth Ward.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCER

Hon. J. Gray Lucas, prominent attorney and former member of the Arkansas legislature, has been appointed assistant district attorney for the northern district of Illinois, at the instance of Senator James Hamilton Lewis. Attorney Lucas, who received his A.B. degree from Arkansas State college and his L.L.B. from Boston university, is a lawyer of exceptional ability and has appeared in person four times before the Supreme Court of the United States and at least thirty times before the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Attorney Lucas was the first and only living lawyer of the Race to hold the position of United States Commissioner for the United States Circuit Court in the State of Arkansas, and, incidentally, the first Democrat to occupy this position. He has been a consistent Democrat for a number of years and has served his party with distinction at every opportunity. This latest appointment is just another milestone of achievement in a long and brilliant career.

Attorney Lucas served with distinction as assistant corporation counsel in this city under Mayor Dever. He has been prominently identified with every civic movement initiated for the benefit of the Race. He was for years attorney for Elbert Robinson, inventor of the trolley-wheel and also of the railroad car wheel, now in use all over the world. His skillful handling of this case attracted nation-wide attention.

J. GRAY LUCAS

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
November 13, 1934

Southerners Intimate They Object to Negro on Democratic Side of House; But Chicago Man's Election May Result in New Deal for Colored People; Roosevelt's Cousin Makes President "Administrator" of Father's Estate; DuPonts Expected to Volunteer Plan for Regulation of Munitions Trade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—It looks as if the election of Arthur W. Mitchell, colored Congressman from Chicago, as successor to Oscar De-Priest, also colored, might cause the New Deal a little trouble.

Already some of the old guard Democrats have privately intimated objection. What they say is, that they don't mind having a Republican Negro around, but that a Democratic Negro Congressman is different. Mitchell, they say, will be a member of their own crowd and party.

And it has more significance than merely the opposition of southern Congressman. For Roosevelt and his Administration have deliberately courted Negro support.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes was once an officer in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Oscar Chapman, his assistant, had been a strong rooter for more funds for Howard University (colored) which is run by the Interior Department. Harry Hopkins, Relief Administrator, has operated on the assumption that black men can be just as hungry as white.

Finally Mrs. Roosevelt has conferred with Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It has escaped the attention of most, but this is the first time in history that the Democratic Party has sent a Negro to Congress.

Political - 1934

Office Holding.

Illinois.

Both DePriests at the White House

MRS. DePRIEST
(AFRO Bureau)
1-27-34

WASHINGTON.—Representative and Mrs. Oscar DePriest attended the President's reception for senators and congressmen at the White House last Thursday evening.

Mr. DePriest arrived in Washington Thursday morning from Chicago. Mrs. DePriest arrived Tuesday morning. They spent nearly an hour at the reception, arriving shortly after nine o'clock.

Mrs. DePriest wore a gown of eggshell satin, decolletege with train, silver slipper with rhinestone buckles and diamond jewelry. Her wrap of American beauty velvet was trimmed with chinchilla fur.

There were about 1,000 guests present. This is the third of a series of receptions of the season given in honor of the members of the upper and lower houses of Congress, their wives and families.

The presidential procession formed in the state dining room promptly at 9 p.m., led by a detail of army, navy and marine corps aids, which preceded the President and his party into the Blue room, where the receiving line formed.

DE PRIEST IN HOUSE RAISES RACE ISSUE

Times

Barring of Negro Aides From Restaurant Brings Threat of Fight on Floor.

1-25-34

RAINEY TRIES TO END ROW

New York, N.Y.

Illinois Member Promises to Await Snell's Return Before Seeking Rules Change,

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The race question was brought into the House today when Representative De Priest of Illinois, only Negro member of Congress, offered a resolution authorizing an investigation of the authority exercised by the Accounts Committee, charged with responsibility of operating the House restaurant.

Yesterday, he charged, Morris Lewis, his secretary, and Morris Lewis Jr., a clerk, were barred from service when they visited the restaurant, although previously they had enjoyed the privileges of both dining rooms.

The incident was noticed, but little attention was paid to it until Representative De Priest, furious at the "discrimination," threatened to take the floor and assail Representative Warren of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, who issued the order prohibiting further service to Negroes.

The Negro Representative visited the White House this morning, but later denied that he had discussed the restaurant incident with Marvin McIntyre, one of President Roosevelt's secretaries.

Minority Leader Snell was away from the city today, and in his absence Speaker Rainey summoned Mr. De Priest before the House convened. What occurred was kept secret, but Representative De Priest did not ask to take the floor. Instead, he asked and obtained unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record.

Many Wait for "Blast."

In this manner he can write anything he chooses and insert it in the daily record of House happenings. Tonight numerous members were awaiting the expected "blast."

"It never came to my attention until Monday that Negroes were eating in the House restaurant," Mr. Warren explained today. "It has been the rule ever since I have been a member that Negroes would not be served. I ordered that the practice of serving Negroes cease as soon as I discovered that it was being done."

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, acting Republican leader, said he believed Representative De Priest would have the support of many members.

"Undoubtedly a majority of the Republicans will support him when the resolution comes up," said Mr. Martin. "The Republicans don't believe in discrimination. They will also support him in the Rules Committee."

Rainey Hopes to End Row.

Mr. Martin said he understood that Representative Beck of Pennsylvania, former Solicitor General, was prepared today to take the floor in defense of Representative De Priest and the Negro race.

Speaker Rainey admitted that the situation might develop into a national argument if it was not curbed. In view of his success in quieting Representative De Priest this morning, he indicated that he hoped to hush up the whole situation before Friday, when Mr. Snell is expected back in the House.

"It is going to be a party fight and I think I owe Mr. Snell, the leader, the courtesy of awaiting his return before starting the row on the floor," Representative De Priest said this afternoon. "I have nothing against Mr. Rainey or any other leaders, but this fellow Warren —"

The resolution alleges that the Accounts Committee received jurisdiction over the House restaurant in a special resolution adopted in the Sixty-seventh Congress on June 2, 1921. It was pointed out that such authority ceased when that Congress ended and no committee since has been authorized to conduct the restaurant. The resolution, he said, could not bind succeeding sessions. A committee of five members was asked to investigate why such authority is exercised now by the Account Committee and also why discrimination is permitted against Negro citizens.

Cites Loyalty of Race.

Negroes, Representative De Priest asserted in a preamble to the resolution, "have been the victims of commercial traffic in souls," and for years have been loyal to their government.

"I stand peculiarly as the representative of the 12,000,000 loyal colored citizens of the United States," he said.

"These people and their forebears have contributed of might and main, blood and sinew in the development of this country. From the year 1619, when a group of twenty slaves were landed at Jamestown, Va., these people have been loyal to the country to which they and their forebears were brought through a commercial traffic in human souls.

"For 244 years of unrequited toil these loyal citizens tilled the soil, planted the fields, harvested the crops of the Southern plantations, nursed and succored the families of their masters, were custodians of the 'family chest' while master was at war to keep them in slavery.

"The first blood that fertilized the soil of this continent in the cause of liberty and fraternity flowed from the life stream of that hero martyr, Crispus Attucks, who fell on Boston Common in 1770.

"The colored citizens of the United States have borne their full share of responsibility and sacrifice in every military movement in which this country has been engaged, from the revolutionary period, through the Civil War, on through Carizal, San Juan Hill and the Argonne front, and this loyalty must gain for them the liberal plaudits of patriotic America and place them beyond the pale of present-day serfdom and slavery.

"Under the Constitution of the United States and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments thereof, these people are citizens of the United States, entitled to all the privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by others."

DePriest's Bill Delayed Until Return Of Snell

Advertiser

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—(AP)—A lot of persons, white and black, went to the House of Representatives today in the expectation of hearing its lone negro member demand for those of his race the right to eat with whites in the public restaurant in the capitol.

They were disappointed.

Representative DePriest (R) Illinois, the negro member, decided he would not press the issue until Friday after Representative Snell, of New York, the Republican leader, returns.

BOSTON, MASS.
AMERICAN

MAR 21 1934

Cong. De Priest Talks Here Tonight

How colored people have been barred from the United States Senate restaurant and other public places in Washington will be explained to the people of New England by Congressman Oscar De Priest tonight.

Mr. De Priest, the only colored member of Congress, will make his first New England appearance, speaking at a mass meeting of the Isaac W. Taylor Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Cambridge.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
May 23, 1934

DEPRIEST GIVES NEGRO SPEECH AT MORGANTON

MORGANTON, May 22. (Special)—In an address here Sunday before 600 negroes of Western North Carolina, Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Chicago's "black belt," declared that he is not seeking social equality of races, but equal opportunity.

"If the negro wants the respect of the Caucasian American, he must respect himself," the speaker declared. "I do not blame the southern white man; I blame you. I think if I were a white man I would do about like he does."

Urging his hearers to take an active part in politics, the colored congressman declared "If I lived down here, although I am a Republican in Chicago, I would join the Democratic party and help put the best white men in my section in office."

Negroes from Asheville, Lenoir, Hickory, Marion and other nearby towns were present to hear DePriest at Slade's Chapel A. M. E. Zion church.

DePriest To Demand House Vote To Permit Negroes In Capitol Cafe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP)—A decision whether negroes shall be allowed to eat with whites in the public restaurant operated in the Capitol will be demanded of the House tomorrow.

Representative Oscar DePriest, (R), Illinois, the only negro member, said tonight he would bring up the question. Employes of the restaurant had refused to serve his secretary and another negro.

Chairman Warren (D), North Carolina, of the accounts committee, which has charge of the restaurant, said tonight in a brief formal statement:

"In refusing to serve two negroes today in the House restaurant, Manager P. H. Johnson, of the restaurant, was acting upon my orders and instructions. The restaurant has been operated by the committee on accounts since 1921.

"It has never served negro employees or visitors, nor will it so long as I have anything to do with it."

DePriest said his secretary, Morris Lewis, went to the grill room as usual sat at a horseshoe counter, and ordered food. He was accompanied by another negro.

The negro waiter declined to serve them and a cashier was called. Manager Johnson said the cashier referred the negroes to him.

"They demanded to know who was responsible for the order not to serve them," said Johnson. "I told them the House accounts committee. Then they wanted to know who the chairman was and I told them Mr. Warren."

They went into Warren's office nearby, but the Representative was in the House chamber. They then saw DePriest outside.

"I didn't know anything about it until a few minutes ago." said DePriest. "The manager of the restaurant told Lewis that Representative Warren had issued orders to keep out negroes.

"If the Democrats are going to act that way toward the negroes, we might as well have a showdown now. It seems funny to me that a man with money to pay for his food, whether he be Jew Gentile, or negro, should be refused food in a public restaurant.

"That is a public restaurant and everybody ought to have a right to eat there. I am going to insist on a square deal for Jews, Gentiles and negroes."

He said he would force a vote on a privileged resolution tomorrow for the House to decide whether negroes could eat in the restaurant.

DE PRIEST TO FIGHT 'JIM CROW' RULE IN RESTAURANT OF HOUSE

Negro Representative Plans to Force Showdown to See Whether Members of His Race Shall be Permitted to Eat With Whites in Public Dining Room

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A decision whether Negroes shall be allowed to eat with whites in the public restaurant operated in the capitol will be demanded of the house tomorrow.

Representative Oscar DePriest, (R., Ill.), the only Negro member, said tonight he would bring the question up after employes of the restaurant had refused to serve his secretary and another Negro.

Chairman Warren (D., N. C.) of the accounts committee, which has charge of the restaurant, said today in a brief formal statement:

"In refusing to serve two Negroes today in the house restaurant Manager P. H. Johnson of the restaurant was acting upon my orders and instructions. The restaurant has been operated by the committee on accounts since 1921.

"It has never served Negro employes or visitors, nor will it so long as I have anything to do with it."

DePriest Wants Showdown

DePriest said his secretary, Morris Lewis, went to the grill room as usual, sat at a horseshoe counter and ordered food. He was accompanied by another Negro.

The Negro waiter declined to serve them and a cashier was called. Manager Johnson said the cashier referred two Negroes to him.

They then went into Warren's office nearby but the representative was in the house chamber. Later they saw DePriest.

"If the Democrats are going to act that way toward the Negroes, we might as well have a showdown now," DePriest declared. "It seems funny to me that a man with money to pay for his food, whether he be Jew, Gentile or Negro, should be refused food in a public restaurant.

He Plans to Force Vote

"That is a public restaurant and everybody ought to have a right to eat there. I am going to insist on a square deal for Jews, Gentile and Negroes."

DePriest said Lewis had been eating in the grill room.

He said he would force a vote on a privileged resolution tomorrow for the house to decide whether Negroes could eat in the restaurant.

Explaining he often had Negro guests in the restaurant, DePriest said that he could see no objection to Negroes eating in the public section, although he could see how the members' section could be reserved.

DePriest Declares War on Jim Crow 'Laws' Backed by Southerners in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Further evidence of the impropriety of placing southerners in important positions in the government came to light this week when Representative Warren, Democrat, of North Carolina, admitted that he had issued orders to the management of the capitol restaurant not to serve Race citizens.

Warren's statement was made public Tuesday when Morris Lewis, secretary to Congressman Oscar DePriest, and a companion, were refused service in the capitol restaurant. Mr. Lewis, after waiting some time for service, complained to the manager, P. H. Johnson, who informed him that he had received orders from Congressman Warren to draw the color line. The North Carolina congressman then told Mr. Lewis that he had given such orders.

"The restaurant has never served negroes," he said, "nor will it so long as I have anything to do with it."

Congressman Warren gets his authority by virtue of the fact that he is chairman of accounts committee of the house of representatives, which has charge of all public places at the capital. His attitude explains how it is that segregation, discrimination and other attendant evils are gaining such public approval.

The stand taken by Congressman Warren will serve to bring Democratic policies under the New Deal administration under fire generally, it was indicated here as an aftermath of this incident. Congressman DePriest, when told of the statement by the North Carolina congressman, said: "If Democrats are going to act that way toward Negroes, we might as well have a showdown now. It seems funny to me that a man with money to pay for his food, whether he be Jew, Gentile or Negro, should be refused food in a public restaurant."

Mr. DePriest indicated also that he intends to bring the issue before congress under his personal privilege authority and demand a showdown.

Another prominent Washingtonian, discussing the situation, declared that "it's time for Democrats to stop putting fools in high places. Anyone with the opinions of Warren should be relegated to the back rooms of the party where they cannot come in contact with the public or help make policies. It is time for Warren to take his place alongside the Heflins and the Bleases, whose wild opinions have done their party and their country more harm than the depression," he said.

G.O.P. PRIMARIES RENAME HIM FOR CONGRESS

CHICAGO. (ANP)—Oscar DePriest won an overwhelming victory Tuesday in the Republican primaries and was renominated for Congress.

DePriest not only licked Chandler Owen, his opponent, but also easily defeated Patrick Prescott for Republican committeeman of the Third Ward.

State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts appears beaten by William E. King, who also is ahead of William L. Dawson for Second Ward G.O.P. committeeman. The King victories in some quarters are regarded as a menace to the DePriest power in the Second Ward.

Legislators Ahead

Charles J. Jenkins, George T. Kersey and William J. Warfield appear victors for nomination to the legislature.

An Alabama Negro Elected Congress

A scholarly Negro lawyer from the old south has unseated Representative Oscar De Priest to be the first of his race on the Democratic side of congress.

By a margin of 3,000 votes, Arthur W. Mitchell, 37, one-time office boy to Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute, was declared elected by the First Illinois district that since 1928 has been represented by the only Negro congressman, the elderly De Priest. The board of election commissioners gave the vote still unofficially totaled, as: Mitchell 27,970; De Priest, 24,840.

De Priest, Alabama-born, Kansas schooled, rose through city council service to congress and never until this year was he opposed by a Negro. This spring a white man won the primary nomination, but died, and the Democratic committee thrust Mitchell in to entice the heavy Negro vote to its party.

Mitchell, also an Alabamian, ran away from a farm at 14 and walked to school at Tuskegee.

If the down town district of Chicago wants a Negro to represent them in Congress it certainly suits us. We are pleased to have them elect a democrat instead of a republican for we believe the former will fit into the scheme of things and use more sense around Washington than did the republican congressman De Priest.

Political - 1934

Office Holding

Illinois

A STATESMAN TO THE MANNER BORN

Birmingham World

GEORGIANS were delightfully thrilled a week ago with the fine personality and message of Oscar DePriest, representative of the First Illinois district and congressman at large. Mr. DePriest, with his excellent physique and snow-white hair, presented a fine specimen of health and vigor. He had the tone of a general and the punch of a pugilist and in every way measured up fully with his record as a champion of forgotten men.

5-29-34

With many an avenue of endeavor closed to him, his political rights taken and his color a barrier, the Negro knows little of the timber of real statesmanship in his group. For the want of a field in which to operate and the opportuinty to throw forward his gifts, "full many a flower about him was born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance on the desert air." In the case of Mr. DePriest, it was the strange coincidence of his affiliation with the late Congressman Madden and a district in which Negroes hold the majority of power that brought him within our notice. Birmingham, Ala.

A condition in which color is called to play the major role in determining one's fitness—obscuring those powerful virtues so essential to good government, will at all times render a hazard, the getting of the best man to do the job.

Coming up from slavery where his loyalty to his nation and his God was tempered in the fires through which only that pure gold can pass, the Negro is by nature and impulse a patriot of the first water. His realty has naver been questioned and there has never been any hesitancy in his selection, when it was desired to make certain that a man was placed on guard who would not for any price sell a secret, nor betray a cause. It is no wonder that with the training he has massed through his own efforts that the Negro is a challenge to every civilization. Despite his frailties, mistakes and pitfalls to which he has been reduced, he is a tower of strength and through the sodden heaps of debris and cold poverty and its attendant starvation, glitters the pearl of his hope and his courage.

Birmingham World 5-29-34

Such is a modest record that spans the advent of a poor, homeless, unwanted and forgotten man in this country.

In such an environment was Oscar DePriest born. A child of slavery, he has been acquainted with grief. Being forgotten himself, his big heart waxes warm to the forgotten. His every movement and thought could not be directed toward any but constructive government. Birmingham, Ala.

No organization can ever take a true stock of its assets with the possibility of some of its brightest gems being hidden beneath the "sod and the dew". No nation can augment its full strength and present a real appraisal of its potentiality with a part of its populace handcuffed to the stocks and chained to the soil.

The tall tower of Oscar DePriest is a testimony against the iniquitous practice of keeping black hands from the ballot as well as a satire on the travesty of an unrighteous and illegal procedure.

Being the lone member of color in the great Congress of the United States, despite his contentions when the rights of his people are questioned, he maintains the respect of both wings of that august body. This was demonstrated beyond a doubt in his ability to get the required signatures for the bringing before the house the discrimination practiced in the state cafeteria.

The demonstration of Congressman DePriest, presents to this country an opportunity to study if it will, its potential strength that possibly lies in part within that group so long placed on the black list of its liabilities. It can never come into the heritage of its inert possibilities until the shackle of political slavery is stricken from the hands whose color was the determining argument by which they were bound.

A conference to nominate candidates will take place this coming Sunday at 2 p.m., at 3847 So. State St. All workers organizations are asked to send delegates.

DePriest Took Insull Money to Fool Negroes

Daily Worker 5-29-34

Chicago Negro Workers To Oppose Traitor in Coming Elections

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Oscar De Priest, Negro millionaire Congressman, accepted thousands of dollars from the Insull utility interests as bribes to line up the "Black Vote" for Insull candidates, according to evidence placed before the Federal Commission today.

Daily Worker

Charles Weinfeld, partner in the Chicago law firm of Schuyler & Weinfeld, and an agent of the Insull interests, testified: 5-29-34

"We gave Oscar De Priest a lot of money in connection with campaigns. He would line up the black vote in connection with some special candidate that we happened to be interested in. Some of De Priest's fights have cost as much as $10,000 or $15,000."

New York, N.Y.

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, May 28.—Oscar De Priest is well-known to Negro workers on the South Side for his "arbitration" policies and his attempts to sell out the workers during the Sopkin Dress Shop strike.

South Side workers in the First Congressional District are putting up their own working-class candidates for Congress There is very strong support for the candidacy of Herbert Newton, militant Negro worker and a member of the Stock Yards Labor Council, who ran once before on the Communist ticket against De Priest.

PROBE SHOWS INSULL WAS DE PRIEST BACKER

Courier Journal

Funds Used 'to Line Up Black Vote' in Chicago, Records Reveal

5-29-34

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—Testimony that Schuyler & Weinfeld, a Chicago law firm, "spent a lot of money" received from Insull utility interests to help Oscar De Priest, before he became a representative from Illinois, "line up the black vote" in local political campaigns was received today by the trade commission in its utilities investigation.

A. M. McDermott, a trade commission investigator, produced records of private hearings before the internal revenue bureau in February, 1920, relating to funds allegedly not disclosed by Schuyler & Weinfeld in an income tax return.

Charles Weinfeld, of the law firm, on the stand today, testified he had no recollection of the specific statements made at the internal revenue hearings but that he assumed the internal revenue transcript was correct.

At the 1920 revenue hearing, the transcript quoted Weinfeld as testifying.

"In 1916 we were one of the main springs in the Harry Miller campaign for state's attorney and we spent an enormous lot of money in the different newspapers in Chicago. . . .

"Senator Barr was candidate for attorney-general. He called me his local manager. We gave him a lot of money in connection with it. I should say he got between $8,000 and $10,000, part of which was from ourselves and part of it from others.

"In addition to that, we gave Oscar DePriest a lot of money in connection with campaigns. He would line up the black vote in connection with some special candidate that we happened to be interested in.

"We gave him money in connection with the peoples' movement that is run as charitable organizations for the advancing of the colored people and indirectly it was political, . . . some of De Priest's fights have cost as much as $10,000 or $15,000, perhaps."

De Priest is the only negro member of congress.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
May 24, 1934

D'PRIEST ASKS EQUAL CHANCE FOR NEGROES

Special to The Observer.

MORGANTON, May 23—In an address here Sunday before 600 negroes of western north Carolina, Oscar DePriest, famous negro congressman from Chicago, declared that he is not seeking social equality of races, but desires equal opportunity.

"If the negro wants the respect of the Caucasian American he must respect himself," the speaker declared. "I do not blame the southern white man; I blame you. I think if I were a white man I would do about like he does."

DEPRIEST IS WARNED NOT TO MAKE ADDRESS

Journal and Guide

Tells Audience He Will Go Anywhere In The U. S.

6-30-34

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — "Mr. Chairman," said Congressman Oscar DePriest as he arose to addroess an audience here last Saturday night, "I am glad to be here, mainly because my coming was opposed. Norfolk, Va.

"I go any place in America I choose," he continued opening a telegram he had received warning him not to come. "That's why I'm here. In fact, I was so anxious to get here I caught an aeroplane from New York to Washington so as to be on time."

The section reserved for whites in the large Carolina Warehouse in which the meeting was held was very sparsely populated but all other sections were well filled. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

E. W. Pearson presided and the Congressman was introduced to an enthusiastic audience by the Rev. T. L. Scott.

Vote As Democrats

Mr. DePriest confined his address largely to how Negroes might better their condition in North Carolina. He pointed out tha there was no need for the race to vote the Republican ticket in the South. Negroes should vote as Democrats, the Congressman said, in order to elect the best candidates among that party.

"The trouble with the Negro," Mr. DePriest said, "is too many never register and vote." He added, "If you would exercise your suffrage rights, you would be respected."

The speaker scored the gross injustice to Negroes in the distribution of funds for public education. The government, according to Mr. DePriest, spends anually about $12 for the education of each Negro child in the rural South and $44 for each white child. But he charged this condition to the fact that Negroes don't vote.

Fight Own Battles

In Mr. DePriest's opinion the Negro must fight his own battles and achieve his own economic and political freedom. He asserted that the older generation can do little but that the youth of the race should be optimistic and strive for better things. The speaker also advised that Negroes should patronize race business and thus create jobs for the group.

In conclusion the speaker said, "We died for America, for God's sake let us live for America." He pointed out that we find many things unfair, unjust and un-American in our daily experience in the United States, but these will not always be the case, the Congressman said.

He praised Senator R. R. Reynolds during the course of his address. He said there was "no fairer or finer man in Washington on the Senate than Mr. Reynolds."

DePRIEST SPEECH EVOKES COMMENT OF KANSAS PAPER

By C. E. CHAPMAN

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28 — The address here Wednesday evening at Grand Avenue Temple, downtown white church, by Congressman Oscar DePriest of the First Congressional Illinois District on the New Deal evoked widespread comment.

The powerful Kansas City Star in its Friday morning's issue comments editorially as follows:

OSCAR DePRIEST TO NEGROES

The New Deal affects everybody. It affects different classes and different interests variously. It affects the Negro race peculiarly and, in many cases, hurtfully. It is pertinent, therefore, that Oscar DePriest, Negro representative of the first Illinois district, should address his race on the new order, as he did Wednesday night in Kansas City. The country needs to have its attention directed to the conditions he criticizes.

Few would go so far as Mr. DePriest in condemning the whole recovery program. But few would take exception to his protest against the enormous expenditures, the terrific unbalancing of the budget, and the tendency toward elimination of business incentive. Also those who are informed on the subject will be in agreement that the New Deal has often borne heavily upon the Negro. "Under it" (the Recovery Act), says the congressman, "the Negro is not given shorter hours and higher wages; he is discharged." This is an extravagant way of saying that under the NRA the Negroes, who are unorganized, are handicapped and suffer as a result of the closer selective processes resulting from New Deal requirements. Yet while this discrimination has been going on, the Negroes have held their patience and given to the government the loyal support that is traditional with them. Their spokesman in congress warned them against giving ear to communism or other radical doctrines, his admonition prompted by knowledge that agitators have been active among them in some places.

Washingtonians Laud DePriest As Example of Outstanding Manhood In Representation of Negro Race

By EDWARD LAWSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Representative Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, and Mrs. DePriest, were guests of honor at a formal banquet and testimonial held in the main ballroom of the new Masonic Temple here under the auspices of the College Alumnae Club. The affair was given in apreciation of Mr. De Priest's service to the colored race in America.

More than three hundred men and women joined in the testimonial, including representatives from various institutions which hve benefitted by the legislative activities of the Illinois Representative, university faculties and administrators and teachers of public schools, as well as the principal colored business men and women of the community.

A meagre fare, in view of the $2.50 per plate charge, was served at the banquet by the club. The menu, served by Shipley's, colored caterers of Baltimore, featured broiled duck as the entree and strawberry water-ice as dessert. No wines nor liqueurs were included.

Speakers Pay Tribute

Esther Popel Shaw, president of the College Alumnae Club, on behalf of the National Association of College Women, of which the club is an affiliate, as toastmistress, spoke of Representative DePriest's activities for racial betterment for which the organization was desirious of giving formal expression of appreciation.

The political and social leadership of Mr. DePriest was discussed by William L. Houston, who characterized him as a "Big Brother to the entire Negro group."

M. Albert Blanchet, Haitian Minister, compared the DePriest leadership with that of Frederick Douglass in the Reconstruction era, while Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of Washington schools, paid tribute to DePriest's devotion to the cause of the Negro, placing his racial adherence above party lines, and to his passion for educational and political uplift of the masses of the people.

Effectiveness of the work of the Illinois Representative in organization and development of racial solidarity under the banner of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was the subject of an address by Walter A. White, secretary of that organization.

Example of Real Manhood

Dean Lucy D. Slowe, of Howard University, speaking of "College Women and Public Life," said:

"When Illinois sent Oscar De Priest to the House of Representatives it sent a man who knew in his heart that he was an American citizen.

"He has gone through the country encouraging, inspiring, and exhorting colored men and women to study the Declaration of Independence, and the constitution as it affects Negroes everywhere. He has preached the doctrine that the Negro American must use the self-same means of working his will in the body politic that other people do.

"Colored women throughout the country must arouse themselves if they are to fight to gain and retain their citizenship and its attendant privileges. If Oscar DePriest has done nothing else for them, he has set an example of upstanding manhood in the halls of Congress and in every section of the country. It is for these reasons that we have honored ourselves by uniting with him tonight."

Etta Moten, colored motion picture, star contributed several musical selections. Other speakers were Miss Jaunita C. Howard and Miss Muriel Milton, in charge of incidental ceremonies.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

JUN 27 1934

In answer to the report of the Federal Trade Commission that the Insulls financed his political activities prior to his election to Congress, Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman from Chicago, denied receiving any money from them. "I've always worked among Negro voters," he said, "and I have always received money to pay the necessary expenses of the work. But this money came from a political jackpot and who filled it was never any of my business." And how he spent it, of course, was nobody else's business, and it is none of the business of citizens in other districts whom the people of his district send to Congress to make laws for them. Politics seems to be an aggregate of private affairs. Only the resulting government is public.

The Hoovers and DePriest

The general understanding that the White House tea invitations to Congressman and Mrs. Oscar DePriest during the Hoover administration were issued open-heartedly and as a matter of routine, received a jolt last week with the publication of Head Usher Ike Hoover's book, "Forty-two Years in the White House."

There the public learns for the first time that the question whether to invite Mrs. DePriest was debated for weeks, and that even when advisors recommended it Mrs. Hoover not only hesitated to extend the invitation but finally invited a specially-selected list of wives of Congressmen to be present at the tea with Mrs. DePriest.

If Ike Hoover is right — and we presume he is, for like many a servant, he learned the inside of things — we get for the first time, a view of the pettiness and prejudice of Mrs. Hoover that was not suspected.

President Hoover's refusal to pose with colored delegations which visited him at the White House was well known and capitalized upon to make him lose thousands of votes.

No one, however, suspected that Mrs Hoover also, the first woman of the land with her social obligations to Congressmen's wives to perform, would hesitate to do her duty, or look up and ponder over precedents, and finally arrange a special tea rather than invite Mrs. DePriest to the regularly-set functions.

The single high light in the whole narrative is Ike Hoover's observation that dignified Mrs. DePriest was the most composed person at the tea.

Here was Mrs. DePriest acting like a first lady and Mrs. Hoover acting like the wife of a small-town mayor.

Illinois.

Political - 1934

Office Holding.

Prof. Kelly Miller Suggests Nation-Wide Banquet For Oscar De Priest

By KELLY MILLER

Oscar DePriest is still a member of Congress and will remain so until January 3 when his successor, the Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell shall have been installed. The Race has no quarrel with the voters of the first district of Illinois for selecting the representative of their own choice. We hail our coming and speed our parting Congressman. Oscar DePriest has served his race faithfully and well.

His achievements have been little less than marvelous when we consider the isolation of his lot. A lone Negro Congressman among 434 white colleagues who were uncertain as to the line of treatment to be accorded the offscouring brother and also be longing to the minority party which was but recently deprived of dominating power. He maintained himself not only with dignity which becomes a congressman, but so demeaned himself as to be able to secure for his special constituency many of their just claims from both party camps. Senator Bruce of Mississippi sat in the upper chamber for six years and won wide esteem merely by force of quiet, gentlemanly conduct and dignified demeanor. Mr. DePriest not only did this, but by active insistence secured many benefits for his race.

Any considerable group of citizens without representation in Congress is simply out of luck. "Out of sight; out of mind," is an old motto with present day significance. Unless the Negro, like Amos and Andy, appears in person, his cause is lost by default. The white race has too many interests of its own to pay much mind to those which are peculiar to the Negro group or to turn aside from the pursuits of its own affairs to see to it that the Negro gets his rights under the law. Abraham Lincoln truly says that no man is good enough to govern another, without his consent. The white race, at its best, is not good enough to govern the Negro without his consent and participation. Every time a Negro is elected to a state legislature, a city council, or to the federal Congress, the race gains thereby some assurance that it will have a friend and advocate in court. The mere physical presence of the Negro in the seats of power and authority protects the race, not only from neglect, but puts the whole body on its good behavior towards the group which is constructively present through its representatives. Let the race, then, keep in city councils, state legislatures and the federal Congress as full a quota of representatives as its voting power and opportunities will allow.

Oscar DePriest was our Congressman at large. He had a larger constituency than any other member of either house of Congress. The eyes of twelve million Negroes were upon him. The whites conceded his representative capacity and listened to him as the accepted and acknowledged spokesman of his vast constituency. He was faithful to the responsible trust imposed upon him. The services he rendered his race in various directions are fresh in all of our minds. Of course he could not accomplish all which he essayed, against the thinly veiled indifference of his co-partisan Republican colleagues and the more undisguised disfavor with which some of his political opponents witnessed his bold demands. He did it all with a forth right courage and a dauntless dignity that disarmed all opposition. His swift rejoinder to Congressman Blanton of Texas will long take rank among classic congressional repartee. When the Texan taunted him with the suggestion that he ought to be satisfied in that he was personally accorded the full rights and recognition which belong to a Congressman, our ever-ready Oscar responded, "If any discrimination were attempted against your constituents you would raise more hell than any other member of Congress. I demand the same rights for my constituency that you demand for yours." Even the Texan had to concede, good naturedly, the aptness of the thrust which the whose House relished with laughter and applause.

I might single out the signal service he rendered the race in securing by strategic parliamental ingenuity, essential appropriations for Howard University which had been placed in serious jeopardy. But enough along this line of suggestion which each reader can complete by his own recollection of the splendid deeds and accomplishments of our dauntless Congressman.

In appreciation for these signal services, I do here and now propose a nation-wide testimonial to Oscar DePriest. I feel sure that the suggestion will find apontaneous and enthusiastic response in the minds of many thousands who recognize the debt of obligation under which he has placed us all. This proposed testimonial has no reference to Mr. DePriest's future political plans or purpose. The past at least is secure. All shades of political opinion and belief can join heartily in this testimonial, without jeopardizing their party adherence or political affiliation.

I suggest that the City of Washington is the appropriate place for such a testimonial and about the middle of February is the most appropriate time. Beyond this, I leave the further details in the hands of a committee of arrangements which will be appointed from among the respondents to this suggestion.

I invite immediate response from all who favor the suggestion, in order that arrangements might get under way at once. Behold our beloved Congressman, Oscar DePriest, whom we all delight to honor.

KELLY MILLER

Getting Congressman Mitchell Told.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

We want to tell Arthur Mitchell to his face that we do not at all relish the way in which he is hurrying to assure the "white folks" that when he gets down to Washington he is going to be a good colored man, not a bad one like Oscar DePriest. He might as well understand that the New Deal is not sending him to Congress because they wanted him but because they did not want Oscar DePriest. It was a Texan in Congress (quoted by Ira Bennett, in a newspaper column) who said humorously that the southern Democrats were out to get and to destroy Mr. Bentures, DePriest and de Tariff."

So, if Arthur is going to Washington under the false notion that they meant to help his race by electing him, then Arthur is not going to be as useful to us as was Oscar. Bennett says that Southerners are wondering what Mitchell is going to do about it if his people are insulted and thrown out of Congressional restaurants, and boasts that even DePriest's "loud squawk" was ignored by the dominating South.

We want to warn Mr. Mitchell that he should begin to think more of his handicaps and less of his advantages in being a cog in the machine which is determined to keep his race down, and which has allowed him to enter only as the lesser of the two evils that threatened that machine. Mitchell says blithely that he will stand for "opportunity" and so forth, for his race. But such generalities do not mean anything; any first-class Southern gentleman could safely utter the same principles.

Even Bilbo, of Mississippi, would subscribe to "fairness" to the colored citizens, if you let him and the South determine just what precisely is "fair for them." We would much prefer to hear the Congressman-elect say that he was opposed to specific wrongs; opposed to shutting colored people out of the House restaurant, or out of any other restaurant where American citizens are admitted and that he was opposed to having the South to count every colored person as a basis for Southern representation in Congress and then excluding them from the polls.

We will be pleased to have the new Congressman to come down to specific programs. We can fight better for definite objectives. Generalities do not inspire us much.

WILLIAM PICKENS.
New York City.

LOWELL, MASS.
EVENING LEADER

DEC 7 1934

A Plea for Official Equality.

One Southern newspaper, the Chattanooga Time[illegible] no at all disturbed by the election of Arthur W. Mitchell, [illegible]egro to Congress. On the contrary, it bespeaks fair play for hi[illegible] in his endeavors to serve the government and the p[illegible]le.

In the transaction of government business rac[illegible] should never be a consideration, it says. "There is not the [illegible]ghtest reason," the editor continues, "why Mitchell's color should be a determining factor in the official treatment accorded him. In business, industry and the professions the Negro should be dealt with, even in the South, on terms of business, industrial and professional equality. Much more, if anything, is a representative of the race in Congress entitled to be met and dealt with on terms of official equality."

There is no disputing the logic and force of that argument. Unfortunately the ideal of business, industrial and professional equality for the Negro race is rarely realized. Here and there in the case of outstanding ability it is accorded. But the tendency, and notably in the professions, is to restrict the Negro's opportunities for the development of a career.

The Chattanooga editor admits that social intercourse is a matter of taste. And therein, one suspects, is the germ of the difficulty in the equalization process.

Santa Barbara, Cal.
DAILY NEWS

DEC 18 1934

NO PLACE FOR INTOLERANCE

WASHINGTON Democratic circles are in a quandary, with the approach of the opening of congress, due to the imminent appearance in their midst of the first negro Democrat to sit in the house of representatives. Arthur W. Mitchell, the gentleman in question, was chosen from a Chicago district to succeed Representative De Priest, colored Republican. No one seems to know what to do, although it is obvious to any intelligent observer that there can be no course other than to treat Mr. Mitchell with the same consideration as that accorded any other member of congress. A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, he has attended both Columbia and Harvard universities and through years of living in Washington he has acquired a thorough knowledge of the capital and its devious ways.

Marking an advance in the southern attitude toward the negro, the Chattanooga Times says:

"There is not the slightest valid reason why Mitchell's color should be a determining factor in the official treatment accorded him. In business, industry and the professions, the negro should be dealt with, even in the South, on terms of business, industrial and professional equality. Much more, if anything, is a representative of the race in congress to be met and dealt with on terms of official equality. Any Democratic congressman or other official who may fail to meet and deal with Mitchell on such terms, on the floor of the house, in committee rooms, in cloakrooms or in executive and administrative offices, will thereby be violating and denying the first principle of democratic government."

While it is specifically at the point where officials and social relations begin th[illegible] the troublesome has arisen—the seating arran[illegible]ement and the house dining room—it seems difficult to see why there should be so much excitement over something that long ago should have passed out of the realm of argument. If Mr. Mitchell is considered fit and capable of representing a large group of American citizens, and his election would mark him up as such, then there is no valid reason for any discrimination against him. And it may be said in passing that it is entirely probable that Mr. Mitchell has more intelligence and a far better background of education and experience for his position than many of those who are creating a tempest in a teapot over his election.

The situation being what it is, and Mr. Mitchell apparently having good sense and tact in order to have risen to his present status, he will undoubtedly solve the matter by refraining from those things which might embarrass his confreres or create bad feeling within the party he represents.

Political - 1934

Office Holding.

Illinois.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
November 17, 1934

DE PRIEST'S DEFEAT

The defeat of one Oscar DePriest as congressman from the black belt of Chicago was not accomplished by a white candidate. A democratic negro congressman, Arthur H. Mitchell, takes office for the first time in the history of the party. He will be preferable to De Priest, although it is doubtful if he will make as much noise or do as much harm to the race as his predecessor by his equality ravings.

De Priest was the only negro representative in congress. He came from a district where the vast majority of voters were negroes and it was perfectly natural that he should have been sent to Washington. The fact that another negro on the democratic side won indicates very strongly that the negro section is also convinced that the republican party is not doing its job or they are convinced that the democrats can do it better. Hence the switch.

In this case there is no vast difference from that in all sections of the country, except that it indicates that there is no sector in which that feeling has not become sufficiently strong to overturn republican candidates. It is hoped that Mitchell will do his job well and that means doing it in a manner that will not bring trouble to his race, even though it cannot bring much to that immediate sector of one of our great cities from which he was sent.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

AUG 22 1934

ICKES' PWA FUND SNUB IS ISSUE IN CONGRESS RACE

Discrimination Blamed on Politics by De Priest.

BY WILLIAM FULTON.

An issue over the New Deal's attitude toward the distribution of federal "easy money" as it affects Chicago is looming up in the fight over the election of a congressman to represent the First district on the south side. The issue centers around Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, head of the government's huge spending agency, the Public Works Administration.

The two candidates are Congressman Oscar De Priest, an avowed "rock-ribbed Republican" completing his third term, and Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, who declares that he is "a New Dealer all the way." The district, stretching along the lake shore from the Chicago river to 43d street has 140,000 voters, 65 per cent of whom are colored. Both candidates are colored.

De Priest Pledges Fight.

Congressman De Priest asserted that, if reëlected, he would aid in a fight on the floor of the house of representatives for an explanation of why Chicago was not obtaining its "just share" of PWA funds. He said that Chicago projects had been "consigned to limbo in Washington while people are crying for employment."

Examples of this discrimination, the congressman declared, were the proposed loans of $7,000,000 for the outer drive bridge, which would provide employment for an estimated 3,000 men; $22,400,000 for a water filtration plant, providing jobs for 4,500, and $8,600,000 for the lake front airport, with an unestimated employment figure.

Funds for the bridge originally were set aside, but were withdrawn by Ickes on July 19. The PWA chief maintained that the bonds offered as security did not warant an advance of federal cash.

Blames Politics Alone.

"There's only one reason for this discrimination against Chicago and that's politics," said De Priest. "You would think that Ickes would have a more sympathetic attitude toward Chicago since he once was a Chicagoan.

"I know why Ickes said he was recalling funds for the outer drive bridge, but I don't know the real reason for it. If the reports are true that Ickes and the present city administration are going to have a fight then that might be the reason.

"I'm for anything that will help Chicago. I'm against any deal, new or old that 'monkeys' with the constitution written by our forefathers."

Mitchell Backs New Deal.

Candidate Mitchell, on the other hand, said that he was "strictly" a New Dealer and had known and believed in the President since the latter was assistant secretary of the navy.

"So far as I know there has been no discrimination against our city in the allotment of federal funds," said Mitchell. "I think that any little faults that have cropped up in the national administration have been magnified many times over for political purposes."

Backed by the regular Democratic organization, Mitchell said that he had heard the report that Ickes was unfriendly toward the local administration but did not believe it to be true.

Fairfax, Va., Herald
November 23, 1934

The old axiom that politics make strange bedfellows has again been exemplified. When the 74th Congress convenes next January, a Chicago negro, named Arthur W. Mitchell, will be among the Democratic members of the House of Representatives. Oscar De Priest, the negro Republican, was defeated in the Democratic landslide this month, and Mitchell, a Democrat, takes his place. This probably will not worry the northern and western Democrats very much, but how the Southern delegation will enjoy it is another question. However, the New Deal party seems to have courted negro support. According to press reports, the ex-Republican Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, was once an officer in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This is the organization which is agitating for the passage of the Federal anti-lynching bill, which would penalize any community in which a lynching happened to occur, and put the whole matter in the hands of the United States government. It is further reported that Oscar Chapman, Mr. Ickes' assistant, is very much interested in securing further Federal grants to aid Howard University, the colored college, in Washington. It is even stated that Mrs. Roosevelt has had conferences with Walter White, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

From all this it would appear that the people of the South may be called on to get a new deal in their ideas about the relationship between the two races. This is one subject on which Southerners feel deeply, and about which they resent outside interference. However, the Brain Trusters, having changed everything else, may feel that this prejudice must go, along with other "antiquated" ideas. If they should attempt anything of the sort, they are likely to meet with determined opposition. Left to themselves, the two races in the South live together in harmony. When there is trouble, it is usually because some agitator from some other section of the country has come down South to "improve" conditions and "uplift" the colored race. At any rate, the New Dealers evidently would like to see the colored vote an element in politics. Whether they will try to insist on the establishment of social equality remains to be seen.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
TELEGRAM

DEC 7 1934

MITCHELL'S PROBLEMS

MANY of our readers who recognize the problems of our colored citizens will be interested in the election of a Negro Democratic congressman from Illinois and the problems he may face. They are summarized in a current column by Robert Allen and Drew Pearson, the Washington Merry-go-Round.

It looks as if the election of Arthur W. Mitchell, colored congressman from Chicago, as successor to Oscar DePriest, also colored, might cause the New Deal a little trouble.

"Already some of the old guard Democrats have privately intimated objection. What they say is, that they don't mind having a Republican Negro around, but that a Democratic Negro congressman is different. Mitchell, they say, will be a member of their own crowd and party.

"And it has more significance than merely the opposition of southern congressman. For Roosevelt and his administration have deliberately courted Negro support.

"Secretary of the Interior Ickes was once an officer in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Oscar Chapman, his assistant, had been a strong rooter for more funds for Howard university (colored) which is run by the interior department. Harry Hopkins, relief administrator, has operated on the assumption that black men can be just as hungry as white.

"Finally, Mrs. Roosevelt has conferred frequently with Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"It has escaped the attention of most, but this is the first time in history that the Democratic party has sent a Negro to congress."

Congressman-Elect To Be Invited To White House

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CNS)—White House hospitality will be extended, as during the Hoover administration, to the newly elected Negro Democratic member of the House of Representatives Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois Mrs. Roosevelt announced at her press conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt had been asked whether Mitchell, who defeated the Republican Negro member of the House, Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, would be given equal treatment.

"What has happened in the past will continue to happen," she replied. "There will be no change."

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

DEC 4 1934

NEGROES ON A NEW PATH

ROOSEVELT RISES AS A FRIEND GREATER THAN LINCOLN.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago Democrat, Congress Member-Elect, Believes the NRA Holds Much for His Race.

Abraham Lincoln, great Emancipator President, revered by generations of Negroes, has been supplanted by another leader who now is held to be even greater—Franklin D. Roosevelt. So declared Arthur W. Mitchell, first Negro Democratic congressman-elect, who visited in Kansas City today.

"Of course, Lincoln was a great man," Congressman-elect Mitchell said. "But he didn't have the problems to meet that President Roosevelt has, and F. D. R. is greater because of the masterly way in which he is meeting those problems."

ACTIVE ONLY SINCE 1930.

Mitchell, who defeated Oscar DePriest in the first Illinois congressional district, has been an active working Democrat only since 1930. Before that he was independent, he said.

"But I am heartily in support of the President's program," he asserted. "I have a well-defined program of my own legislation to offer, but I can't give the details of that now. I will consider it my job to work for the great humane program which the President is putting across. I'm not going to make a lot of noise, but instead do some work."

Mitchell, quiet spoken, scholarly, is a lawyer. He is 51 years old, married and has one married son. Mitchell's wife is a government employee, having been working in the general accounting office about a year.

"What of the Negro under the new deal?" the congressman-elect was asked.

THE AGENCIES AT FAULT.

"The agencies of the new deal are responsible for the injustices which are being done the Negro," he asserted. "The 'powers that be' in Washington are not responsible. I believe they have the good of our group at heart.

"One injustice has come under the NRA. In some parts of the South, Negroes once worked for $6 to $8 a week. When the NIRA was promulgated, setting a wage of $14.50, these Negroes were fired and white persons employed. And the Negro has not been in any position to fight against the situation.

"As to the status of the Negro under the AAA and under federal relief activities, I am not prepared to say, since I have not studied those problems.

"There have been great changes since the Democrats took office which have worked tremendous hardships. The Negro has been less prepared to resent these hardships and injustices since the group has been too hostile to the Democratic party.

DESERT THE G. O. P.

"But now that is changed. The Negro has deserted the Republican party. Under the old regime each capitalist had nineteen economic slaves. Our race has needed someone to hear the cries of the man at the bottom. That has been done."

The interest and sympathy the administration has for the Negro race were demonstrated by the trip Mrs. Roosevelt took to the Virgin Islands, Mitchell said.

POINTS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

"That shows the President means to do right by us," he explained. "Why, out of fifty-two persons employed in the White House, twenty-eight of them are Negroes. Look at McDuffy—I don't know his first name, but he used to be one of the men who ran that big barber shop at Atlanta—he's colored and he's the President's personal valet. He dresses him—tells him what to wear. And McDuffy and his wife live there at the White House."

Mitchell will speak tonight at a dinner given by the Negro Democratic Club of Kansas City and Jackson County to be held at the Street hotel, Eighteenth street and the Paseo. More than 300 Democrats are expected to attend. Today he was to confer with various local Democratic politicians.

DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL

NOV 26 1934

Negro in Congress

WHAT ought a Southern gentleman who happens likewise to be a white Congressman to do when he finds himself seated in the same chamber with a Negro who is also a Congressman and also a Democrat? The Chattanooga Times says something on the subject:

Let it be said that the presence of a Negro Congressman on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives can not properly be taken as raising the question of social equality. It will be most unfortunate if Representative Mitchell and other Democratic Congressmen and officials should permit the question to obtrude itself in their thinking and influence their conduct.

Arthur W. Mitchell has been elected to the House to serve his constituents and the Nation in matters of government. Other Democratic Congressmen and officials should accord the Negro Congressman, in matters relating to Government, every consideration customarily shown those of their own color.

In short, the Tennessee paper feels that the Negro from Illinois has the same right in Congress that the white man from Tennessee has. And it expects a gentleman from Tennessee to be gentleman enough not to take advantage of the Negro's color in order to insult or belittle him in his performance of his duties as a public servant. Surely the code of courtesy and consideration in the South is big enough to manage that. He whose status as a gentleman is so parlous that he has constantly to be making a row about it is usually of dubious standing after, as well as before, the row. The sum of it is that a man chooses his own table companions but not the fellow-occupants of public place.

Mitchell to Ask Passage Of Mob Bill

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(Special)—In an address made here Monday, Representative-elect Arthur W. Mitchell of the First Congressional district of Illinois, which is rated as one of the wealthiest sections of the country, stated that he would sponsor an anti-lynching bill in the next Congress.

Mr. Mitchell, a democrat, whose sensational surprise defeat of Oscar De Priest upset all political predictions by not only being the first Negro democrat to be selected to Congress, but by defeating one of the old Republican stalwarts is, like his victim, Mr. De Priest, a former resident of Alabama.

"I will work for the end of racial discrimination which breeds hatred, prejudice and injustice" the new congressman told citizens of his native state, "and will work toward a preference for American born labor, seek to end idleness, and re-enfranchise the Negro of the South."

Congressman - elect Mitchell took time out to criticize Mr. De Priest for his narrowness in making appointments to the United States Military and Naval academies.

"While he was in office," he asserted, "no white boys have had an opportunity to enter Annapolis or West Point, but that will be altered now. There will be no discrimination."

The new congressman obtained his preparatory education at Tuskegee institute where he was, at one time, office boy to the late Booker T. Washington. He is also a graduate of Talladega college, pioneer Negro institution of higher education in this state.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

DEC 14 1934

Unhappy Start.

The first official act of North Carolina's new third district representative-elect to the congress is not especially comforting. Assigned office space, he refused it because the lone Negro in the House had an office on the same floor, although at some distance from him.

Mr. Barden is entitled to his prejudices, certainly, but so is the elected representative of Chicago's Democracy entitled to be treated with respect until he shows himself unworthy of it. Mr. Barden should have known, too, that it was neither his coloring nor his race nor his social graces that entitled him to an office in the House building and a seat in congress. It is, rather, the commission which he has received at the hands of the people. The Negro Mitchell holds precisely the same rank.

Political - 1934

Indiana.

Office Holding.

City Official

HON. C. R. RICHARDSON

RICHARDSON NEW PROSECUTOR FOR CITY OF RICHMOND

Gary American

Richmond, Ind.—Attorney Cornelius R. Richardson, of this city who has just been appointed prosecuting attorney for the city of Richmond, is one of the most outstanding lawyers in the state of Indiana and is one of the leading figures in social, fraternal and political circles. 1-19-34

Although Attorney Richardson is entirely deserving of the appointment because of his unquestioned ability, as an able lawyer, much political significance is said to be attached to the appointment coming at this particular time.

Those high in state Republican politics seem to view in the appointment as a gesture on the part of state Republicans in an effort to regain the foothold they lost a few years ago to the Democratic party. And to regain that foothold the Republicans must depend very largely upon the colored vote, particularly since the Negro voters hold the balance of power.

Indiana Lawyer Made Assistant Attorney General

Gary American

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.—Appointment of Henry R. Wilson Jr., prominent member of the Indiana bar, as an assistant attorney general, was announced this week by Philip Lutz Jr., attorney general. Mr. Lutz said that the definite duties to which the new appointee will be assigned have not been determined.

The appointee is the son of Henry R. Wilson Sr. of Chicago, Ill., who in 1925 was one of the three postal employees first appointed Race supervisors in the postoffice.

Two Gain Appointments By Indiana Governor

Argus

INDIANAPOLIS—Governor Paul V. McNutt has named Charles Epps to World War Memorial work and Arthur Lee Valentine to work in the new State library. This increases the Negro appointees under the governor to 60. Epps is a prominent Democrat in Haughville. Valentine has been a supporter of William Black, member of the state legislature.

THREE JUSTICES OF PEACE TO BE IN MICHIGAN CITY

Gary American 6-29-34

Within a week Michigan City will probably have three justices of the peace instead of one as at present, it was learned this week following action of the board of county commissioners in appointing Atty. Tenola E. Graves and Barney M. Noveroski to those positions.

Under state law, Michigan township is entitled to three but since the death of the late Allen J. Snook, Lowell T. Hay, Republican, has been the only justice.

Atty. Graves made attempt after attempt to get the appointment to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Snook's death, but just as many times, the commissioners passed the matter over.

However, Atty Graves appeared lately and pursuaded the commissioners not only to appoint him to the vacancy, but also to name Mr. Noveroski to the third position.

Both Mr. Noveroski and Atty. Graves are Democratic candidates for the posts in the fall election, and by right of the commissioners' order can serve until a successor is named in the fall elections to take office, Jan. 1, 1935. In event, they are elected, they will merely succeed themselves. Mr. Snook's term would have expired next Jan. 1.

Mr. Graves said today he expected to receive his commission from the government Thursday or Friday of this week and will be an acting justice by Saturday or after a $2,000 bond is posted. Mr. Noveroski may not take the position because of the short time to serve.

Atty. Graves is a well known Democrat, influential in party circles and aligned with the "regulars." In his 11 years' practice in Michigan City he has gained a host of friends and a wide popularity.

GRAVES WINNER OF J. P. POST AT MICHIGAN CITY

Gary American 11-9-34

Benefiting also by the general landslide which swept the country at Tuesday's election at which time the electorate expressed its confidence in Pres. Roosevelt's 'New Deal' was Attorney Tenola E. Graves of Michigan City who was elected Justice of the Peace by a majority of over 2000 votes notwithstanding the fact that there are only about three hundred colored voters in Michigan City.

Three months ago, Atty. Graves was appointed Justice of the Peace by the La Porte county commissioners to fill a vacancy created by the death of the regularly elected Justice. In making the appointment, the commissioners are said to have commented that in selecting Mr. Graves for the vacancy, it was solely upon merit that few men had conducted themselves more honorably and in a high class manner than Att'y Graves in the twelve years he has practiced law in Michigan City!

Mr. Graves was also appointed by Gov. McNutt as a member of the lunacy board of the Indiana State Prison, which position still holds. He is also Judge Advocate of the Last Man's Club, an ex-service men's organization and of which he is the only colored member. He is a member of the John F. Miller Post No. 37, American Legion, at Michigan City, a 32 degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, Knights of Pythas and a Graduate of Prairie View College at Marcshll, Texas also a graduate of the Howard university Law school at Washington D. C.

RICHARDSON AND CABLE ELECTED

Recorder

Two colored men were swept into office in the Democratic victory last Tuesday, Dr. Theodore Cable winning the office of city councilman, and Henry J. Richardson, Jr., winning re-election as State Representative from Marion county.

Unofficial returns indicate Richardson won tenth place among the seven to be elected in the legislative race by a vote of 85,079, only 3,000 behind the leader, Colbert.

R. L. Brokenburr, candidate for the same office, was among the Republican casualties.

11-10-34

Dr. Cable, a newcomer in local politics, became the fourth colored man to become a member of the Indianapolis city council. His predecessors, all Republicans, were: Henry Sweetland and John Pur year, who served between 1895 and 1900 and Dr. Sumner A. Furniss who entered the council 1918 for a four-year term.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Smiling and happy, and maintaining the graceful poise that won for him a veritable army of friends in every section of the city, the councilman-elect received the news of his election with characteristic gesture. "I shall endeavor to perform my new duties to my fellow citizens to the best of my ability and in a manner that will bring credit to them and satisfaction to myself," he told his informers.

Richardson was elected to the legislature in 1932 and became one of the outstanding members of the 1933 General Assembly. He sponsored and was co-author of a number of important bills enacted into law. An anti-labor discrimination bill, introduced by him and passed by the legislature had served as a model for similar measures introduced in other states. His latest victory, it is believed, will place him among the leaders in state politics among colored people.

Richardson's Statement

In commenting upon his victory, Mr. Richardson said:

"It is with a deep sense of appreciation that I express my thanks to the thousands of voters for their loyal support in the recent election. The voters of Marion County have shouldered their responsibilities as citizens to the end that they have expressed through their vote an approval of democratic government. This expression was made by electing me along with other Democratic candidates as their representatives.

"I am happy to be an advocate of the 'new deal' and to be among those who marched to victory with that great party which is giving to the people this 'new deal.'

"I am mindful of my duty to the people both as a citizen and as a legislator and it shall ever be my purpose to serve the people of this state without regard to race or religion or party affiliation. I shall live up to my record as an uncompromising fighter for the rights of the people with a double purpose of serving the interests of my group in particular and all the people in general. The underlying principle on which I will always labor is the welfare of all the people."

Mr. Richardson will leave Saturday for French Lick to attend a conference of party leaders.

WINNERS IN TUESDAY'S ELECTION

Reading left to right: Henry J. Richardson, Jr., state representative from Marion county given an O. K. by voters for a second term; Dr. Theodore Cable, elected member of the Indianapolis City council and Dr. Robert V. Stanley, East Chicago, also given a second term in the state legislature, by voters of Lake county. All three are Democrats.

Detroiter 11-10-34

Indianapolis Indiana

Political - 1934

Office Holding -

Kansas.

Deputy Prosecutor

D.C.P.

A. B. HOWARD

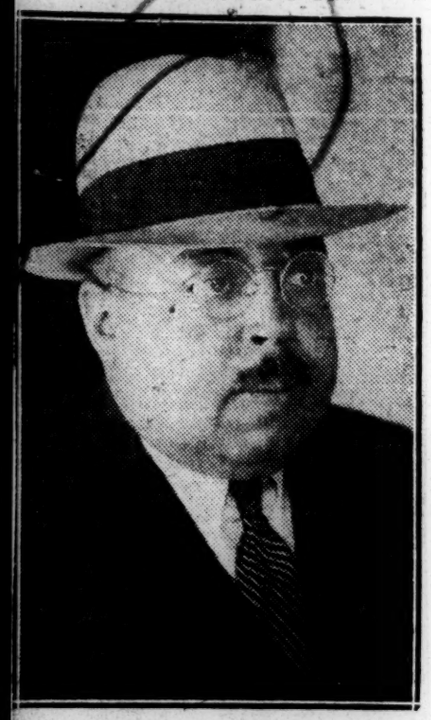
Kansas side attorney, was appointed deputy in the county attorney's office in Wyandotte County, last week by A. J. Stanley Jr., county attorney elect. He is active in church and civic affairs and was on Tuesday night elected president of the newly-organized alumni association of Sumner high school.

—Photo by Pickens

Political - 1934
Office Holding

Maryland.

Gets Federal Post



W. ROLLO WILSON,
of Philadelphia, for many years a newspaper man, who has been appointed a storekeeper-gauger in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the United States Treasury Department, following a successful Civil Service examination.

Mr. Wilson, who assumed his office Tuesday, is commissioner of baseball, a deputy state athletic commissioner, corresponding secretary of the Citizens' Republican Club and is active in the Elks. He is married and lives at 765 North Forty-seventh Street.

Gen. I. R. Dept U. S.

Massachusetts.

Political – 1934
Office Holding

DEMOCRATS IN MASS. GIVEN REVENUE POST

Courier 2-10-34
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By J. THOMAS HARRISON

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8—Dr. Silas F. Taylor, president of the Massachusetts Colored Democratic League and prominently known in business and social circles has been made a Deputy Internal Revenue Collector of this district. Dr. Taylor, J. Thomas Harrison of Cambridge, vice president of the League. Dr. Walter O. Taylor and a few others led the forces which placed Massachusetts in Democratic columns in 1928 and in 1929 they organized the first Democratic Club of Colored Voters in the State.

Miss Ethel Williams of Cambridge and well known in religious and social circles has been named as typist-stenographer in the office of Internal Revenue in Boston. She had the indorsement of the Colored Democratic Club of Cambridge of which she is an active worker.

These appointments of Dr. Taylor and Miss Williams were due directly to Hon. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee, who has insisted that loyal Democrats of all racial groups be given recognition in appointments.

"Merit and fitness alone count," he said.

JULIAN RAINEY TO RESIGN

Will Campaign for Curley's Nomination

Chronicle 8-4-34

Information is to hand that the resignation of Attorney Julian D. Rainey, assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, has been sent to Mayor Mansfield. Mr. Rainey has begun his vacation and it is definitely stated that he will not return to the office of the Corporation Counsel at its termination.

Boston Mass.

Atty. Rainey is an appointee of ex-Major James M. Curley, and it was thought that he would have gone out of office simultaneously with the Curley administration. When seen by a **Chronicle** reporter, Mr. Rainey was reticent about his resignation, but hinted that he would not be returning to the Beacon Street office after his vacation.

Chronicle

There is no doubt, however, that Atty. Rainey will leave the City Law Department. It is known that he is a loyal and enthusiastic partisan of Mayor Curley. There is little love lost between the Curley and Mansfield forces, and it is obvious that the holding over of the Assistant Corporation Counsel may have been with the idea that he would develop a change of mind. Still, another angle is that there were several unfinished cases which demanded the presence of Mr. Rainey.

The attorney, however, still sticks by the ex-Mayor and it was not so long ago he was heard berating certain henchmen who had leaned to Gen. Cole, and failed to rally to Mr. Curley, who is also a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

During his association with the office of the Corporation Counsel, Atty Rainey was a prominent trial lawyer. He has been commended on several occasions for his expert handling of the city's cases. He has been prominent in Democratic circles and was one of the four Negroes who aided the lining up of colored voters for President Roosevelt. With his resignation from the Corporation Counsel's office he will undoubtedly devote much time to ex-Mayor Curley's campaign.

Political—1934

Office Holding.

Michigan.

Bledsoe Takes Oath As First Race Man To Occupy Post

(Picture on Page 13)

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—Attorney Harold Edward Bledsoe, president of the Michigan Democratic league, was appointed assistant attorney-general Thursday by Attorney-General Patrick O'Brien. Mr. Bledsoe was sworn in Thursday and will work in the Detroit office.

The appointment of Attorney Bledsoe to the office of assistant attorney-general is just one of the high appointments made by the Democrats since they have been in office. This marks the first time a member of the Race was ever appointed to the office of assistant attorney-general in the history of the state of Michigan.

Mr. Bledsoe had practically been selected to an appointment in the Federal attorney's office in Detroit, but failure of the ranking Democrats to arrive at an agreement on the man to head the office, withheld the appointment. His appointment to the attorney-general's office follows the dismissal of two white assistants the early part of last week.

Educated at Howard

The appointee was born in Marshall, Texas, August 29, 1896, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Filga Bledsoe. After completing the elementary grades at Marshall, he enrolled at Howard University in 1917, finishing in 1922. He played football, baseball and was a member of the Howard debating team. He graduated from the Detroit College of Law in 1925.

Shortly after passing the bar examination, Mr. Bledsoe was admitted to a membership in the law firm of Lewis & Rowlette. This was later changed to Lewis, Rowlette, Bledsoe & Dent. The two young partners, Bledsoe and Dent, later joined the firm of Barnes & Stowers. Following the death of Barnes and Stowers, the firm became Bledsoe and Dent.

The Michigan Democratic league, the foremost colored Democratic organization in Michigan, was organized in 1932 in Bledsoe's office. He was a supporter of Governor William A. Comstock's unsuccessful candidacy for governor in 1926. This was his first venture into the field of politics. Since the organization of the Michigan Democratic league more members of the Race have attended Democratic conventions than at any time in the past. It was Attorney Bledsoe who seconded the nomination of Governor Comstock at the pre-primary convention held in Battle Creek last month.

He married Mamie G. Neale in 1923 and from this union three children have been born. Mrs. Bledsoe is a member of the Democratic State Central committee. Mr. Bledsoe is first cousin of Jule Bledsoe, the noted singer. and has two brothers, Dr. O. L. Bledsoe, in Marshall, and William, teacher in the high school at Fort Worth, Texas.

Wins Position As Medical Examiner

DR. WILLIAM T. LOVE

The appointment of Dr. William T. Love, prominent Detroit, Mich., physician to the Wayne County board of medical examiners at a salary of $3300 a year, is unprecedented in Wayne county, and is considered a distinct step forward in the Democratic program to corral the ballots of the Race voters in this section. Ray D. Schneider, Democratic county auditor, is responsible for the appointment.

Michigan Democracy Gives Race Another Major Appointment

Harold E. Bledsoe, Prominent Lawyer, Is Named Assistant Attorney General In Michigan—Under Square Deal Regime—Appointment Pleases Citizens.

DETROIT, July 26—Another precedent was broken by the precedent-breaking, square-deal Democrats of Michigan when, on Thursday, July 19, Attorney General Patrick H. O'Brien named to his staff Harold E. Bledsoe, practicing attorney of Detroit and President of the Michigan Democratic League of Michigan. Michigan literally broke out in a shout when the announcement was made of the appointment of Mr. Bledsoe, who is one of the most popular Democrats in Michigan. His political activities have taken him all over the State where he has made scores of friends and has held many audiences spell-bound with his matchless oratory. Profoundly referred to as the party's most able platform orator, he has carried the fight for real Democracy for every group into every nook and corner of the vast State of Michigan.

Starting back in the lean, hopeless years when to be white and a Democrat in Michigan was hopeless fanaticism, and to be black and a Democrat was to be an outcast, a pariah among his own people, Mr. Bledsoe, with a few other men, willing to endure the social ostracism, fought hard, long, zealously, to bring the Negro of Michigan out of the slough of political despondency where he paid slavish homage to the Republican party who handed him only crumbs from the political table, into a larger and fuller participation in his government. That day has arrived. Our engineer and other men are surveying the highways of Michigan; our clerks serve the public in numerous new capacities; a Negro girl takes the governor's dictation; our doctor sits on the Wayne County Board of Medical Examiners; our manager, clerk, cashier and other employees help guide Michigan in prudent, restrained enjoyment of the fruits of repeal; our stenographer and statisticians help direct Michigan's educational system and new Democracy invites a black son to join Michigan's legal staff. Truly a new day and a brand new deal! The true answer to all this attainment is leadership with vicion and strong organization. Under the leadership of Mr. Bledsoe, the Michigan Democratic League has become one of the most powerful organizations in political affairs. Made up of two organizations that extend throughout Michigan, it has won the respect of all political parties.

Mr. Bledsoe, a native of Marshall, Tex., was graduated from Howard University, the University of Detroit Law School and has practiced law in Michigan since 1925.

YOUNG DETROIT POLITICIAN NOW HOLDS IMPORTANT STATE POST

Rise of Petry Fisher In Michigan Politics Has Been Rapid—Named to Liquor Control Investigator's Post.

DETROIT, Dec. 6—Petry Fisher, special investigator for the Michigan State Liquor Control, is considered the most astute politician in this State. This young man's rise in State and national politics is unparalled by anyone in the entire State of Michigan. Mr. Fisher was one of the first men to recognize the fact that the salvation of his race lay in the Democratic party, and with this as an ideal se bent every effort to organize the people of his race in support of democracy and the New Deal. The fact that he succeeded is proven by his appointment to a position that carries more authority than any position ever held by a Negro in the State of Michigan.

He is recognized as one of the most effective speaker in the Democratic ranks, and during the past election, he toured the State, speaking in behalf of the party and the New Deal. At the State convention at Battle Creek, Mich., he was called upon to second the nomination of Hon. Frank E. Picard, candidate for United States Senator. His nominating speech was the highlight of the convention. He campaigned during the past election with Julian D. Rainey, of Boston, special representative of the President to Michigan.

Mr. Fisher was a member of the reception committee that received the President on his visit to Detroit.

He is also the editor and owner of the Michigan World, one of Michigan's greatest newspapers, whose offices are in the People's Finance Building, Vernor Highway at St. Antoine street.

Office Holding.

K. C. DOCTOR IS NAMED RECORDER OF DEEDS

Courier 3-24-34

Dr. Thompkins Replaces Jefferson S. Coage As Democrats Make Another Major Appointment.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 22—Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, Mo., was named Friday as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. He will succeed Jefferson S. Coage Republican, of Delaware.

Dr. Thompkins' name has been sent to the United States Senate and his confirmation is believed to be a mere formality.

Editor of the Kansas City American and former superintendent of the Colored Municipal Hospital in Kansas City, Dr. Thompkins, a life-long Democrat, has been active in national political circles for a number of years. During the Roosevelt campaign, he was one of the leaders in Democratic circles who had charge of the drive among colored voters. This group became known as the "Big Four."

The new Recorder of Deeds was first suggested by his friends for appointment as governor of the Virgin Islands, but when it was decided by the President to retain Governor Paul Pearson, another appointment was sought for him. His appointment was backed by the Kansas and Missouri delegations in Congress, led by Senator George McGill of Kansas.

The Recorder of Deeds post pays a salary of $5,600 a year and the office has more patronage than any federal office occupied by a member of the group.

Dr. W. J. Tompkins of Kansas City To Get Rec. of Deeds Post

Age

WASHINGTON, (CNS) — The announcement on Friday, March 15 that Dr. W. J. Tompkins editor of the Kansas City American, of Kansas City, Missouri, and one of the "Big Four" of the last campaign, is be to the next Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, caused the "old line Negro Democrats" to rejoice exceedingly. 3-24-34

The recognition and appointment of Dr. Tompkins is looked upon as a rebuff to others of the "Big Four" who are pushing other candidates. It is claimed that Robert L. Vann made such a determined effort to land Percy Jones, of Ohio, a former messenger around Democratic headquarters, in the place, that Pennsylvania politicans, including M. Guffey, were advised to call him off.

Other candidates for the job include Dr. S. H. George, of Paducah, Kentucky, backed by Senator Barkley; Truly Hatchett, of Baltimore, Maryland, the Senator Tyding's candidate; and Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago, sponsored by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois.

Dr. Tompkins will replace Jefferson Coage, Republican of Wilmington, Delaware, who was appointed by President Hoover, in 1930 at the request of Senator Hastings of Delaware, then up for reelection.

All Vote for Thompkins

Courier-Journal

The Senate last Tuesday confirmed the nomination of Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, Missouri, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia. 4-24-34

Despite the fact that this office has employees of both races and sexes, not a single Southerner raised the social equality question or made a speech denouncing the party that proposes to give a colored man a position in which he will direct whites.

We have come a long way since James C. Matthews (1886), James Monroe Trotter (1887), and C. H. J. Taylor (1894), all Democrats, were appointed to the same office by President Grover Cleveland. And it's the height of something or other, when even the most backward Southerner fails to squawk about it.

SENATE CONFIRMS U. S. APPOINTMENT OF DR. THOMPKINS

Outstanding Negro Leader Chosen for Post in Washington.

Appointment of Dr. William J Thompkins, one of Kansas City's outstanding Negro citizens, as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia was confirmed by the United States senate late Tuesday according to a telegram received by Dr. Thompkins from Edwin A. Halsey, secretary of the senate.

Dr. Thompkins is editor of the Kansas City American, a Negro newspaper and is assistant commissioner of child hygiene and communicable diseases in the city health department. He has held responsible positions under the Democratic national committee in the last three presidential campaigns, and in the Roosevelt campaign was Negro campaign manager for the western states.

Health Move Leader.

Dr. Thompkins for many years has been a leader in all movements to improve the health and housing conditions of Kansas City Negroes. As superintendent of general hospital No. 2 from 1918 to 1922, he raised the rating of the institution from Class D to Class A and obtained its recognition by the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical association and the National Hospital association.

Seven years ago Dr. Thompkins conducted a survey of tuberculosis and housing conditions of Negroes in Kansas City. His findings resulted in many reforms, including the condemnation of hundreds of homes in the Negro districts, the construction of a tuberculosis hospital and the construction of a new general hospital No. 2.

Has Two Daughters.

Dr. Thompkins is married and makes his home at 1306 Euclid avenue. He has two daughters, Miss Helen Thompkins, a student in Lincoln university, and Marion Elizabeth Thompkins, 6 years old.

He is president of the National Colored Democratic association, curator of Lincoln university, chief of the surgical staff of general hospital No. 2, and chairman of the health commission of the Elks, which recently made a survey of health conditions among Negroes in 256 cities.

Pays $5,600 Yearly.

The position as recorder of deeds in Washington has been held by a Negro for many years. The office is one of the small group of important Negro appointments which always is known as the president's Negro cabinet. The post pays $5,600 a year. Ninety persons are employed in the office.

Dr. Thompkins, who is 50 years old, was born in Jefferson City. While going to school he worked as a bellboy in the Madison hotel and became acquainted with many of the state's outstanding Democrats, including Governor Stone, Governor Stephens and Champ Clark.

He received a degree from Lincoln university, obtained his medical training at the University of Colorado and Howard university, Washington, and served his internership in Freedman's hospital, Washington.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FETED

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14—Democrats of the fifth constabulary district had formal ceremonies and a victory celebration last Saturday morning, honoring Atty. Frank S. Bledsoe, the first member of the Race in the history of Missouri to be elected justice of the peace by the Democratic party, and Jordan W. Chambers, who was elected on the same ticket as the first of the Race to the office of constable.

It was an epoch making occasion, this gathering at the old courthouse, Broadway and Market Sts. in the identical historic courtroom where Dred Scott, the first slave north of the Ohio river received his freedom through legal enactment in 1856.

White Officials present

A sprinkling of white Democrats who were elected to major positions in the November election were present to wish joy and success to the two officers of our group.

Bledsoe, an honor graduate of the law department of Howard university, and who is highly esteemed as a gentleman and a brilliant lawyer, bore his honor modestly, with a broad smile, as he sat on the bench in the court room where he is to preside, listening to greetings from friends.

Standing at his left side was Jordan W. Chambers, the newly-elected constable and five other attaches who will compose the official family of the Fifth District court.

Attorney Silas E. Garner, who was in charge of the Republican state headquarters in the last campaign, presented Judge Bledsoe with a gavel, as a token of respect and loyalty from the Mound City Bar association, of which Bledsoe is a former president.

Lauds Bledsoe

In his speech, Garner proclaimed the election of Bledsoe on the Democratic ticket proved that our folk had begun to climb out of conditions in which they had seemed content to remain for the past 70 years. "During that period the Republican party did not know how to treat us men," he said. "Such a situation could not last. There has been unrest and an eagerness for a change.

"Our courts have had a double standard in dispensing justice. Many of our Circuit judges—and I am sorry they are not here today to hear this statement—have felt it as a duty to render judgments in favor of members of my Race in values that are far less than what they award white litigants in similar lawsuits.

"Our white citizens have discriminated against us socially and industrially. If the Democrats will accept us as men, paying strict attention to our individual accomplishments, they will be in power a long time." Garner warned.

In accepting the token from the Bar association, Bledsoe explained that the gavel would serve him as a symbol of justice rather than an emblem of authority. He thanked his friends for their support and told them that his Race would continue to achieve in this country in proportion as they will have "vision, purpose and a certain amount of stubborness."

ST. LOUIS DEMOCRATS MAKE HISTORY

Democrats in St. Louis, Mo., had a victory celebration last week, honoring Atty. Frank S. Bledsoe, the first member of the Race in the history of Missouri to be elected justice of the peace, and Jordan W. Chambers who won on the same ticket as the first of the Race to be elected constable. In above photo, Judge Bledsoe is seated at the bench and standing at his right side is Constable Chambers. Seated at the judge's left is Attorney Silas E. Garner, who presented a gavel to the magistrate. Others in the photo are court attendants and friends.

—Photo by Ellis

Political - 1934

Office Holding.

New Jersey

Atty. R. S. Hartgrove Gets $6000 Appointment As Asst. N. J. Atty-Gen.

JERSEY CITY,—Attorney Robert S. Hartgrove, president of the New Era Democratic Club of this city and a former Assemblyman, was appointed Assistant State Attorney-General last week. The position is reported to carry a salary of $6,000 annually.

The appointment was made by Governor A. Harry Moore, who is now a candidate for United States Senator.

$6,000 Post Given to Hartgrove by N.J. Democrats

(Special to the AFRO)

TRENTON, N.J. — (UNP) — Robert S. Hartgrove, Jersey City attorney, was named an assistant to Attorney-General David Wilenz here Monday afternoon. The post pays $6,000 a year.

A state-wide split among Democrats in New Jersey may follow the appointment. Leroy Jordon, Elizabeth attorney, had been groomed for this post or a similar job as assistant U.S. attorney in the state. Supporters of Jordon are not exactly pleased with the appointment of Hartgrove.

Reached at his home in Jersey City on Monday night, Hartgrove admitted he had received the appointment. He said he would issue a formal state later in the week.

Hartgrove, known as a brilliant lawyer and lately famous for his victory in the Trenton High School swimming pool case, lives in Jersey City.

Several years ago he engaged in a fight with Mayor Frank Hague, czar of the Democratic party in New Jersey, and maker of Gov. A. Harry Moore. For a time he appeared to be a loser, but the present appointment means that he is still in the good graces of the party.

Roger Yancey, Newark lawyer, was seated with Hartgrove at the latter's home in Jersey City when reporters reached him Monday. Hartgrove declared then that Yancey was in line for appointment to the post of assistant U.S. attorney.

At present this U.S. job is held by a Republican, Oliver Randolph, well-known Newark lawyer. It pays $3,600 a year.

Dr. J. Leroy Baxter, leader of state Democrats, said when interviewed in Newark Monday night that he hoped appointment of Hartgrove did not mean that Jordon would be overlooked in the national appointment. Baxter intimated that a serious division in state Democratic ranks would result unless Jordon was named to the national post. On the other hand he praised Hartgrove's legal ability.

Baxter pointed out that Hartgrove had a great advantage because he lived in Jersey City, "where Frank Hague takes care of his own."

Jordon lives in Elizabeth.

Appointment of Hartgrove is generally regarded as a move to add popularity to the Democratic party in the state in the current election. Throughout the state there has been dissatisfaction because of the lack of patronage.

Lightfoot Appointed to Political Post in N. J.

James A. Lightfoot, prominent attorney of Atlantic City, was named last week as special assistant prosecutor of Atlantic county, and automatically assistant attorney general of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Lightfoot is a graduate of Howard University, both from the college department and the School of Law, class of 1907. He holds the distinction of being the only Negro in Atlantic county ever to be so honored.

Post A-G

Political - 1934

Office Holding.

New York.

WATSON SWEARS IN N. Y. MAGISTRATE

Courier 1-13-34 Pittsburgh Sun

(Courtesy Daily News, New York City)

Left to right: Martin J. Healy, Harlem district leader; Alderman Bradford of the 19th Assembly district; Ellis Jungman, Cayuga Club official; Judge Watson of the Municipal Court, and George Stern, Cayuga Club official. When Alderman Bradford was sworn in Monday, it was the first time that an aldermanic candidate had the honor of being inducted into office by a colored judge.

DELANY IS GIVEN $10,500 POST

Afro American 2-4-34 2-3-34

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

NEW YORK CITY — With the $10,500 appointment of Hubert T. Delany, local attorney, as a commissioner on the board of taxes and assessments, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has acknowledged the debt of his Fusion party to Harlem voters, with the Delany appointment being considered as the first down payment.

Commissioner Delany is one of seven charged with the responsibility for appraising, revaluating and assessing real estate in New York City. He has been designated as commissioner for Manhattan, with its billions in realty values. The assessment for Greater New York is estimated at $18,500,000,000.

The appointment throws on the shoulders of Mr. Delany the greatest amount of responsibility ever reposed in a Negro by the city government. He becomes one of the two Negro commissioners in New nand Q. Morton civil service commissioner. 2-3-34

Con By T+A

While an assistant U. S. district attorney, from 1927 to 1932, Delany was assigned to prosecute 500 cases, losing only two. He rose to chief of the counterfeiting bureau and resigned last year to join, as a full fledged partner, the white law firm of Mintzer, Todarelli, Kleid and Delaney.

The new commissioner was a candidate to Congress in 1929. He is the son of the late Henry Beard Delany, former bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married Miss Clarissa M. Scott, daughter of Emmett J. Scott, in 1926. She died the following year. He has not remarried.

PICKS LAWYER AS TAX BOARD COMMISSIONER

Amsterdam News 1-31-34

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia Swears In Delany—Is Republican

New York

Hubert T. Delany, to whom recognition has come as a result of his brilliant work as an assistant United States district attorney when he won 498 out of 500 cases he prosecuted in Federal Court, was on Monday appointed a commissioner-member of the Board of Taxes and Assessments.

The appointment was announced on Monday at City Hall shortly after the new commissioner had been sworn into office at noon by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Commissioner Delany, who becomes one of seven members of a board with the responsibility for appraising, revaluating and assessing real estate in New York, received the designation as commissioner for the island of Manhattan with its billions in realty values. The assessment of the five boroughs has been estimated at $18,500,000,000. 1-31-34

Is Republican.

From sources close to the mayor it was revealed that the appointment is non-political, although Mr. Delany, a Republican, is a member of the political party which was believed to have formed the backbone of the triumphant Fusion organization.

The new commissioner, who lives at 200 Bradhurst avenue and is a member of the law firm of Mintzer, Todarelli, Kleid and Delany of 30 Pine street, made the acquaintance of the mayor years ago when the latter was in Congress. More than once the prosecutions handled by the young assistant district attorney were the outcome of exposures in Congress by LaGuardia.

Ran for Congress.

When in 1929 Delany ran for Congress as a candidate from the Twenty-first Assembly district, his candidacy was endorsed by the then Congressman LaGuardia, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and other notables.

He joined the staff of the United States district attorney for the Southern district of New York in 1927 to serve successfully under the regime of Charles H. Tuttle and George Z. Medalie. The new commissioner was always effective in argument, practical, witty, sarcastic and smooth-tongued.

Mr. Delany, a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of the New York Law School, is one of two Negroes in New York City who are members of the Association of the Bar, the other being Francis E. Rivers. His name was offered to the association by former United States Attorney Medalie.

Commissioner Delany married in 1926 when he took as his wife Miss Clarice M. Scott, second daughter of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University. She died in 1927. He is the son of the late Henry Beard Delany, suffragan bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is one of several brothers and sisters who are practicing medicine, dentistry and law, or who are active as school teachers in this city and elsewhere.

The only other Negro commissioner here is Ferdinand Q. Morton of the Civil Service Commission.

Negro Judges Lead In Work Done In Municipal Court

Age 3-31-34

New York, 3-31-34

The annual report of the Presiding Justice of the Municipal Court for 1933, which was recently given the public, shows that the two Negro members of this court, Justices Charles E. Tony and James S. Watson lead all the others in the amount of work accomplished during the year.

Both Judge Watson and Judge Toney were in court 210 days during the year—216 days was the maximum time spent in court by any judge, but the average number of days was 188.

Judge Toney heard 947 inquests: 1350 non-jury trials; 90 jury trials; 4091 motions; and 5674 summary proceedings.

Judge Watson's record included 868 inquests; 901 non-jury trials; 132 jury trials; 3085 motions; and 1945 summary proceedings.

OUR FIRST TAX COMMISSIONER

UNLESS we are wrong on our history, Hubert T. Delaney of New York is the first Negro ever to be appointed Tax Commissioner in a large American city. Negroes have held almost every other job, but when it came to assessing real estate and collecting taxes, that was considered employment for white folks only. However, New York's Italian Mayor, Fiorella La Guardia, seems determined to appoint capable and trustworthy officials as a change from years of Tammany corruption, so he picked a Negro measuring up to the exacting standards of the New Deal. Courier 2-10-34

Other cities have boasted a bit more than New York about the number of their Negro office holders, but the folks in Harlem seem not to have been asleep. Perhaps the modesty of the effete East has prevented them from blowing their horn too loudly. And yet, they have something to boast about. They have two municipal judges, a civil service commissioner, a commissioner of assessments and taxes, a police surgeon, two assistant attorney generals, an assistant district attorney, a captain in the fire department, a lieutenant in the police department, several civil engineers in the transportation department, 600 school teachers, over 100 policemen, and almost 2,000 other civil service employees, to say nothing of representatives in the State legislature and City Hall. Pittsburgh, Pa.

And the most pleasing thing about it all from our viewpoint is that these are not jim-crow positions but positions won on merit, with the same pay, the same rank, the same duties, the same privileges as those held by white New Yorkers. This is an almost ideal situation, and as it should be. It is the goal toward which all Negroes are striving. We must come to govern as well as be governed. We must examine for civil service as well as being examined. We must collect taxes as well as pay them. We must pass laws as well as obey them. We must first measure up to the highest standards and then demand absolute equality of opportunity —and get it.

With a number of highly placed Negroes in Washington and a Negro appraising the Empire State building in New York, the New Deal begins to take on additional meaning.

N. Y. HERALD
FEB 4 1934

Harlem Pleased As Delany Gets Tax Board Post

Former Assistant U. S. Attorney Wins $10,800 Office Under LaGuardia

Believed Record for Race Lawyer, as Prosecutor, Won 498 of 500 Cases

The first shuffle of the LaGuardia "new deal" was made in Harlem last week with the swearing into office of Hubert T. Delany as a Commissioner of the City Board of Taxes and Assessments at $10,800 a year. It is believed that the thirty-three-year-old Tax Commissioner thus becomes the highest salaried Negro appointive officeholder in the country.

Although the choice of the young lawyer is listed as non-political, he was a spirited supporter of Mayor LaGuardia's campaign last fall and has been a lifelong Republican. Negro politicians are counting on more political plums than ever came their way before, particularly since the Negro vote in November far outdistanced any before cast in the city.

Ranks High as Lawyer

Delany ranks high among the young lawyers in the city. He was appointed by Charles H. Tuttle in 1927 as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. During the five years he was in office he prosecuted successfully 498 out of 500 criminal cases and was requested to remain an additional six months as special prosecutor when he resigned in 1932.

It was while Delany was in the District Attorney's office that he met Mr. LaGuardia, then a Representative. More than once the prosecutions he handled were the outcome of exposures in Congress by Mr. LaGuardia. When in 1929 Delany ran for Congress on the Republican ticket from the 21st District his candidacy was indorsed by Mr. LaGuardia.

A native of Raleigh, N. C., Mr. Delany came to New York as a youth and matriculated in the College of the City of New York. He graduated in 1923. He then attended New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1926. While there he taught in the grade schools. In the same year he finished his law course, he married a Wellesley graduate, Clarissa Scott, daughter of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University. She died in 1927.

Avoids Racial Appeal

Tax Commissioner Delany has been practising law in the law office of Mintzer, Todarelli, Kleid & Delany, 30 Pine Street. He sticks to the rule of seeking success not as a Negro, but as a lawyer. When he ran for Congress in 1929, he stated: "I do not want the voters in the 21st District to vote for or against me because I am a Negro, but to govern their course on the theory that I am either capable or incapable."

Capt. R. A. ATKINS

Capt. R. A. Atkins Gets Appointment As Supt. College Station P. O.

Age

Captain Rufus Atkins of the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., who has been assistant superintendent of the College Station branch Post Office, 140th street and Eighth avenue, for the past five years, was promoted last week to superintendent. 2-17-34

It is said that Captain Atkins' record in the Post Office service for the past 16 years was such that officials of the Post Office felt he was entitled to the promotion on his merits. He had the endorsement of high officials in the service, including Postmaster-General James A. Farley, Vincent Daily, L. Ross and John J. Kiely, postmaster of New York.

At the same time announcement was made of the promotion of Lieutenant Stanley A. Miles from the position of foreman at the General Post Office to that of assistant superintendent, under Captain Atkins, at Colege Station.

Second Colored Superintendent

Captain Atkins is the second Negro to become a superintendent in the New York post office. When he was first transferred to College Station, he worked as assistant to Alexander King, the dean of colored P. O. employees, who is now superintendent of Station U—at 102nd street and Third ave.

Unlike Captain Atkins, who has supervision over about 100 men who are 95 per cent colored, Mr. King's branch is not located in a colored neighborhood and most of his subordinates are white.

Both Captain Atkins and his new assistant, Lieut. Miles, are veterans of the Old Fifteenth Regiment, now the 369th Infantry. The new superintendent has continued his connection with the famous regiment since the war and has been in command of the Machine Gun Company, which has the reputation of being the best in the state, for several years. He is also the athletic officer of the regiment. He is 45 years of age and resides in the Dunbar Garden Apartments with his wife and three children.

Supt.

Political - 1934

Office Holding.

New York

Politics

Charles W. Anderson Passes On--But His Record Remain

Active Service Under 7 Presidents Has Exacted Its Toll

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU.

PRESIDENT WILSON wheeled on his heels to face a group of Democrats. Nineteen-thirteen was the year. The President gesticulated at a batch of reports on his desk in his office in the White House. He exploded:

"He is worth twenty thousand dollars a year. Those records prove it. He is holding down a five thousand-dollar job. Why kick him out?"

And for once the counselors of the party were at sea. They were practical politicians and had but one reason to offer, one that President Wilson knew. Charles W. Anderson was not a Democrat. But wait a moment. Wasn't it true that the U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York—the man entrusted with collecting millions for the Government from one of the richest areas in the world—wasn't it true that he was a Negro? Yes, Charles W. Anderson was, and remains, a Negro, and succeeding generations may regard him as one of the most outstanding New York ever had.

7-14-34

SO, IN 1914 the counselors of President Wilson had their way. Charles W. Anderson was asked to resign. He stepped out of office after ten years of distinguished service at his post. In 1921 President Harding was elected. Two years later he reappointed Mr. Anderson to a newly created revenue district in New York, the third, and succeeding Republican administrations retained his services until the other day, when again he was asked to resign by another Democratic administration. In all, twenty-

Collector of Revenue Was Institution in Republican Party

one years in one of the largest and most responsible positions his country ever gave a Negro. Now he's out for good.

Charley Anderson was a big man as prestige goes, very big. He was a business cardinal of the first rank, Prometheus shackled by the limitations of American racial bans. He traveled in a circle far above the circle of today's Negro business urchins, political puppets, talkative cocksparrows and religious Hop o' My Thumbs.

He was every inch a man, every inch a gentleman, every inch a leader. He was the possessor of manners that were impeccable. He used lines of English that were macadamized, profound. He was an astute politician, a spellbinder, a great orator. He was a man who needed room to deploy his prowess. Had he been white, he might have been a cabinet officer.

He is the only collector of internal revenue in the history of America whether white, black, yellow or sun tanned, to serve under seven Presidents—four years under Roosevelt; four with Taft; two with Wilson; four months with Harding; five-and-a-half years with Coolidge; four with Hoover, one with the present Roosevelt.

He was originally appointed by the first Roosevelt, whose friendship he won while "Rough Rider Teddy" was governor of New York and Anderson an employee in the state treasury. Anderson took office, with jurisdiction over the financial waterfront sections downtown, the manufacturing center on the East Side and the theatrical and residential sections on the West Side. The collections for his district took leaps and bounds until people began to whisper. Today they would have said that somebody was using a tin box before Mr. Anderson took charge.

PRESIDENT Theodore Roosevelt, at the close of his second term, sent the following letter of appreciation for the services rendered by Mr. Anderson:

February 17, 1909.

My dear Mr. Anderson:

I thank you for your letter of the 16th instant. You have been one of the most satisfactory officials I have had under me. I have taken pride and pleasure in your appointment.

With all good wishes, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Charles W. Anderson,
Collector of Internal Revenue,
New York.

* * *

THERE WERE great moments by the score in Anderson's life. He was committeeman at large for the state for years—the only one. He was the toastmaster at all sorts of big banquets downtown, chairman of all sorts of commissions for the reception of important foreign delegations and such personages as Marshall Joffre of France, Signor Marconi, inventor of wireless, of Italy, and others. He was honorary pallbearer at Mayor Gaynor's funeral. He spoke at a peace banquet at the Hotel Astor in 1914, attended by delegates from firty nations. He was chairman of draft board No. 139 during the World War. He was in on nearly everything of importance during that period.

He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Academy of Political Science, the New York Peace Society, the Japanese Franchise League, the National Geographical Society and the Roosevelt Memorial Association, to mention a few.

Most Presidents have emerged from the White House to die in a year or two, victims of an overworked mind. The years he spent in computing millions in revenue for the government have dealt just as harshly with Charley Anderson. He hardly realized what he was signing when the letter of resignation was brought to his home, 156 West 132d street, and stuck under his nose. He is unable to concentrate on anything, so his housekeeper reluctantly nodded her head to indicate that it was all right. Charley Anderson obediently signed the document. For the benefit of the public it was reported that he had resigned. But it was just as well.

* * *

AT 69 CHARLEY ANDERSON is a kindly-faced old gentleman, who sits for hours at a table in the basement of his home, never without his coat and vest, his collar and tie, saying little, staring for hours at nothing.

His thinning hair is leniently gray. His shoulders are slightly bent. He once weighed 200 pounds, but his year's confinement at home has cost him a lot of weight. He is quiet as long as no one talks to him. Try to draw him into a conversation and he becomes upset, a bundle of pins and needles; he stands up, is urged gently to resume his seat, he stands up again, and finally manages to say that he can't talk today—come back tomorrow. When the next day arrives he again says come back tomorrow. The doctors say he shouldn't be made to talk.

And this is the pathetic, tragic picture of the great Charley Anderson, the man President Stenio Vincent of Haiti would have been delighted to meet, for Vincent wanted to meet the Negro Magogs of the country and Anderson was always a Magog in the service of his country—a man who could have talked fluently with M. Vincent in terms of millions, something the Haitian President understood.

He was born in Oxford, Ohio, April 26, 1866, and was educated in Ohio and Massachusetts. He came to New York in the eighties, entered politics and rose to prominence in the councils of the Republican Party. In 1890 he was appointed U. S. gauger in the second revenue district, and from there his rise was rapid.

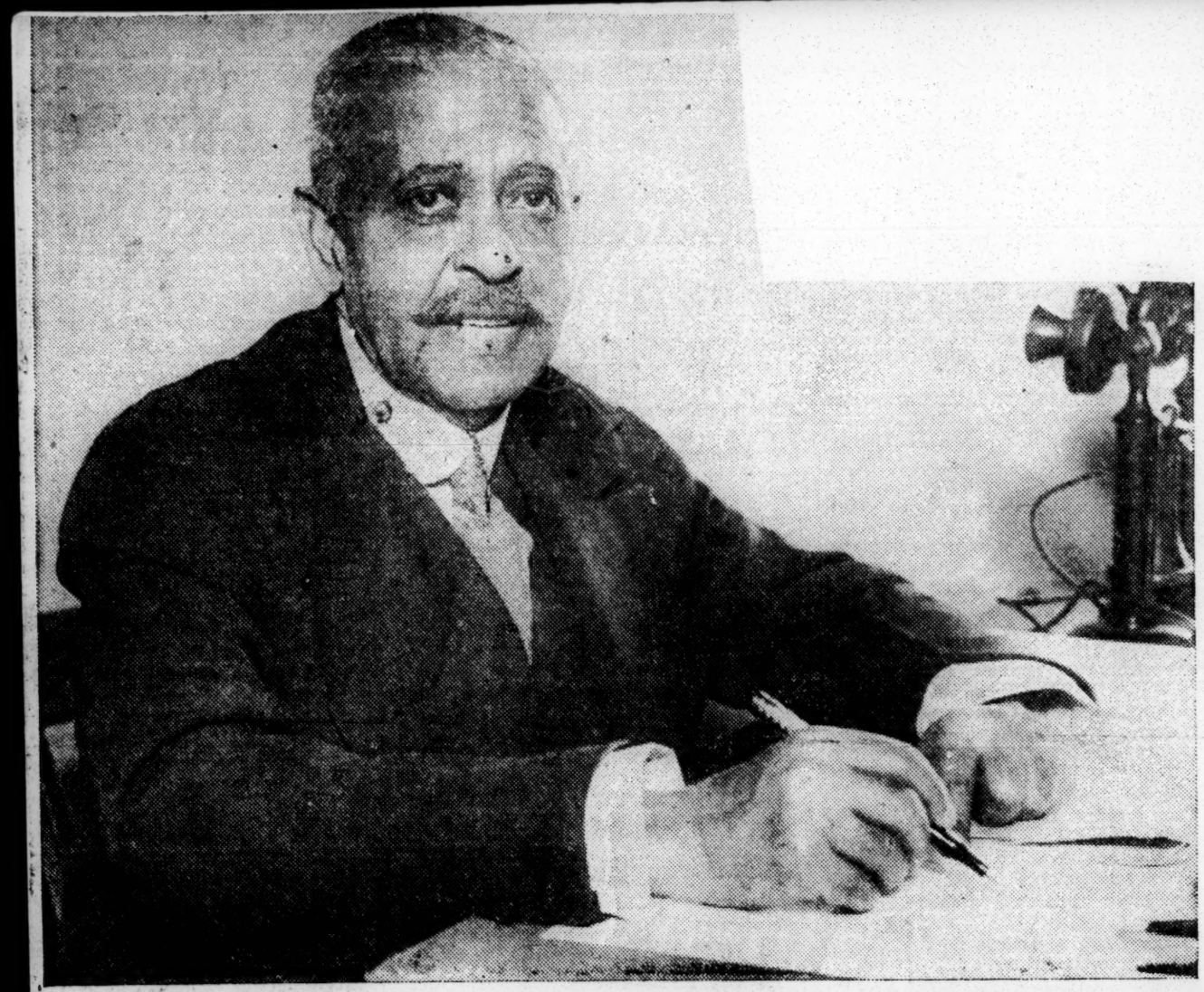
First, private secretary to the state treasurer; chief clerk in the state treasury; supervisor of accounts for the New York State Racing Commission, handling from $300,000 to $400,000 yearly, and then fate took a hand in his career.

President Roosevelt appointed a Negro to an important executive position in the South. A big clamor was raised about it. Southerners protested and told the President he would not dare to appoint a Negro to a position of equal importance in the North. Roosevelt promptly appointed Anderson as Collector of Internal Revenue in what he declared was "the most important district" in the United States.

* * *

ANDERSON'S WIFE, the former Emma Lee Bonaparte, died not long ago. One cannot attempt to describe his loss. It must have been great. Such companionship as was theirs is not for an outsider to reflect upon; one could never do it justice. One passes to another subject.

What is to become of Anderson's job? He filled it with distinction and made it a Negro heritage. If selfishness is submerged, it may yet be saved to the Negro race. What will our leaders do? They should unite and agitate. That's what the great Charley Anderson would have advised if he were in position to discuss the matter. He was, and is, that sort of a man.



CHARLES W. ANDERSON, as he appeared at his desk before his most recent illness forced him into confinement at his home.

NEGROES MAY SECURE FORTY REVENUE JOBS

Amsterdam News

Charles W. Anderson Quits; Successor May Be White

For the second itme in twenty-one years—it happened first under Woodrow Wilson in 1915—a Negro is scheduled to be replaced by a white man as collector of internal revenue in New York City, The Amsterdam News has been reliably informed. But unlike the first time, the Negro voters are to be repaid now for the substitution. Forty colored Democrats are to receive minor posts in the Third district revenue office, which until last Friday was headed by Charles W. Anderson.

This information was unearthed three months ago by The Amsterdam News and confirmed yesterday by an unofficial spokesman for the Federal administration. The move is to be one of the first ventures in national and local Democratic co-operation with the view of electing Postmaster General James A. Farley as Governor of New York State in 1836. The Democratic leaders are said to be proceeding on the premise that two-score smaller jobs will be more effective than one large job in building a strong machine among the Negro voters for the gubernatorial election.

The position of collector of internal revenue for the Third New York district has come to be regarded as a Negro sinecure because of the twenty-one-year tenancy of Anderson, who was appointed in 1905 by President Theodore Roosevelt to head the Second district. He was reappointed by President Taft and served four years under him. Anderson served two years under President Wilson before the Democrats replaced him in 1915 by a white man. The veteran politician, who was a power in New York Republican circles, was recalled from retirement by President Harding in 1923 to head the newly created Third district. He held this position until last Friday when he resigned on orders of the present Roosevelt administration. A prolonged illness was cited as the cause of his resignation, although the action has been expected since the change in the national administration.

Solomon Favored.

Anderson's post is expected to go to Sigmund Solomon, brother of William Solomon, Tammany leader of the Seveneenth Assembly district. The appointment of Solomon is supposed to serve two purposes: First, it is expected to assure the national administration of the support of the Edward J. Ahearn forces, with which the district leader is aligned, in the election Monday of James J. Dooling as leader of Tammany Hall. Next, it is supposed to repay Solomon and his brother for the undercover support the district leader is alleged to have given Joseph V. McKee in Harlem during the last mayoralty election.

The proposed appointment of Solomon will bring to a close a bitter fight among a large number of Negro Democrats and Recoveryites for the position once occupied by Anderson. From the moment of Roosevelt election in 1932, the candidates have vied with each other in an effort to secure the appointment. Statements emanating from one or other of these aspirants have led to the rise of many early rumors of Anderson's retirement.

One of the earliest aspirants for the post was Dr. Godfrey Nurse, presidential elector in 1932 and political protege of Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader of the Ninteenth Assembly district. The candidacy of Dr. Nurse evoked much discussion in Harlem when it was found that certain Negro Democrats had opposed his appointment.

Another Harlemite who has been prominently mentioned for the post is Henri Shields, leader of the Beavers' Club and almost successful candidate for the leadership of the Twenty-third Assembly district in last year's Democratic primaries. Shields has been dickering with Tammany for the splittering of the district now headed by Thomas F. Murray, white, but plans for the action are believed to have fallen through. The Federal administration is said to have frowned on the Beavers' leader's negotiations with Tammany at that time.

Others reported to have sought the Anderson post include James C. Thomas, former United States assistant district attorney who headed a section of the McKee work in the recent Harlem campaign. Attorney Thomas has received wide backing from many war veteran groups and is still considered a strong candidate for Federal recognition. John M. Royall, prominent realtor and one of the sponsors of the recently organized "Harlem Political Union," and Jay Williams Clifford, United States customs inspector, are also believed to have sought the position.

The appointment of the forty or more Negroes to staff positions in the Third district office is expected to be made immediately after the official naming of the collector. The positions are said to include a score of field and office collectors, ten clerks and a similar number of stenographers.

ANENT THE COLLECTORSHIP.

It would be downright hypocrisy to assert that Negroes are not disappointed over the failure of one of their number to receive the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District, for they are. Charles W. Anderson held the position so long and so acceptably it was natural for the race to expect that his successor would be a Negro of character and ability.

Many valuable lessons might be learned throughout the country from the non-successful yet hotly-waged fight for the coveted position. Some of the aspirants are accused of having done everything in their power to boost themselves and tear down the reputations of others. Even the private lives and domestic affairs of applicants were attacked. So distressed did one Democratic boss become over the uncalled for exhibition of mudslinging that he is reported to have critically commented upon the lugging in of personalities.

Perhaps it is asking too much of Negroes to to a big political appointment. ing of hopefulness exists that other representative positions will be given colored New Yorkers. The President, Chairman Farley and others high in the councils of the Democratic Party are not unmindful that the numbers of Negroes enrolled officially under the combined enrolled vote of Negro Democrats in the entire country.

Deserved recognition of the Negro Democrat in New York is bound to come. It is a great loss of Mr. Anderson and the selection of a white man to succeed him, because of the friendly attitude of the Roose-

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New York Times

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7-21-34

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While the race has sustained a great loss by the resignation of Mr. Anderson and the selection of a white man to succeed him, be- cause of the friendly attitude of the Roose- velt Administration toward the Negro, a feel- ing of hopefulness exists that other represent- ing the democratic party are not unmindful that the num- ber of Negroes enrolled officially under the Democratic banner in Greater New York ex- ceeds the combined enrolled vote of Negro Democrats in the entire country.

Deserved recognition of the Negro Democrat in New York is bound to come. It is a foregone conclusion.

Political - 1934

Office Holding

North Carolina

OXLEY APPOINTED COMMISSIONER IN LABOR DEPARTM'T

Succeeds Karl Phillips; Highly Recommended by Democratic Leaders

Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley well known welfare worker of North Carolina, was appointed last week to the post of commissioner of conciliation in the Department of Labor. Lieutenant Oxley succeeds Karl Phillips, who has held the position for several years under Republican administrations.

Native of Boston

Lieutenant Oxley who retains his title from service in the World War, is a native of Boston. For several years he has been associated with the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare, heading the division of Negro welfare and relief.

Highly Recommended

Lieutenant Oxley is a Democrat and was urged for the position by many leading Democrats, including Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Senator Robert R. Reynolds, United States Ambassador to Mexico Josephus Daniels, O. Max Gardner, national committeeman from North Carolina; Mrs. Palmer Jerman, national committeewoman from North Carolina; Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, of North Carolina; Chief Justice W. P. Stacey of the North Carolina Supreme Court, Robert L. Vann, assistant to the Attorney General; Julian D. Rainey, leading Democrat of Boston and Eugene Kinckle Jones, Advisor on Negro Affairs in the Commerce Department.

Named Commissioner on Conciliation in D.C.

LIEUTENANT LAWRENCE A. OXLEY

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WASHINGTON, D. C. TIMES

MAR 9 1934

Oxley Appointment Pleases Democrats

With the appointment of Lawrence Oxley, of Raleigh, N. C., Negro welfare commissioner in that State, as commissioner of conciliation, United States Department of Labor, Negro Democratic leaders have been given another important post under the Roosevelt regime.

Lieutenant Oxley replaces Karl Phillips, Republican, who has held the post since the President Harding administration.

Wilson, N. C., Times
January 29, 1934

ROMINENT WILSON NEGRO CHAIRMAN RULES COMMITTEE

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He is the only negro in the Assembly and before he moved to New Jersey resided here, built the colored hospital located in Wilson and directed its affairs.

He was a prominent physician of Wilson and very successful.

His talents have caused him to make good in his adopted state of New Jersey, and his Wilson friends, white as well as colored, appreciate this recognition of a man who was once a citizen of Wilson, and well deserves his good fortune.

OXLEY NAMED TO LABOR DEP'T POST

WASHINGTON, Mar. 22—(ANP)—Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, Raleigh, N. C., has received his appointment in the United States Department of Labor. The announcement was made Friday by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Prematurely reported several weeks ago, the appointment was officially confirmed by [illegible] has been abolished. Mr. Phillips is no longer connected with the labor department in any capacity. It is understood that he will engage in the practice of law. The Lieut. Oxley, a native of Boston, who adopted North Carolina after the World War, has served actively in the welfare department of that State.

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Mocksville, N. C., Record
November 28, 1934

Negro Justices Of Peace At Durham.

The Democratic newspapers of the state, including the Winston-Salem Journal, Davidson Dispatch and other lesser lights have kept extremely quiet over the fact that at the recent election two well known negroes were elected to the office of the justice of the peace in the city of Durham

Tom Bost, Raleigh news writer has let the "cat out of the bag" and writes of this snappy event to the Greensboro News as follows:

"Democratic dry grins are written all over Durham faces as the final returns come in and the electors discover that they elected two negroes as justices of the peace on the Democratic ticket.

"L. F. Austin, editor of the Carolina Times. is said to have led the ticket, and F K Watkins, "moving picture magnate," in Haiti, is the other Both were on the regular ticket and won easily. Neither of these new judges could be seen, but friends of both say they will qualify and actually hold court.

"They will of course not have any such powers as inhere in the Supreme court, but Editor Austin may be able to send many a ticklish question to that Supreme court. Recently he has indicated that if President Roosevelt names Chief Justice Stacy for the next Supreme court appointment in Washington. the Carolina Times will make war on the nomination. But that isn't serious. The Democrats have more than two-thirds of the United States Senate. They can confirm Justice Stacy if he is nominated

"But a justice of the peace can get important legislation on the way. The Durham editor is in position now to do that thing. If an issue involving race rights can take a start in his court he can put it up to the highest tribunal finally. There will probably be such issues! And the Democrats have this man on their hands."

It might be a good idea for the papers to copy the above for the information of their readers and the Ashbero Courier might likewise publish it and send a marked copy to its Congressmen Harold D. Cooley.—Winston-Salem, Lexington and other Union Republican

Political - 1934

Office Holding.

North Carolina

OXLEY APPOINTED COMMISSIONER IN LABOR DEPARTM'T

Succeeds Karl Phillips; Highly Recommended by Democratic Leaders

Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, well known welfare worker of North Carolina, was appointed last week to the post of commissioner of conciliation in the Department of Labor. Lieutenant Oxley succeeds Karl Phillips, who has held the position for several years under Republican administrations.

Native of Boston

Lieutenant Oxley who retains his title from service in the World War, is a native of Boston. For several years he has been associated with the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare, heading the division of Negro welfare and relief.

Highly Recommended

Lieutenant Oxley is a Democrat and was urged for the position by many leading Democrats, including Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Senator Robert R. Reynolds, United States Ambassador to Mexico Josephus Daniels, O. Max Gardner, national committeeman from North Carolina; Mrs. Palmer Jerman, national committeewoman from North Carolina; Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, of North Carolina; Chief Justice W. P. Stacey of the North Carolina Supreme Court, Robert L. Vann, assistant to the Attorney General; Julian D. Rainey, leading Democrat of Boston and Eugene Kinckle Jones, Advisor on Negro Affairs in the Commerce Department.

Named Commissioner on Conciliation in D.C.

LIEUTENANT LAWRENCE A. OXLEY

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WASHINGTON, D. C. TIMES

MAR 9 1934

Oxley Appointment Pleases Democrats

With the appointment of Lawrence Oxley, of Raleigh, N. C., Negro welfare commissioner in that State, as commissioner of conciliation, United States Department of Labor, Negro Democratic leaders have been given another important post under the Roosevelt regime.

Lieutenant Oxley replaces Karl Phillips, Republican, who has held the post since the President Harding administration.

Wilson, N. C., Times
January 29, 1934

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Wilkesboro, N. C. Patriot
December 6, 1934

Negro Magistrates

Durham, Dec. 3—For the first time in the history of the state two negroes today took the oath of office as magistrates of Durham county. They were Louis H. Austin, editor of a negro weekly paper, and Frederick Watkins.

Political-1934

Office Holding

Ohio

Clayborne George Named on Civil Service Board

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Former Councilman Clayborne George was appointed Saturday a member of the civil service commission to succeed Attorney Harry E. Davis, whose six-year term expired Dec. 31. To Mayor Harry L. Davis is due the credit for making the appointment to a position that went to one of our group six years ago through the broadminded spirit of Hon. Maurice Maschke, then chairman of the county Republican organization.

It may said that Mr. George has had the benefit of more favorable comment from the local dailies (white), civic and political organizations during his councilmanic career than any other member of our group who has served in the legislative branch of the city.

His appointment to the civil service commission has been commented upon favorably by Plain Dealer, News and Press of Cleveland. In the Cleveland Press of Monday, George is referred to as "an excellent leader in the city council," and "capable of exercising courageous independence when he wants to exercise it."

Harry E. Davis was an excellent member of the commission during his six-year term, but was not sufficiently favorable towards the Republican candidacy for mayor, it is said.

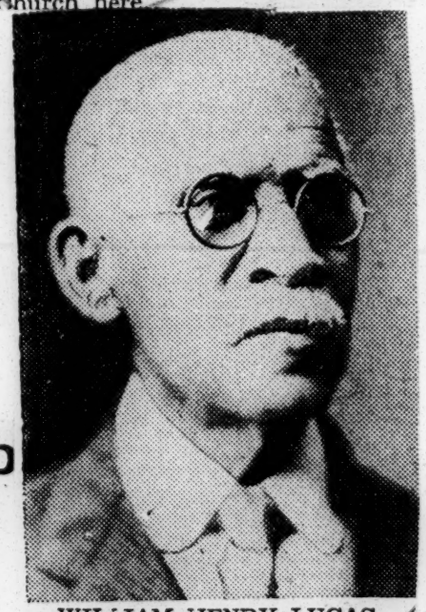
Clerk of Ohio Town Holds Job a Half Century

CADIZ, O.—William Henry Lucas, 82, began his 52nd year as municipal clerk of Cadiz January 1.

Mr. Lucas is highly respected for his efficiency and amiability, so much so that, for the last 25 years, authorities have guarded against any opposition from other Republicans or from Democratic office-seekers.

He was born in Richmond, Va., of free parents, and has papers to verify that fact. His parents brought him to Cadiz because of the opportunities that were afforded him here. Cadiz permits no intolerance, and provides equal educational facilities for children, regardless of color or creed.

Mr. Lucas was the first colored pupil to be graduated from Cadiz High School and was the first teacher of Dunbar School. For nearly a half century he headed the Sunday school department of the A. M. E. Church here.



WILLIAM HENRY LUCAS

Attorney Gets Bar Post

CLEVELAND, O.—Percy B. Jackson, attorney, has been elected to serve a three-year term on the board of trustees of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association, which has a membership of more than two thousand lawyers.

Cites Losses in In[illegible] Urges Organizati[illegible] of Field by Col[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.—A plea that we compile our own statistics on our contribution to education here was made by Miss Nellie Bright, a teacher in the Alexander Wilson public school, at the winter meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Teachers of Colored Children, Thursday night.

The meeting was held at the Southwest branch, Y.W.C.A., 1605 Catherine Street.

"Many of the dangers of the past are still dangers of the present," asserted Miss Bright. "In the early days sentiment was divided, one group regarding Negro education as a social necessity, the other regarding the cost of such education as not commensurate with the return.

"This is a vital question today," continued Miss Bright, "when experts consider everything on a monetary basis. Are we willing to let others formulate statistics on the basis of our work, showing that the return for the expenditure is inadequate, or are we doing such a fine job that the statistics are a challenge to the experts to spend more for Negro education? Are we as a group sufficiently aroused to this danger?"

Deploring the decline of the per centage of Negroes in the field c industry, Miss Bright added, "Man of our teachers in industrial school have not had the actual experienc or the adequate training in thei field because the doors of industr for the highl skilled and technica schools are usually closed to Ne groes."

Miss Bright further pleaded fo the development of peculiar racia talents and for unity of effort o the part of the colored teachers o Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mallaviere C. Russell, teacher in the Singerly School, 22n and Berks Streets, and president o the association, described presen times as representing a "crisis" fo colored teachers.

Teachers representing this city Morton, Pa., Downingtown, Cheyne and West Chester, Pa., attended th meeting, which was presided over b John Brodhead, principal of th Arnold School, Second and Dauphi Streets. James H. N. Waring, prin cipal of Downingtown Industria School, was another speaker on th program.

Negro Keeps Job For Half-Century

CADIZ, Ohio (UP)—For 52 years William Henry Lucas, beloved 82-year-old Negro, has served Cadiz as municipal clerk.

For the past 25 years of that time, voters have never allowed an opponent to file against him in a campaign, either on his own ticket or the Democratic.

Lucas was born in Richmond, Va., during slavery days and has free-born papers to prove that his father and mother were not slaves. As a young man, he was brought here by his parents, because the town permitted no intolerance and provided equal educational facilities for colored and white children.

He was the first colored student to be graduated from Cadiz high school and was the first teacher of Dunbar, a school for colored children. As town clerk, he is regarded as remarkably well informed, and his courtesy and efficiency have won him friends throughout Ohio and other states.

Active in church affairs, he was head of the African M. E. Sunday school for almost a half century.

Political - 1934

Pennsylvania

Office Holding.

Gets Keystone Plum

DR. JAMES E. JONES, Harrisburg, who was recently appointed special investigator for the Bureau of Professional Licensures of Law Enforcement Division of Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction. Dr. Jones is a graduate of Union University, at Richmond, Va., and of Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn.

He has practiced dentistry in Harrisburg for the past five years. This is the third outstanding appointment made by Gov. Pinchot during his administration. The other two are Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, Interracial Consultant in the Department of Welfare, and Robert Nelson, member of the Pennsylvania Boxing Commission.

GETS CITY APPOINTMENT

Attorney Wilbur C. Douglass (left) being sworn in by City Solicitor C. D. Scully as Assistant City Solicitor.

Another Evidence of "New Deal" Shown As Pittsburgh Gives Lawyer First Big Appointment Under Democratic Administration.

Courier

'Mid simple but impressive ceremonies, Attorney Wilbur C. Douglass, graduate of the University of Pittsburgh Law School, and for many years a practicing attorney in the city, was duly sworn in as Assistant City Solicitor last Friday morning. The oath of office was administered by C. D. Scully, City Solicitor.

Attorney Douglass, active in the Roosevelt and McNair campaigns had received the endorsement of State Leader Joseph F. Guffey, County Chairman David Lawrence, Mayor McNair and M. L. Benedum, millionaire backer of the party in this State.

He was recommended for the position by Attorney Robert L. Vann, Assistant to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

Democrats Hit Back at Nelson

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA— Democratic leaders hit back at Robert J. Nelson's statement on patronage given out recently when John B. Kelley, city committee chairman, denied the athletic commissioner's charge that the Democrats had failed to keep their word.

10-20-34

In a statement sent out by Joseph H. Rainey of the Democratic State Committee, Mr. Kelley is quoted as saying that since the Democrats had taken over four city offices, sixty-two colored citizens had been given appointments and that 30 per cent of the appointments made in the mint have been from the colored race.

To Name Attorney

Almost at the same time, Joseph F. Guffey, Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, indicated that within a fortnight a colored lawyer will be named to the office of the United States District Attorney here as an assistant.

Penna. Democrats Are Out for 1,450 Jobs

Afro-American

11-17-34

(AFRO Bureau)

PHILADELPHIA. — That the $5,000 political plum now held by Robert J. Nelson, boxing commissioner, will land in the lap of Joseph R. Rainey, local newspaper man, former sports writer, and director of the Democratic campaign among colored people in the eastern part of the state, is regarded as almost a certainty.

The AFRO-AMERICAN learned from authoritative sources Monday that Mr. Rainey's name was at the top of the list of those being considered for the place.

Only $5,000 Job

The post of boxing commissioner is the only $5,000 state job held by a colored citizen in Pennsylvania. Mr. Nelson, who held the appointment under the Republican administration, is expected to relinquish the post as soon as the shakeup which is expected to replace some 20,000 Republican jobholders with good and faithful Democrats, begins.

At the climax of his campaign, Governor-elect George H. Earle stated to a big audience that he would see that colored citizens get their share of state jobs, pointing out that their voting population basis entitled them to some 1,450 positions.

Leaders are inclined to believe that the newly elected governor will go as far as possible in keeping that promise.

Many Rumors Out

Some doubt, however, is expressed that City Committee Chairman John B. Kelly will be inclined to pass this $5,000 boxing commission plum to any colored man. This opinion expressed even by some Democratic leaders, is based on the meagre consideration Mr. Kelly gave to some of the chief workers in the campaign preceding this last one.

It is known, however, that powerful influences in the party are favorable to the appointment of Mr. Rainey to the boxing commission and that his appointment is almost a certainty.

Analysis of the election returns also point to the fact that the Democrats could not have won in

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Political - 1934

Office Holding.

South Carolina

Long Service With Government

Palmetto Leader

William W. Cooke, Engineer Now With Government Located In Wisconsin.

2-17-34

Editor of The Palmetto Leader:

We are sure that the readers of your excellent paper will be interested in a brief recital of the brilliant career of a young man who has distinguished himself as a Government Construction Engineer.

Columbia

W. Wilson Cooke, son of Hon. Wilson Cooke, of Greenville, was educated at Claflin College and after his graduation he was employed as Superintendent of the Department of Manual Training in the same institution. Personally he specialized in Architectural Drawing and Building. Among his first efforts he constructed several buildings in Orangeburg, including "Dunwalton" the first bungalow erected in Orangeburg.

Mr. Cooke married the accomplished daughter of the Hon. T. E. Miller, formerly president of the State A. & M. College of Orangeburg. They have two children, one a teacher in Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, and a son a student in the Wisconsin university.

W. Wilson Cooke, government construction engineer, has been in the government service since 1907.

He was appointed as an architectural designer in the treasury department, Washington, D. C. during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, and two years later was assigned to do field work in Marietta, Ohio where he had supervision of the construction of a federal building He also supervised other jobs in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and West Virginia. He was supervising engineer on thirty buildings having a value of $6,000,000.

In 1918, when government building dropped down to a low point he went out of the treasury department's building service, but was assigned by the war department to service in Ohio, where he was a director of vocational training for overseas army contingents. His courses consisted of eight weeks of intensive training during which the soldiers were given training similar to that provided in the colleges and universities.

After the war, Mr. Cooke was retained in the vocational education department of the government as counsellor for disabled veterans returning from overseas training them for a new life work. He continued in this work until 1920, when he resigned, and returned to his architectural practice in Gary, Ind.

When government building activities were resumed in 1929, Mr Cooke was called back into the service, and was assigned to such work as he is now doing. He has been in Wisconsin most of the time since then, having supervised construction of buildings in Appleton, Menasha, Ashland, S. Milwaukee, and Sheboygan, and on remodeling projects at Beaver Dam, Ishpeming, Marinette and Merrill. He also inspected sites and soils for a time, including the sites for government buildings in Waupun, Wisconsin Rapids and Fond du Lac.

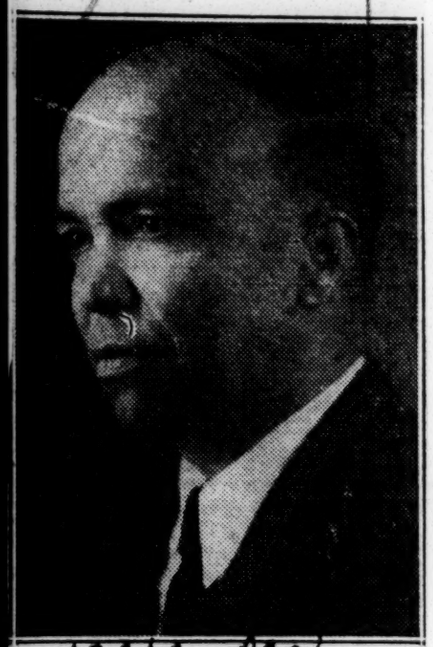
L. M. DUNTON,
Orangeburg, S. C.

Political - 1934

Office Holding

Virginia

GETS STATE JOB



Defender

HOMER M. TAYLOR

A graduate of Purdue University, college of engineering, who has been appointed an engineer in the Road Commission of West Virginia. Mr. Taylor's appointment, the first of its kind in this state, was announced this week.

C. 30-34

E.R.D.

Political - 1934
Office Holding.

West Virginia

Kump, Chambers, Bailey, Moore Back 'New Deal' For Race

Courier 6-16-34 Pittsburgh Pa.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 14—With amazing finesse the Democratic party in West Virginia again demonstrated its attitude toward the Negro, when it appointed Dr. Eugene L. Youngue, prominent physician of Welch, to the Welch Emergency Hospital. Like a clap of thunder, the announcement of his appointment hit the State as another milestone in the Negro's advancement. For almost a quarter of a century Negroes have sought, in vain, to secure a physician at the Welch Emergency Hospital, where miners and the citizens of Southern West Virginia are treated, and where one-third of the patients are Negroes .

Not only was the appointment of Dr. Youngue secured at the hands of the Democratic party, but also along with it, Governor Kump announced that four Negro nurses are to be appointed at the hospital. This hospital is a unit among a chain of State-supported hospitals in West Virginia.

The bold stroke was engineered by Secretary James A. Chambers of the Board of Control, while in the background stood Ernest L. Bailey, road commissioner of West Virginia, who took a wide interest in the move. Charles Benjamin Moore of Bluefield, assistant secretary of the Negro Democratic State Committee and personal friend of Dr. Youngue, was foremost among colored Democrats in seeking for Negroes of the State this representation.

According to reports, the appointment of Dr. Youngue was hailed by citizens throughout the State. This marks another new place where the Negro has found recognition in a new field in the State government.

Recently Frances Stephenson Ayres of Charleston was given a responsible post as an attache in the road department at the instance of Road Commissioner Bailey. She, like Dr. Youngue, is the first colored citizen so recognized.

Dr. Youngue is a graduate of the Leonard Medical School and has done post-graduate work at Howard University and was prominent in Republican politics, having served as chiarman of the speakers' bureau of the Republican party and chairman of the McDowell County Colored Republican Committee. The appointment marks the addition of another prominent citizen to the Democratic ranks.

Political-1934

Wisconsin.

Office Holding.

Dedicates Post Office

WILLIAM W. COOKE

COLORED ENGINEER DEDICATES POST OFFICE IN WIS.

Gary American

Sheboygan, Wis.—(Special to The Gary American)—William W. Cooke, government construction engineer, was recently chosen to dedicate the new post office here.

Mr. Cooke has been here in a supervisory capacity since the actual work on the building was started. He has been in the government service since 1907.

He was appointed as architectural designer in the treasury department, Washington, D. C., during the administration of President Roosevelt and two years later was assigned to do field work in Marietta, Ohio, where he had supervision of the construction of a federal building. He also supervised other jobs in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and West Virginia. He was the supervising engineer on thirty buildings having a value of $6,000,000.

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Political—1934 I

Alabama.

Suffrage

Democrats Exercise J.C. in Alabama Primaries

Afro-American

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 5-26-34—(ANP)—Attempts on the part of colored people to vote in the Democratic primary met with blank refusal, last week.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS EXCLUDE NEGRO LEADERS FROM VOTING IN PARTY PRIMARY

President H. C. Trenholm of State Teachers College Among Number Found "Unqualified," Court test May Follow

Montgomery, Ala., (ANP)—Several of the most prominent colored citizens of Montgomery were refused the opportunity to vote in the Democratic primary here this week. Among those denied the right to exercise their franchise, were President H. C. Trenholm of the Alabama State Teachers College, Morris Smith, a leading undertaker as well as several members of the Montgomery Civic League, the most important organization in the community at this time. Sentiment is in favor of bringing a test case in the courts to force the Democratic party to permit Negroes to vote in its primary.

The Negro question was openly flaunted as an issue in the primary, one of the candidates for governor praising the child labor law if it could be made to apply to white alone, while attorney general Knight of Scottsboro fame ran for Lt. Governor. Observers are certain however that the same cheap demaggic methods through which appeals were made to the ignorant white electorate, would have been tempered to suit the occasion if Negroes here had freedom to vote and really exercised thier power.

Appreciation is being expressed because of the stand taken by President Trenholm. The appropriations for the school which he heads must come through the Democrats of this capital of the confederacy, Jefferson Davis' old home being located scarcely two blocks from the college grounds. Trenholm dared however to ask for a ballot. In some sections of Alabama a few Negroes are permitted to vote. In Tuskegee for example, there are a number of registered voters who vote as democrats.

Vote-Buying Charges In Montgomery County

Before and since the May 1 primary there have been reports of vote-buying in Montgomery County. It has been charged that there was wholesale trafficking in absentee ballots. And the fact that there was an unprecedentedly large absentee vote in Montgomery County in the May 1 primary is, to say the least, a suspicious circumstance. The absentee vote was several times as large as it has ever been before. There were far more absentee ballots cast in Montgomery County than there were in Jefferson County, which has several times as many voters.

Some voters, it is charged, were paid to apply for and vote absentee ballots when there was no reason for them to cast an absentee vote—that is to say, when they were not in fact absent from the county on the day of the election. The reason why anyone who wished to buy votes would deal in absentee ballots is, of course, obvious. An absentee ballot is turned in before election day; it is not marked at a polling place, and the buyer can easily make certain that the vote he bought is marked in the way the voter was paid to mark it.

Birmingham Ala. Herald 5-24-34

The Montgomery County Grand Jury took notice of the charges of vote-buying and ordered the absentee ballots cast in the first primary impounded. On June 18, six days after the second primary, the Grand Jury will reconvene to investigate the charges of ballot box corruption.

Since the Grand Jury ordered the absentee ballots impounded pending its reconvening, there have been further developments concerning vote-buying in Montgomery County. Last week two men were arrested in Montgomery charged with the misdemeanor of buying absentee ballots in connection with the second primary.

The Montgomery Advertiser, in a strong editorial entitled "Ballot Box Corruption and the Well Springs of Liberty," says that these arrests serve "to enforce the popular conviction that the Montgomery County Grand Jury, recently in session, acted bravely and in the best tradition of good citizenship when it caused the absentee ballots cast in the first primary to be impounded." The Advertiser thinks it regrettable that the Grand Jury at its first session did not go immediately into an investigation of the reports of vote-buying; but it can understand that the Grand Jury desired to clear up other necessary work and that it "desired especially to keep itself clear of suspicion of partisan motives in undertaking such a delicate inquiry."

The Advertiser voices its confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the present Grand Jury and its belief that on June 18 the grand jurors will approach their task of looking into charges of corruption "without fear or favor."

"In the circumstances," it says, "naturally the Grand Jury will feel that it is itself on trial and is honor-bound to give the best that is in its heart and brain to clearing the thick atmosphere that has lately fallen over this county, and brought its historic good name into ill repute."

The Advertiser proceeds with a vigorous denunciation of the evils of ballot box corruption and a warning of what it portends:

> No other moral issue is comparable in significance to the public to that of corruption of the ballot box.
>
> Who sells his vote sells his country!
>
> Who buys an office will sell it for one consideration or another!
>
> Vote-buying and vote-selling constitute a challenge to every citizen who loves his dignity and freedom.
>
> In a democracy all that stands between the citizen and tyranny is the ballot.
>
> Corrupt the ballot, make it the pawn of the highest bidder, and thereafter the only protection that the hearthstone can seek is in physical force.
>
> If by the improper use of insensate money the conscience and the intelligence of this republic can be chloroformed and so neutralized, then but two alternatives remain to the citizen—the mercy of God on the one hand, or the great American shotgun on the other.
>
> Corruption in politics in this republic must be stamped out, or upon some fair and early tomorrow we shall have scenes in our country such as we have lately witnessed in the lovely city of Havana and other playgrounds in Latin America.
>
> Let the Grand Jury of Montgomery County, let the Grand Juries of all the 67 counties in Alabama beware! Let them go instantly to the attack upon a vice which, if unchecked, will yet poison the well-springs of our national life, degrade our citizens and wreck our civilization!

Finally, The Advertiser thinks that when the next Legislature convenes, it should revise our election laws by abolishing absentee voting outright, and by modifying the penalty for vote-selling. With regard to the latter, it should be easier to obtain convictions if the penalty is modified. The Montgomery paper suggests that a vote-seller should be disfranchised rather than fined. "Put the political bar sinister on him for life!" Of course, the penalty upon the vote-buyer should be more severe.

The question of abolishing absentee voting outright is debatable. Undoubtedly, under the present system, absentee voting is open to abuse. But absentee voting, properly conducted and adequately safeguarded, is a useful and a desirable thing, especially under present-day conditions when business affairs so frequently take voters away from home on election days. It should be possible to devise a solution to the problem through more stringent regulation of absentee voting.

"Only a baby," The Advertiser concludes, "can doubt that in a time of misery such as this a high percentage of the voters of Alabama can be and are bought for cash over the counter.

"The first concern of government should be to purge the source of its power so that government itself may be put above suspicions of vice and corruption."

The Advertiser is unquestionably right in thinking that some revision should be made in Alabama's election laws to make ballot box corruption more difficult and punishment of offenders more certain. The next Legislature should go into this subject carefully.

In the meantime, wherever corruption of the ballot box is suspected in Alabama, the law should act promptly and vigorously. The Montgomery County Grand Jury should make a thorough investigation of the charges in that county, and if there are any other counties in the state where there is reason to believe vote-buying or other corrupt practices have taken place, similar action should be forthcoming.

THE ALABAMA PRIMARY.

One result of the Alabama primary on Tuesday has a national interest. Judge JAMES E. HORTON of Athens, circuit judge for the Eighth district, was beaten as a candidate for renomination. In June of last year he was respected and admired by the country in general. Amid the local passion about the trial of the Scottsboro Negroes his dignity, calmness and impartiality were constant. His opinion setting aside the verdict of guilty against HAYWOOD PATTERSON as contrary to the weight of evidence was so lucid and cogent as to increase the high regard which he had already won.

His moral courage was worthy of his intellectual power. He knew what the consequences were likely to be. The air was full of threats to get even with him for doing his duty. At first he decided to leave the bench at the end of his present term. The bar association of Athens urged him to run again. It was hoped, rather than expected, that he would be renominated. He was beaten by voters who set prejudice and hate above reason and justice. Defeat for such causes is but another testimonial of honor.

Dear to sociologists and collectors, BIBB GRAVES turns up again, and his great name conquers. Governor from '27 to '31, he was of the straitest sect of prohibitionists. He venerated and was venerated by the hooded pontiffs of the K. K. K. In those glorious days that noble order was the government. It flogged everybody displeasing to its refined moral sense. In one Legislature BIBB prevented the passage of bills forbidding the Klansmen to wear their hoods in public. Later he threatened to scrimp the funds which the State Attorney General needed to lay the floggers by the heels. Hear an echo from that sweet time. The Grand Dragon writes to a smaller bigwig, believed to be an Exalted Cyclops, his confidence that the Governor "will lend "us his full cooperation in the future "as he has so nobly done in the past."

The Klan is done for. The noble cooperator won in the "run-off" Tuesday, and will be the next Governor—the first Governor in nearly a generation to get a second term. Such is the power of merit. BIBB is going to bring back "peace and prosperity" to Alabama. Proud and happy Alabama!

New York Times

JUN 15 1934

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A Terrific Indictment Of Our Voting System

The Montgomery County Grand Jury has just completed its investigation into charges of election frauds in that county in the two recent primaries. These charges consisted principally of allegations of irregularities in absentee voting. In short, it was charged that in the primaries in Montgomery County absentee ballots were bought, paid for and delivered on a wholesale scale.

The Grand Jury is convinced that these charges are true. Unfortunately, however, it says in its report that owing to the secrecy with which ballot-buying was conducted it was virtually impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant indictments in most cases. In a few instances the Grand Jury did return indictments—there were 10 in all.

But if the Grand Jury was short on indictments for violations of the election laws, its report brings a terrific indictment against the voting system in Alabama which makes possible such trafficking in absentee ballots. The Grand Jury was so strongly convinced of the evils which grow out of absentee voting that it urged repeal of the absentee ballot law.

Scoring the "laxity and looseness" of the whole election system, and branding the absentee ballot in particular as a "shame and a disgrace," the Grand Jury says in its report to Judge Walter B. Jones:

> We have been in continuous session, hearing testimony in these cases, and have indicted where the evidence warranted indictments. The Grand Jury has been profoundly impressed with the laxity and looseness of our whole election system. The absentee ballot is a shame and a disgrace and is the source of nine-tenths of the fraud in this system. We urge and demand of the representatives of Montgomery County and the state that the absentee ballot law be instantly repealed. The number of absentee votes in this county is many hundreds more than is warranted, or than could have been honestly voted. Most of the absentee votes were voted by people who were in this county, but who made affidavits they would be out of the county on election day, without rhyme or reason, the sole purpose, as appears to this Grand Jury, being to achieve the monetary consideration by the voting of absentee ballots.
>
> The kind and character of witnesses which came before the Grand Jury in the majority of cases impressed the Grand Jury with the futility and uselessness of indicting or bringing in indictments on their testimony.
>
> The exigencies of the times favored buying and selling of votes and the absentee ballot law is such as to facilitate the greatest amount of fraud which cannot be detected and proved, as is necessary to obtain a conviction before a petit jury; and although it is perfectly apparent to us that vote-buying was engaged in almost publicly and openly in both primaries, the secrecy with which the actual transactions were handled renders well nigh impossible such a high degree of evidence as would insure petit jury conviction.

The Grand Jury's report, after regretting the inability to return more true bills in the vote-buying scandal, rebukes by implication the failure of citizens and candidates to cooperate in the investigation. "We had no report or outside aid," it says, "from any citizen or candidate interested in the purification of our election system, although your honor in his charge had called upon the citizenry to bring before us any information they possessed."

The alleged buying of absentee ballots is not the only kind of election irregularities to draw the condemnation of the Montgomery County body. It strikes also at the lavish expenditure of money in the recent primaries and at the system of registering voters in Montgomery County. With respect to the latter, the Grand Jury found that names are permitted to stay on the poll list in instances where the voters are dead or have been out of the county 10 years or longer. Concerning the expenditure of money, its report says: "That there was a very large amount of money expended and that those directly in charge of its disbursement were not of financial ability to have furnished the money, it seems clear to us from the testimony we have heard; but we have not felt the testimony sufficient to connect the real source of the financing of this vote-buying campaign."

While the names of the few persons who were indicted were not revealed, evidently they include some notaries suspected of having signed absentee ballots in wholesale fashion. Although the Grand Jury did not deem it wise to indict "all these people who were notarizing absentee ballots," its report says on that subject:

"In both primaries, from the evidence which appeared before the Grand Jury, numerous persons who were interested in the results of the election, clothed with notarial powers, were busily engaged in securing votes for the candidates they were interested in and notarizing ballots without even knowing the voter to whose signature they attested. In many instances, from the testimony offered, these notaries never even saw the voters at all, but the ballot was delivered to them in some manner, either signed or unsigned, and the necessary work was done to make it a countable vote."

The report of this Grand Jury is not of interest to Montgomery County alone. The conditions and practices which it describes are of concern to every county in the state. That would be true even if Montgomery County were the only one in the state where such election irregularities existed; for the election results in that county, one of the largest in the state, have an important bearing on the outcome of races in which the whole state is interested. Besides, even if that were not the case, the people of the state as a whole should properly be indignant over ballot-box corruption anywhere in Alabama.

But can other counties in the state point the finger of scorn at Montgomery? If conditions such as those described by the Grand Jury exist in that county, how many other counties can be assured that similar practices do not obtain within their own borders? The belief is widely prevalent, at any rate, that there are abuses in absentee voting throughout the state. Also it is generally thought that the expenditure of money in campaigns is too lavish in all parts of the state. And certainly everyone knows that the criticism directed against the registration system in Montgomery County—the leaving of names of de-

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ceased or removed voters on the poll lists—can be applied to almost every county in Alabama.

Clearly, there is need for purifying our election system. And manifestly the phase of it which chiefly demands attention is the absentee ballot law. The News would not go so far as to join with the Montgomery County Grand Jury in recommending repeal of that law. Absentee voting is a useful and proper device, if it is conducted with strict legality and honesty. Cannot the absentee ballot law be strengthened and the system surrounded with safeguards so as to eliminate the evils complained of? That should be possible.

This question and others relating to the purity of our election system should have the attention of the next Legislature.

Democrat[illegible] To Keep Ot[illegible] Out Of Primary

Legislation To Be Initiated Requiring Voter To Tell Party When Registering

Aimed At Abuses

Would Nullify Republican Balance Of Power And Keep Party Lines Taut

By ATTICUS MULLIN

A method by which Democrats will vote in Democratic primaries and Republicans in Republican primaries will be presented to the legislature next January in the form of a bill further regulating the primary system of the State.

The bill is now being worked out and will probably be discussed by the new Alabama Democratic Executive Committee when it meets early in January next year prior to the convention of the legislature.

The system that will be proposed in Alabama is modeled along the lines of the system in vogue in several States and provides for registration prior to a primary wherein a voter will have to say whether he or she will take part in the Democratic primary or in the Republican primary. If the voter desires to take part in the Democratic primary, the voter will so declare in the registration and cannot vote in a primary of any other party in the same year.

To Correct Old Abuse

The purpose of the measure is to have a declaration beforehand from voters as to their party preference and inclinations. This will prevent a recurrence of what has happened in many Alabama Democratic primaries wherein Republicans have gone into the primaries holding the balance of power as between Democratic candidates and by their combined vote have nominated a Democrat for public office in a Democratic primary.

There are approximately 45,000 Republicans normally in Alabama. There have been times when the Republican vote exceeded this figure but certainly there are not more than 50,000 regular Republicans in Alabama. In many past campaigns these Republicans have gone into Democratic primaries by approximately 70 per cent and they usually vote as a unit and determine the results in a race between Democratic candidates for public office.

Little Extra Expense

The registration machinery which will be included in the bill is being worked out. It is regarded as an easy problem to solve with little if any additional expense to the State. Certain county officials may be selected to hold the registration. This of course, will not interfere with the present system of county registrars who determine whether applicants for the voting privilege are entitled to it.

It is stated that measure is not aimed to correct anything that might have happened in the recent Democratic primary. Republicans went into that primary as they have always done. But the idea is to correct a situation which has proved detrimental t. the Democratic party in Alabama for several decades. Other States have solved the same problem as between the various parties.

And while the measure to require party preference through registration is being drawn, several bills will go into the legislative hopper designed to correct the abuses of the absentee voting system. It is said that Montgomery County is not the only guilty county insofar as crooked practices regarding the corraling of absentee votes are concerned. Several other counties had absentee ballot frauds in the last primary, especially the May 1 primary. Several of the bills will be designed to throw further safeguards around absentee voting while at least one bill will be introduced to abolish absentee voting altogether.

Considerable legislation will be considered at the next legislative session regarding Alabama's primary election laws. Sufficient experience has been had with these laws now to determine the weak spots and it is expected that the next legislature will plug them up.

Grand Jury Is Sifting Alleged DeKalb Countu Vote Frauds

FORT PAYNE, ALA., Nov. 7.—(AP)—Crowds, keyed to a high pitch over the closeness of election results in DeKalb County, this afternoon thronged the streets and courthouse here as Judge A. E. Hawkins charged a hurriedly summoned Grand Jury to investigate alleged widespread violation of election laws.

Both Democrats and Republicans claimed the victory in yesterday's election, the result of which may hinge on uncounted absentee ballots. The county administration now is largely Republican, but Democrats claim at least a 75-vote majority for their ticket when the absentee ballots are counted.

Judge Hawkins, in charging the Grand Jury, ordered that a probe of "every violation of every description be made" and to remain in session until the matter was thoroughly investigated.

"Every kind of violation of election laws possible was reported to me," Judge Hawkins said, in discussing his quick call for the Grand Jury.

"Men and women not on the legal lists, but who appeared at the polls to vote and made the proper affidavit, were denied the privilege," Judge Hawkins said. "I have a report that some of the ballot boxes were opened after the count was made and certified, and the results changed."

A mandamus was granted yesterday to force election officials in some boxes to count the challenged votes, Judge Hawkins said, and added that officials also had refused to count the absentee ballots.

For years DeKalb County has been closely divided between the two parties, but, in county elections, the Republicans usually have been successful.

Democrats this year made an intensive drive, with party leaders coming into the county to speak in behalf of both State and county tickets. The campaign was one of the warmest in many years, as Democratic forces with the outside aid scented victory and pushed their drive all possible.

Sheriff Pope this afternoon, when asked if he anticipated trouble, said, "Well we can't tell about that, but we hope not."

The sheriff also denied reports sent outside that calling out the National Guard was anticipated.

The streets of Fort Payne, located in Wills Valley between Sand and Lookout mountains, were crowded, with E. O Davidson, editor of a weekly newspaper here, estimating 3,000 persons from outside the town were gathered here.

Groups of factionalists congregated and discussed the situation and steps that might be taken to assure their party victory, but while frequently talk was heated, there had been no violence.

It was in this county, that former Senator J. Thomas Heflin charged after the Democratic primary on May 1, he had been counted out in his attempted political comeback as a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District. Former Senator Heflin received less than 10 per cent of the votes cast in this county in the primary.

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Suffrage

Poll Tax Paying Drive Urged To Remind Voters

Advertiser

The suggestion was offered yesterday at the courthouse that some civic organization of the city sponsor a poll tax paying campaign for the next few weeks.

Hundreds of voters, it was learned at the office of R. C. Phelps, tax collector, have not paid their 1934 voting privilege tax. Again Collector Phelps warned them that Feb. 1 is the last day his office can receive the tax to qualify electors for this year's primaries and election.

M'CORD ADVOCATES NEW POLL TAX LAW

Would Find Means To Return Vote To Citizens Who Cannot Pay

SCOTTSBORO, ALA., Jan. 27.—(AP)—Changes in poll tax laws to facilitate voting by qualified citizens and a curb on legislative lobbyists were declared necessary today by Judge Leon McCord of Montgomery in an address in behalf of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Judge McCord called attention to omission of mention of utilities in his platform announced a week ago and said that the United States Government now was engaged in this area in establishing "yardsticks" to show what rates utilities should be charged.

"When this law is promulgated," said the candidate, "and laid down by our government, I pledge to follow it absolutely in my administration."

The Montgomery jurist dwelt at length on various planks in his platform which he discussed at Athens last week, and then turning to the poll tax laws, he said:

"We must devise ways and means to make voters of 100,000 or more men and women who have been unable to pay back polltaxes.

"We can do this without changing our grandfather clause. We have been able to exempt ex-service men from paying poll tax. We also have brought the women of Alabama the right to vote without in anywise changing the constitutional provision relating to qualifications.

"We can devise a way to permit our delinquents, who are far behind in poll tax, to pay up two years and thus make the election speak the will of the entire people. Moreover this will mean a new fund to the public schools of over $150,000 per year."

Judge McCord spoke of his years of service on the Circuit Court bench and said he would seek to revise laws to permit more expeditious handling of the dockets.

"One of the ills that has so much beset poverty and weakness," said Judge McCord, "is exorbitant interest. Men and women all over Alabama have lost their homes because of exorbitant interest and exorbitant taxes.

"Those who enter the next administration, must resolve that the weak and the poor shall not be destroyed by interest which measures above that provided by our laws.

"At this time, I desire to strike with all the force I possess at the organized lobbyists who frequent the capital when our Legislature meets.

"Every lobbyist who comes to the Legislature must be required to state in writing whom he represents. The will of the people has been thwarted time after time by paid lobbyists who have bartered away their government.

"We must stamp this out in Alabama. Lobbyists must be kept off the floor of the Legislature."

Only Four Days Left For Paying Poll Taxes

Only four days remain in which to pay poll taxes. The deadline is Feb. 1. Reports from over Alabama are that poll tax payments have been coming in rather briskly in most places, but there are many thousands of citizens in Jefferson and in other counties of the state who have not yet paid.

This is an extremely important election year, and no citizen should allow himself to become ineligible to vote by failure to pay his poll tax. The fact that all poll tax revenue goes to the support of education should be an added inducement to pay, for the schools have a desperate need for the money this year.

For the convenience of Birmingham citizens, and to relieve the rush of the last few days at the courthouse, poll tax booths have been set up at several points in the city. If you have not yet paid your poll tax, go to one of the booths or to the courthouse between now and Thursday and discharge this important part of your civic responsibility.

Board Deluged By New Voters

Advertiser

2-4-34

Unparalleled Registration In Montgomery County; Last Opportunity Today

Smashing previous registration marks, the Montgomery County Board of Registrars yesterday added 280 names to the rolls of electors eligible to pay poll tax and vote in this year's primaries and general election. The board will complete its session at the courthouse today, and prospects are the rush will even be greater than yesterday's strenuous day.

Approximately 2,400 voters have registered here since the registrars opened their regular session last Fall. The special 10-day term ending today found greater crowds before the board.

Only a small percentage of yesterday's applicants were young men and women coming 21 years of age before the November general election. The Attorney General recently held that such persons may register now and cast ballots in the Democratic primaries this Spring.

Today is also the last opportunity voters will have to pay their poll tax in order to take part in this year's elections. The office of R. C. Phelps, tax collector, was jammed yesterday with 11th hour voters. Extra clerical force was taken on to serve the several hundred customers.

Tomorrow's final checkup of poll tax receipts is expected to show that collections for the current year will show a marked increase over the preceding year.

Candidates for county offices and political observers in general are predicting the vote in the first primary on May 1 will break all voting records in this county. A great many estimate that more than 12,000 ballots will be cast in that hot contest.

NEW ALL-TIME PEAK FOR POLL TAX PAYMENTS

Advertiser

Collections For '33-34 Reach $417,682, Far Ahead Of '27-28 Total

SUM OF $18,778 IS PAID IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

3-4-34

More money was paid out by Alabamians for poll tax during the 1933-34 period, and more people paid back poll tax than has ever before been recorded.

Total final figures on poll tax receipts for that period, made public yesterday by Comptroller J. H. Hard, Jr., show that they exceeded those for 1927-28—the previous all-time peak year—by $25,043. For 1933-34 total poll tax collections amounted to $417,682.50—a new record; compared with the total of $392,639.50 for 1927-28.

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Oddly enough, the gain in revenues was shown for 1933-34 despite the fact that the grand total of 150,731 poll tax receipts issued for that period was less by 2,478 than the total for 1927-28. Total receipts recorded for back poll tax for 1933-34, of 58,416, exceeded those for the previous period by 16,269. Current year receipts for 1927-28 totalled 111,062; for 1933-34 the total was 92,315.

3-4-34

In Montgomery County during the 1933-34 period payments of poll tax totalled $18,778.50, compared with $19,204.50 for 1927-28. In Mobile County payments for 1933-34 totalled $15,873 compared with $12,520.50 for the previous period. In Jefferson 1933-34 poll tax revenues amounted to $43,242 compared with $47,464.50 in 1927-28.

While collections of this tax at the rate of $1.50 a year for each voter, for 1933-34, run into a huge total, these payments are not made by all voters in the State by any means. By constitutional amendment, all World War Veterans in Alabama are exempt from payment of poll tax. All citizens over 45 years of age are also exempt.

In connection with his announcement of total and comparative figures on poll tax collections for the two yearly periods indicated, Mr. Hard also made public the following interesting compilation, showing the number of poll tax receipts issued for the current year, and for back years, during 1933-34, by counties:

County:	Current Year	Back Year
Autauga	494	212
Baldwin	679	437
Barbour	741	800
Bibb	799	428
Blount	1307	599
Bullock	385	210
Butler	981	416
Calhoun	1774	909
Chambers	1148	1266
Cherokee	1200	497
Chilton	1228	1500
Choctaw	508	748
Clarke	867	935
Clay	1246	440
Cleburne	737	300
Coffee	998	539
Colbert	978	1256
Conecuh	750	574
Coosa	1104	434

Writer Believes Election Of Good Men Would Correct Law

Editor, The Post:

In regard to revising the poll tax laws of Alabama, it seems every time anyone down in Montgomery mentions paying two or three years back poll tax and voting, someone will shout "negro voters" and it scares the Black Belt senators and representatives so the subject is forgotten.

I believe if we will elect the right bunch this time we will repeal the two-year requirement law.

I would lots rather vote with the negro than be disfranchised with him, like we are now.

We have to compete with them in other things, such as labor, so why not at the polls?

While I don't believe many negroes would be interested in voting, those who did I believe would have sense enough to do the right thing with their votes and put them where they would do the most good.

I don't believe it would make them eager for social equality any more than some things that are happening to the negro of today. Until the working class of people get back their franchise they will never get out of the rut they are in today.

The politicians serve the ones who have the votes now. I don't believe we should ever send another lawyer down to Montgomery to make laws for the poor people.

I am for more voters and less lawyers for the legislature.

H. A. DOSS,
Kimberly, Ala.

Covington	1547	1069
Crenshaw	1272	475
Cullman	2647	1409
Dale	868	611
Dallas	1017	483
DeKalb	2598	3862
Elmore	1476	1348
Escambia	767	939
Etowah	2086	1144
Fayette	1328	450
Franklin	1526	1442
Geneva	966	805
Greene	263	252
Hale	573	248
Henry	597	441
Houston	1196	704
Jackson	1346	1288
Jefferson	12641	4544
Lamar	1073	580
Lauderdale	1474	717
Lawrence	897	594
Lee	783	593
Limestone	983	404
Lowndes	456	446
Macon	381	343
Madison	1843	1218
Marengo	602	700
Marion	1052	762
Marshall	1568	997
Mobile	4127	1894
Monroe	770	626
Montgomery	4180	2879
Morgan	1807	941
Perry	466	440
Pickens	631	247
Pike	1617	821
Randolph	1173	609
Russell	702	668
Shelby	1102	1027
St. Clair	1326	663
Sumter	445	299
Talladega	1946	692
Tallapoosa	1501	787
Tuscaloosa	2224	963
Walker	2623	1269
Washington	600	1062
Wilcox	499	188
Winston	776	773
Totals	92,315	58,416

Although the central states are not thought of as the "apple orchard" of the country, they produce 25 per cent of the apples grown in the United States.

Investigation of White Primary

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 23.—Resolutions scoring lynching and indorsing the Costigan-Wagner federal anti-lynching bill were adopted here at the closing sessions of the six-day meeting of the Woman's Missionary council, Methodist Episcopal church, South, on Monday, March 12.

The council voted also to have its members make a study of the so-called "white primaries" in their own communities in the various states to determine whether Negro people entitled to vote were being barred.

1,000 Women Present

Approximately 1,000 women, including delegates and visitors from all over the South, attended the council meeting.

After citing lynching figures and noting that only 12 persons have been convicted of participating in mob violence in 44 years, the lynching resolution declared:

"The weakness of the local courts in dealing with mobs, as shown in the above figures, inheres in their purely local character, giving little hope for delivering us from the terrible situation of mob violence and outlawry in which we find ourselves.

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the Woman's Missionary council, in annual session at Birmingham, Ala., March 7-12, 1934, do hereby give our indorsement to the Costigan-Wagner bill which seeks to stimulate local state governments to perform their duty in protecting life and property and which gives to the federal government the responsibility of apprehending and convicting persons guilty of mob murder in cases where local government has failed to perform its duty."

County's Longest Registration List Published Today

The longest list of voters ever registered in Montgomery County—18,000 of them—is published in this morning's Advertiser.

They fill 24 tabloid pages and approximately a page and a half additional, in the regular section. It will be the only official poll record published this year.

And while the longest list of voters in Montgomery's history was being prepared yesterday, the first batch of absentee ballots for the May 1 Democratic primary was being mailed out by Sheriff Stearns. More than 400 applications for ballots have been received from all parts of the country. Beginning yesterday, voters whose business will take them out of the county on election day may receive in person their ballots at the courthouse.

Mrs. Virginia B. Rangeley, who has charge of issuing absentee ballots, received nearly 75 applications Monday. For the first time in the annals of absentee voting, the ballots are being handled by the sheriff. Heretofore the Probate Judge has had charge of them. The new law provides that in elections where the Probate Judge is a candidate and has opposition the Sheriff shall issue the absentee ballots.

Voters have the rest of the month to return their ballots to Judge John B. Scott, chairman of the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee.

New Absentee Voting Record Set With 1,744 Ballots Issued

But Not Half Have Been Marked And Sent To County Chairman

Absentee voting in Montgomery County closed yesterday with a new record of 1,744 ballots delivered to voters who said they would be out of the county "in pursuit of business" on Tuesday. Only one time in the history of the absentee voter's law did the vote come within several hundred of the number of ballots delivered for the Democratic primary on May 1.

Mrs. Virginia B. Rangeley, who had charge of the ballots at the sheriff's office, said that if other applications were received through the mail before midnight they would be granted. Fifty-two voters received ballots yesterday, the last applicant entering the sheriff's office at 4:30 p.m., 30 minutes before closing time.

Less than 50 per cent of those receiving ballots had marked and returned them to Judge John B. Scott, chairman of the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee. Judge Scott announced late yesterday he had received 850 ballots which have been locked up in a safe deposit box at a local bank. All ballots must be in the chairman's possession before the polls open Tuesday morning.

The petition of Joseph R. Sellers for a mandamus to require Chairman Scott to surrender an absentee ballot which the voter claims he marked and sent to Scott several days ago will be heard by Judge Walter B. Jones at 10 a.m. today in Circuit Court. The petitioner sets forth that when applying and marking an absentee ballot he thought his business would take him out of the county on May 1. Since then, however, Sellers avers that his business plans have been changed and that he will be in the city on Tuesday.

Judge Scott declined to return the ballot when the demand was made on him by Sellers, explaining that he knew of now law by which he could give the voter back his ballot. Sellers is a voter in box four, Ward five.

The United States Court Grand Jury in session since Tuesday to continue its inquiry into complaints of fraudulent use of the mails in the obtaining and sending of absentee ballots and other violations, probably will report today, Hartwell Davis, assistant district attorney, said yesterday.

While the grand jury thus far has returned indictments against two road foremen employes of the Montgomery Board of Revenue, the outcome of the session this week was awaited after it had become known that two witnesses, allied with the Brown-Gunter faction, had appeared before the grand jury.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
DEMOCRAT

JUN 26 1934

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The Dallas News comments on the issue, taking an enlightened view, to which the Weekly points. "So far as the negro voter is concerned," says the News, "there is no reason keeping him out of the Democratic party. He is part of Texas and his political strength may grow to such proportions as would make him a welcome participant in party effort. The intelligent and capable negro should vote and in Texas his ballot is wasted unless it is cast in a Democratic primary. . . . Common sense should tell the Democratic party that it is no longer necessary, as it was in the 70's, to maintain a strictly white man's party. Where black ignorance remains, it is chargeable to the failure of the white dominated school system. It would be a splendid deed for the Democratic party itself to assume responsibility for curing that condition wherever it is found."

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This no doubt is the one reason why Arkansas has kept the poll-tax law, without which all Negroes over 21 could vote. Few of them, however, will pay a poll-tax. They would register free, if they could.

We have these things to consider:

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LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

JUL 9 1934

Believes That Ballots Should Be Counted in Public.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

No reader of the Gazette enjoys the editorials and "From the People" better than the writer, and I have confidently looked for some one to rise as the Moses to lead us out of this wilderness of uncertain politics. You, Mr. Editor, in your issue of June 30, in my judgment, spoke the truth about the "King Fish," but the average voter, when he hears Mr. Long tell about what he is doing and is still trying to do, simply throws his hat in the air and shouts for "Huey Long." Why, because Mr. Long does do many things, that are real vote-getters. "You have just got to hand it to him," he is bright and brainy and you must be ready to weigh the good against the bad, to readily see that he is not trying to serve all the people for the good of the masses. After all this we have read about the uncertainty of putting our trust in the average politician, suppose we do like the old merchant told me years ago to do: 'Treat every man you deal with just like he was a damned rascal, until you find out that he is one." Now how will we apply this advice: In every township in Arkansas (and in every voting precinct in the United States, as to that matter) organize a voters' committee of loyal Democrats and select judges and two clerks, and have a ballot printed containing all names and matters to be voted upon, and print at the bottom this oath: "I, John Doe, solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above ballot is what I have today voted and deposited in the ballot box according to law, so help me God." So at some convenient place reasonably near the voting or polling place, have your judges and clerks duly selected and sworn and supplied with tally sheets together with these tickets of your own printing. "Openly and above board," and at the expense of our loyal Democrats or taxpayers. Every man who wants to see an honest open vote and fair count should be privileged to stand by and see the votes counted after they are cast, just as we did 40 years ago. We enacted the "Australian ballot system," so we could count out the Negro in about 30 river counties and at the same time made it also easy for "Ins" to count out the "Outs," you see. An the puffed-up voter whose word he law that makes it from having a fair election if this is honest man wants to be watched and thinks must be his bond will vote the the other kind need watching. Every loyal Democrat's ticket. But I predict voter goes to the polls on August 14 enough will vote this second ballot to the regular primary election, and votes ward off much chronic rascality. in the usual way and walks to the voting place of these loyal Democrats and makes out his ticket in exactly the same way and subscribes to the oath at the bottom. How could we be prevented

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Ola, Ark.

Political - 1934

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Distressed Farmer

Ola, Ark.

THE "GRAB" AMENDMENT

To The Commercial Appeal:

Proposed amendment No. 21 known as the "Grab" Amendment based on political selfishness, should be defeated by Arkansas voters Nov. 6. This measure provides four-year terms for all officials except congressmen and representatives to the Arkansas Legislature. If it is passed, people will have to contend with incompetent or unsatisfactory public officials four years instead of two.

Elections would be necessary every two years for electing congressmen and representatives. Men aspiring to these offices would have to pay the cost of the election in years when other officials were up for re-election. The cost of seeking legislative offices would be so high that persons of moderate means could not finance a race. Only men with adequate finance or financial support from selfish interests could be candidates. This would give privileged interests that pay candidates' expenses in some instances a chance to control the Legislature.

At the same time during such campaigns officials would be free to exert their influence to elect men to Congress and the Legislature who would be favorable to them in lawmaking bodies. Men most active in sponsoring this amendment are public officials who have been elected for two years and would benefit greatly by having their terms doubled.

Honorable Harve Thorn, author of the Amendment, has been making trips over the state for the purpose of organizing officials for an attempt to put over this amendment.

If passed, this act would have a tendency to cause laxity on the part of some officials who would not be up for re-election until the end of four years. People, voting for the larger number of officials only once in four years, would probably lose interest in county and state affairs to some extent.

Friend voter, when you take into consideration that the author of the proposed amendment is calling upon officials in our state, urging them to spend considerable money now to put over the four-year term amendment so that they will not have to spend money in a campaign two years from now, and to lend their influence to carry out a movement solely in their interest; that this amendment is meant to benefit only a few men and not the masses, you can easily understand that the movement has a selfish purpose and should be defeated by citizens of Arkansas.

RALPH UNDERHILL.
White County.

NEGROES CAST VOTES IN PRIMARY, CLAIM

Sheriff-elect Takes Stand in Parks-Kitchens Suit

HAMBURG, Ark., Dec. 21.—(AP)—J. E. Bearden, sheriff-elect of Hempstead County, testified here today that more than 60 negroes voted in the Stephens School precinct at the August 28 Democratic primary. Records showed about 30 poll tax receipts were issued in the precinct, but approximately 140 votes were polled.

Bearden took the stand today as the Ashley circuit court continued its inevstigation into irregularities in Hempstead County, where Congressman Tilman B. Parks, Democratic nominee, charged 540 votes were cast illegally for Wade Kitchens, Magnolia, who is contesting Parks' nomination.

Attorneys for Kitchens offered Sheriff John Wilson as a rebuttal witness, to establish that many of the names of voters might have been challenged erroneously because initials were signed instead of full names. Wilson said that unless there was some clerical error any person paying poyy taxes and having his name placed on the record was entitled to a poll tax receipt.

The sheriff said he was not certain as to the number of tax receipts issued before June 15, but estimated it at close to 4,000.

Subpoenas were issued today for Columbia County officials and they are expected to appear tomorrow. Witnesses from Nevada County who previously had been notified to appear tomorrow were ordered to report Dec. 31.

It was indicated today that the defense expected to finish by Jan. 5 and the case probably will be settled by Jan. 21, when the regular court term convenes.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
DEMOCRAT

DEC 21 1934

Negroes Voted In Hempstead, Witness Says

Officials Admit Names of 420 Voters Not on Poll Tax Lists.

Hamburg (AP)—The Ashley Circuit court investigation into alleged irregularities during the August 28 Democratic primary was extended to Columbia county Friday, and Nevada county witnesses had been summoned for Saturday.

The inquiry is underway in behalf of Congressman Tilman B Parks, whose nomination is being contested by Wade Kitchens, Magnolia. Parks filed counter charges to Kitchens' contest and offered a witness Thursday who testified that some 60 negroes were voted at the Stephens school precinct in Hempstead county.

Walter Powell, the witness, identified many of the negroes and said their names were taken from the register of voters in the August primary. He said he voted at Springhill because the ballots at Stephens became exhausted.

Parks challenged 540 votes which were cast for Kitchens in Hempstead county. Sheriff John Wilson, County Clerk Arthur C. Anderson, Tax Assessor J. W. Ridgill and the deputy assessor, Mrs. Will Omstead, said the names of approximately 420 voters were not found on copies of the county poll tax list.

The county's absentee ballots, which were disallowed by the County Democratic Central committee, were introduced and counted in the presence of the court. The count gave Parks 10 votes and Kitchens three, after six ballots were thrown out.

Negro Year Book

Suffrage

MONTEREY, CALIF.
HERALD

FEB 20 1934

Colored Voters Organize League

The colored voters of the Monterey peninsula met last night at the Carolina Chicken Shack and organized the Monterey Peninsula Colored Voters League.

After a round table discussion by those present the following officers were elected: Chas. Brown, president; C. Hughes, vice president; Fred Lewis, secretary, and L. C. Smith, treasurer.

Many important questions were discussed. The next meeting will be held Monday night at the same place. A great future is predicted for the betterment of colored citizens on the peninsula through the efforts of this league.

MONTEREY, CALIF.
HERALD

APR 9 1934

COLORED VOTERS TO CONVENE TONIGHT

The Monterey Peninsula Voters' League will hold its monthly business meeting at 8 o'clock tonight in the Carolina Chicken shack, Castroville highway. All colored voters are urged to attend. C. Brown is president and Mrs. Naomi Paul secretary of the league. Wellington Smith is chairman of publicity.

Force Vote Over Heads Of Leaders

Daily worker

Convention on Record to Oust Unions for Discrimination

10-6-34

By Bill Dunne

(Daily Worker Special Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—The Negro question surged into this session of the 54th annual convention of the A. F. of L. and shook the whole official set-up right to its heels. Three resolutions on the Negro question that precipitated the demonstration, amazing the entire officialdom and all observers, were reported out by the organization committee.

The rank and file A. F. of L. committee has introduced resolutions against the long-established discrimination against workers by many National and International unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. But the resolution on which the discussion hinged, is known as No. 141. The delegate body overruled the report of the organization committee on this resolution and forced its adoption.

This resolution called for the expulsion of all unions by the A. F. of L. Executive Council if they do not comply with the demand for the discontinuance of all discrimination against Negro workers.

The tremendous pressure on reformist Negro leaders by the mass campaign around the Scottsboro issue, the pressure resulting from tremendous popular support of such struggles as those of the Tuscaloosa sharecroppers and the militant battles of Negro metal miners in Alabama, all of which are recent enough to retain their influence among the rank and file from which many of these delegates come, compelled A. P. Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters Union to arise and make what can only be called an eloquent and passionate speech in favor of resolution No. 141.

Resolution Carried

The reception given Randolph's speech by the delegate body was such that Hutchinson, head of the Carpenters Union was impelled, of course because he is engaged in a bitter official battle with the Building Trades Department leadership to speak in favor of this resolution.

By a viva voce vote the resolution carried. What the official decision in regard to its being carried will be remains in doubt.

But there can be no question that today for the first time in all of its fifty-three previous conventions the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor had to take the Negro question on the chin and it took the count.

The resolution of the rank and file opposition on the Negro question which took up the general question of discrimination resolved that the convention go on record calling for the elimination of clauses of constitutions of any affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. containing any suggestion of discrimination against Negro workers, and that all Jim-Crow locals be immediately merged with the existing locals to establish the closest unity of Negro and white workers, and be it further resolved, to rally the membership of organized labor against the provisions of the N.R.A. codes which discriminate against Negro workers, and for a struggle to establish equal pay for equal work and equal opportunity for any jobs for Negro workers, as well as to establish full equality for white workers in all other working conditions in the shop, and equal rights in the union, including the right to hold any office.

Perkins Speaks

Preceded by a laudatory introduction delivered by President Green, Frances Perkins, the greatest Secretary of Labor since William Nuckles Doak of the Hoover Cabinet, let herself go today in her speech to the A. F. of L. convention. Miss Perkins referred in her carefully cultivated liberal way to the present great test of strength by labor and capital with its great strike wave as a "transitional period." The Secretary of Labor, accompanied by her Assistant Ed. McGrady, the man who helped break the coal and shoe workers' strikes, assured the convention that the present strike wave was not of an unusual character, but that most of them were "susceptible of settlement by means of mediation and so forth."

In the face of all the facts reluctantly established in the Executive Council report and the official speeches of the A. F. of L. dynasty Miss Perkins assured the convention that total "employment and payrolls had increased" under the beneficent rule of our great President in the year elapsing since the Washington convention of the A. F. of L.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN
COURANT

FEB 9 1934

Negroes Confer With Mayor.

Alderman John H. Hurley of the Third Ward and a group of Negro residents of this ward conferred Thursday with Mayor Beach in regard to a proposal that recognition be given Negro voters of Hartford through appointment to a municipal commission or employment in some municipal department. No decision was reached on the matter.

Political - 1934

Delaware

Suffrage

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MAR 25 1934

Asks Negroes to Form Independent Units

Editor, Delmarva Star: I would like to know what progress our race leaders have made in their demands that the Republican party restore to General J. A. Ellison his past political powers if they want to be victorious November 6. I attended the meeting Friday, March 16, when this resolution was passed and wish to inform the public that I am highly interested in a change of leaders in my race. I think it would be best for our race to demand harmony in the ranks of the Republican party by ignoring the B. G. L. party-wreckers.

The voting population of this State is 54,000 citizens and 12,000 are Negroes, which shows as a race we have the balance of power. I appeal to the leaders of our race let us organize and sponsor an independent rally in some hall or church in this city urging citizens of our race from all parts of the State to be present and instruct the Republican party to restore to General J. A. Ellison his past political power in New Castle county or the 12,000 Negroes of this State will go on record as independent voters supporting party leaders and candidates that are interested in our race and clean government.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS.

March 24, 1934.

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MAY 13 1934

Colored Voters Lose by Board Revision

Editor, Delmarva Star: The colored voters cannot control large amounts of capital. Consequently they have been unable to make any headway against great combinations. Nevertheless, here is an opportunity, and if they wish to grasp it make ready now and prepare for the coming fall election by organization with one set of rules, applicable to all alike and without discrimination against any voter of our race.

Not so very long ago there was a political school opened for the instruction of women voters of the G. O. P. I would like to know if any of our race leaders attended, and are they ready to educate the women voters of our race in the principles of political science? Colored voters have it within their power to rise above any race prejudice just as other races are doing. Other races made a bitter fight for their political rights and gained the respect of their fellow citizens and embraced every opportunity to get on top in progressive influences and they succeeded.

Let us as a race start now as independents, and if epithets of the G. O. P. offer obstacles in the way of our progress, then as a race give battle. We belong to race entitled to respect, if we ourselves respect it. We have lost the personnel of the Board of Health by the B. G. L. political trading system. This political trading has been a death blow to the voters of our race and the G. O. P. Ten years of progressive recognition of our race has gone to the world's garbage heap all for the benefit of the B. G. L. faction of the G. O. P.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS.

May 7, 1934.

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MAY 20 1934

Blames Mayor for Negro Voters' Ousting

Editor, Delmarva Star: The incidents that have occurred during the past week in connection with the appointment of workers in the different sections of the Health Department is one more demonstration of the attitude of Mayor William H. Speer toward the colored voters of Wilmington. It is the last of a series of actions that have been un-Democratic and that will increase antagonism toward the party rather than provide additional votes and friends.

It is now fairly well known that the board that was appointed by the Mayor to conduct the affairs of the Department of Health has taken upon itself the power of acting, not according to the principles of the Democratic Party, but has given jobs in a manner contrary to the spirit of the party and the real Democrats of the city of Wilmington.

The colored voters of the city, who had expected some consideration from the men whom they helped to put in office, not only were entirely barred from the executive positions in the garbage department, but were entirely eliminated from jobs long held by them, such as foremen, truck drivers, etc. They were offered work known as bucket carriers and dumpers, which they refused and rightfully so. The results, now well known, have cast a bad reflection on the party. The mayor is chiefly at fault for what has happened, and indicates that he is following the advice and dictates of others than those who have the interests of the Democratic party at heart. His acts are a worse reflection on the party itself in this city and throughout the State.

Before the voters decide upon a candidate at the next Fall election it would be an excellent policy for them to listen to and follow the advice of Jack Hazzard and others who appreciate the allegiance of the voters regardless of color, race or creed.

J. HENRY LYONS

May 17, 1934.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

SEP 17 1934

Delaware Cautious in Acting On Constitutional Amendments

The nation remembers that on this day (September 17) 147 years ago, the Federal Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia completed its work and sent out to the Thirteen States for ratification "the greatest document ever struck off by the hand of man."

As that memorable day is recalled, it also is remembered that within three months after the Philadelphia convention Delaware became the first State of the Union by leading her sister-colonies in ratification.

But there is another story to be told. While Delaware made her decision in 1787 (the date was December 7 of that year) quickly and favorably, her subsequent legislatures were not so rapid in their approvals of Constitutional amendments. How and why Delaware declined to ratify almost half a dozen Federal Constitutional amendments is so far an uncorrelated chapter of her history. Perhaps, too, are lost the notations, explanations and details of the arguments pro and con that must have swayed the political ship of state.

Quick to Ratify

There did seem to be no hesitancy by Delaware in adopting the Constitution proper or the Bill of Rights which constitutes the first ten amendments, but after that, one finds the Legislatures of Delaware proceeding slowly, cautiously, most often on strictly party lines.

A hurried research does not reveal Delaware's action on the Eleventh Amendment, restricting the suing of States. She may have ratified it.

But it is known that Delaware did not ratify the Twelfth Amendment, prescribing the manner of choosing a President and Vice-President. She also rejected the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments — the Reconstruction amendments— although years later, the action was rescinded and on February 12, 1901, as if in tribute to Abraham Lincoln, her Legislature ratified the three amendments that abolished slavery, made Negroes citizens and guaranteed their rights of citizenship.

The Seventeenth Amendment of 1913, whereby United States senators are elected by direct popluar vote did not receive the ratification of Delaware.

The Fifteenth Amendment of 1920, giving women suffrage, was rejected June 2, 1920.

The proposed child labor amendment, still hanging fire, not having been ratified by the required number of States, also was rejected by Delaware, along with 25 other States.

Reconstruction Amendments

It is the three Reconstruction Era amendments which Delaware turned down, only to accept in later years, that form the more interesting phase of Delaware's rejection of Constitutional amendments.

The Thirteenth Amendment was submitted to the States in 1865, providing for the abolition of slavery. Governor William Cannon in February of that year, submitted it to the Delaware Legislature for ratifiation, with the hope that such a step would make "Delaware a Free State." But the Legislature turned a deaf ear and resolved that the Thirteenth Amendment was "violative of the reserved rights of the several States." This, then, was the curious situation in a border State that fought for the preservation of the Union but rejected the slavery abolition amendent.

The year after the Thirteenth, came the Fourteenth Amendment, providing the Negroes with citizenship. It also demanded that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or hold any civil or military position under the United States or under any State who had previously taken oath of Federal or State public office and shall have engaged in a rebellion against or aided enemies of the nation and State.

Governor Gove Saulsbury was unqualifiedly heeded by the Delaware Legislature in 1866, when he said he hoped the Legislature of no southern or border State will be found "wanting in self-respect as to hestitate to reject a proposition so unworthy of consideration."

Equal Suffrage Rejected

Then came the Fifteenth Amendment to guarantee equal right of suffrage for white or black citizens. The Delaware General Assembly of 1869 rejected this, too, on the ground that it would foster and excite a bitterness and unkind relations between the citizens of the different sections of the country and would delay the restoration of amicable feelings between the States.

If it had been successful, no citizen of the United States could have accepted or retained any title of nobility or title of a foreign nation, or could have, without consent of Congress, accepted any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power.

"The inability to amend the Constitution to suit every notion of the day seemed a great blessing"

It is interesting to note that since the first Congress, there have been more than 2,000 proposed amendments to the Constitution. One of them, proposed in 1810, was ratified by Delaware, on February 2, 1811. But the amendment died.

English historian, who remarked of the American Constitution:

Suffrage

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MAR 25 1934

Asks Negroes to Form Independent Units

Editor, Delmarva Star: I would like to know what progress our race leaders have made in their demands that the Republican party restore to General J. A. Ellison his past political powers if they want to be victorious November 6. I attended the meeting Friday, March 16, when this resolution was passed and wish to inform the public that I am highly interested in a change of leaders in my race. I think it would be best for our race to demand harmony in the ranks of the Republican party by ignoring the B. G. L. party-wreckers.

The voting population of this State is 54,000 citizens and 12,000 are Negroes, which shows as a race we have the balance of power. I appeal to the leaders of our race let us organize and sponsor an independent rally in some hall or church in this city urging citizens of our race from all parts of the State to be present and instruct the Republican party to restore to General J. A. Ellison his past political power in New Castle county or the 12,000 Negroes of this State will go on record as independent voters supporting party leaders and candidates that are interested in our race and clean government.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS.

March 24, 1934.

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MAY 13 1934

Colored Voters Lose by Board Revision

Editor, Delmarva Star: The colored voters cannot control large amounts of capital. Consequently they have been unable to make any headway against great combinations. Nevertheless, here is an opportunity, and if they wish to grasp it make ready now and prepare for the coming fall election by organization with one set of rules, applicable to all alike and without discrimination against any voter of our race.

Not so very long ago there was a political school opened for the instruction of women voters of the G. O. P. I would like to know if any of our race leaders attended, and are they ready to educate the women voters of our race in the principles of political science? Colored voters have it within their power to rise above any race prejudice just as other races are doing. Other races made a bitter fight for their political rights and gained the respect of their fellow citizens and embraced every opportunity to get on top in progressive influences and they succeeded.

Let us as a race start now as independents, and if epithets of the G. O. P. offer obstacles in the way of our progress, then as a race give battle. We belong to race entitled to respect, if we ourselves respect it. We have lost the personnel of the Board of Health by the B. G. L. political trading system. This political trading has been a death blow to the voters of our race and the G. O. P. Ten years of progressive recognition of our race has gone to the world's garbage heap all for the benefit of the B. G. L. faction of the G. O. P.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS.

May 7, 1934.

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MAY 20 1934

Blames Mayor for Negro Voters' Ousting

Editor, Delmarva Star: The incidents that have occurred during the past week in connection with the appointment of workers in the different sections of the Health Department is one more demonstration of the attitude of Mayor William H. Speer toward the colored voters of Wilmington. It is the last of a series of actions that have been un-Democratic and that will increase antagonism toward the party rather than provide additional votes and friends.

It is now fairly well known that the board that was appointed by the Mayor to conduct the affairs of the Department of Health has taken upon itself the power of acting, not according to the principles of the Democratic Party, but has given jobs in a manner contrary to the spirit of the party and the real Democrats of the city of Wilmington.

The colored voters of the city, who had expected some consideration from the men whom they helped to put in office, not only were entirely barred from the executive positions in the garbage department, but were entirely eliminated from jobs long held by them, such as foremen, truck drivers, etc. They were offered work known as bucket carriers and dumpers, which they refused and rightfully so. The results, now well known, have cast a bad reflection on the party. The mayor is chiefly at fault for what has happened, and indicates that he is following the advice and dictates of others than those who have the interests of the Democratic party at heart. His acts are a worse reflection on the party itself in this city and throughout the State.

Before the voters decide upon a candidate at the next Fall election it would be an excellent policy for them to listen to and follow the advice of Jack Hazzard and others who appreciate the allegiance of the voters regardless of color, race or creed.

J. HENRY LYONS

May 17, 1934.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL—EVERY EVENING

SEP 17 1934

Delaware Cautious in Acting On Constitutional Amendments

The nation remembers that on this day (September 17) 147 years ago, the Federal Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia completed its work and sent out to the Thirteen States for ratification "the greatest document ever struck off by the hand of man."

As that memorable day is recalled, it also is remembered that within three months after the Philadelphia convention Delaware became the first State of the Union by leading her sister-colonies in ratification.

But there is another story to be told. While Delaware made her decision in 1787 (the date was December 7 of that year) quickly and favorably, her subsequent legislatures were not so rapid in their approvals of Constitutional amendments. How and why Delaware declined to ratify almost half a dozen Federal Constitutional amendments is so far an uncorrelated chapter of her history. Perhaps, too, are lost the notations, explanations and details of the arguments pro and con that must have swayed the political ship of state.

Quick to Ratify

There did seem to be no hesitancy by Delaware in adopting the Constitution proper or the Bill of Rights which constitutes the first ten amendments, but after that, one finds the Legislatures of Delaware proceeding slowly, cautiously, most often on strictly party lines.

A hurried research does not reveal Delaware's action on the Eleventh Amendment, restricting the suing of States. She may have ratified it.

But it is known that Delaware did not ratify the Twelfth Amendment, prescribing the manner of choosing a President and Vice-President. She also rejected the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments — the Reconstruction amendments— although years later, the action was rescinded and on February 12, 1901, as if in tribute to Abraham Lincoln, her Legislature ratified the three amendments that abolished slavery, made Negroes citizens and guaranteed their rights of citizenship.

The Seventeenth Amendment of 1913, whereby United States senators are elected by direct popluar vote did not receive the ratification of Delaware.

The Fifteenth Amendment of 1920, giving women suffrage, was rejected June 2, 1920.

The proposed child labor amendment, still hanging fire, not having been ratified by the required number of States, also was rejected by Delaware, along with 25 other States.

Reconstruction Amendments

It is the three Reconstruction Era amendments which Delaware turned down, only to accept in later years, that form the more interesting phase of Delaware's rejection of Constitutional amendments.

The Thirteenth Amendment was submitted to the States in 1865, providing for the abolition of slavery. Governor William Cannon in February of that year, submitted it to the Delaware Legislature for ratifiation, with the hope that such a step would make "Delaware a Free State." But the Legislature turned a deaf ear and resolved that the Thirteenth Amendment was "violative of the reserved rights of the several States." This, then, was the curious situation in a border State that fought for the preservation of the Union but rejected the slavery abolition amendent.

The year after the Thirteenth, came the Fourteenth Amendment, providing the Negroes with citizenship. It also demanded that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or hold any civil or military position under the United States or under any State who had previously taken oath of Federal or State public office and shall have engaged in a rebellion against or aided enemies of the nation and State.

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Equal Suffrage Rejected

Then came the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution guarantee equal right of suffrage for white citizens of the different sections of the country and would delay the restoration of the States.

If it had been successful, no citizen of the United States could have accepted or retained any title of nobility or title of a following foreign nation, or could have, without consent of Congress, accepted any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power.

"The inability to amend the Constitution to suit every notion of the day seemed a great blessing" English historian, who remarked of the American Constitution:

It is interesting to note that since the first Congress, there have been more than 2,000 proposed amendments to the Constitution. One of them, proposed in 1810, was ratified by Delaware, on February 2, 1811. But the amendment died.

Delaware General Assembly of 1869 rejected this, too, on the grounds "that it would foster and excite unkind relations between the bitterness and

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

SEP 30 1934

The Colored Element in Delaware Politics

By The Reverend JOHN R. CROSBY, D. D.

There were two interesting and significant signs of the times at the Democratic Convention in Dover. From my seat on the platform I had a comprehensive view of the hall and careful inspection revealed only two colored delegates—if they were delegates—both, I was informed, from the City of Wilmington, and an inoffensive little note read the night before to the effect that the colored population desired some kind of recognition, and referring to the possibility of the forming of a separate colored party. The latter was received with chuckles of amusement, and occupied the attention of the assembled solons for about two minutes. I have reason to believe that very much the same thing occurred in the Republican Council chamber of the week before.

I do not want to ascertain the attitude of the white politician towards the colored voter in the lower end of the State, it is so plain as to be unnecessary, and I have noticed some slight signs of his political importance as a racial entity beginning to be noticeable in the city of Wilmington. This article is an attempt to impress upon the various party organizations that the time has now come to realize that the colored race is rapidly ceasing to be a dumb and purchaseable factor in party elections, having a merely numerical value in the body politic, but is developing a real sense of his racial importance in the community, and that the younger generation is beginning to want, and intends to have, a share in those good things that have hitherto been the peculiar perquisites of the dominant race and are also the constitutional right of every colored citizen born under this flag, and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I would submit to the political parties of the State of Delaware that should this third party organize (and my social and religious work among the colored convinces me that in a very few years they will) they will be the holders of the balance of power in this State and the party that has the support of the fifty thousand Negroes in Delaware will be the party in power as long as they retain it.

The old Negro population is passing, and will in a few years, except in remote and rural centers of population, be as extinct as the people of Ninevah. A younger generation is arising, education is becoming general, the colored boy and girl are beginning to think. They are, many of them, refusing to accept the prospect of spending their lives hoeing other people's corn, and doing other people's laundry. They want a voice in the control of their own destiny, the electric light, the baths and libraries and radios of modern civilization and are beginning to realize that the only way to attain these ideals is to utilize the political power given them by the Constitution after the Civil War, and which lack of education, organization, and ability has prevented them acquiring until the present age.

That this fact is generally true, and especially in this border State of Delaware has been, and is, very generally ignored by the white population, but must be faced as an incontrovertible political fact. I happen to be one of the board of a college for colored people, and also one of the directors of a colored hospital with a large training school for nurses. I have also visited and observed with keen interest the excellent colored schools and high schools in this part of the State. The figures are astounding, but the fact that this younger generation is reaching out for the higher walks in life, and that the better class of Delaware Negroes is essentially a different individual from those of ten or twenty years ago is unnoticed, or not recognized by ninety-nine per cent of the white population living by their side. Five years ago in this district of Sussex my colored worker informed me that except for one girl studying to become a teacher the staff of the local school, the ministers of the colored churches, and one family, there were no colored individuals outside the class of casual labor. Since then five classes have graduated from the high school. Of this younger generation two have become teachers, two are in training, medical students one, college four, hospital nurses or in training five, business school two, social worker (in training) one, training for ministry one. Of the number gone to the city, one is a bell hop attending classes in evening, fifteen in domestic service, one Pullman porter, two chauffeurs, one mechanic. In this town now we have three skilled automobile and general mechanics, and four intelligent better class citizens of the artisan type. Does anybody think that these individuals will be handed a five-dollar bill and told how to vote, or that the opinions of "Miss Evelyn" or "Mr. Robert" have any longer any influence? Does anybody think that the influence of these young and eager citizens is not spreading, and their political example not followed by their parents and less fortunate brothers and sisters?

The older order has changed. The city is just over our border. Our colored population has been moving there in swarms. They see colored policemen, colored street car conductors, colored teachers in white schools, both races sitting side by side on the benches of the public schools, colored political bosses, and the effect of political organization. During the depression many of them have returned to Delaware, and, as any old inhabitant will tell you, a great change has come over the younger population. The colored individual knows that he is regarded as an inferior race, he cannot worship in our churches, meet with us socially, join our lodges, or have a voice in our political organizations. Can you blame him for seeking political recognition through his own outlets. What are you going to do about it?

There are certain traditions about the colored race dating from the days of slavery, and the mass of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" literature that flooded the country around the civil war, and no doubt there are many, possibly a majority of this type in the communities of Southern Delaware. The high yellow, mulatto and halfbreed are not, thank God, common in Delaware. Miscegenation is comparatively unknown and looked upon with disgust and disapprobation by both races. Why this should be is a mystery, austere morality not being, apparently, a racial characteristic of either color. The idea of these traditions has become so ingrained in the consciousness of the superior race as to have the force of almost religious belief. Stereotyped maxims resting upon very doubtful premises have become the basis of our attitude towards the colored population, especially politically. "Nobody can deal with colored people except southerners;" "Colored people will only respond to emotional forms of religion, and ministers of their own race;" "All colored people are happy children;" "Education for them is impossible, they can only assimilate a certain quantity." "No colored person attains any position, or shows any mental ability unless they have a white streak." All this may have had a foundation of truth in past generations. Things are changing in Harlem, a new type of colored race is already here, and will soon be predominant. What are the politicians going to do? Something very different to what they are doing now. I venture to prophesy that the party that has the vision and prophetic insight to deal with the colored race with sympathy and understanding, to recognize their share in the New Deal, and their right to their share of the heritage of our common humanity, will be the dominating party of the State of Delaware.

The Negro, poor or rich, wise or ignorant, does not want to be white or ape the white, any more than the white wants to imitate or mix with the black. God forbid they ever should. I lived years enough in the East and in Africa to know the horrors of the attempted mingling of racially different civilizations, and the appalling condition of a halfcast population.

The great negroid empires and civilizations, the vast organizations, the literature, art and culture of the Ethiopian race in Northern Africa show what an essentially racial civilization can do in their own land. The greed of our ancestors brought the Negro over here, and the natural consequence of slavery was the Negro problem as we have it. We sowed the earthquake and are reaping the whirlwind. The only hope, it would seem to the philosophic historian, is for the two civilizations, black and white, sharing the same ideals of democracy, and the common heritage of constitutional rights, to devlop side by side the educational and cultural developments of their separate races, and advance hand in hand to the splendor of the coming millennium.

Almighty God did not intend, we may prayerfully believe, black and white to either mingle or ape the ways each of the other. Black and white, whatever we may think, are children of the One Father and entitled, each in their own sphere, to make the best both spiritually and materially of the world in which they are placed.

One thing is sure, that the Negro has a place in the political fabric of this State, and a right to a voice in his own destiny. The party who will give him sympathetic assistance in the working out of his political destiny, bring him into the platform and machinery, organize him to help that party to carry out the policies of that party, and bring him into the promises of the New Deal, will be the party to whom the colored race will turn and give a united and organized support, and prove a very present help in times of political trouble and agitation.

This will not be done by excluding him from the counsels of the party, or by unintelligent attempts at mass bribery, basing our attitude on preconceived prejudices and ignorant generalizations. I would respectfully suggest that we might start now. Much can be done between now and November. If you do not know how to set about it, and I doubt if any politician of either party does, the experience will do both of you a world of good, and might, in years to come be of very considerable value and experience.

Eight hundred colored votes between Harrington and Delmar, all waiting to be picked up, and nobody knowing how. Just think of them, eight hundred, all in a lump! That ought to fetch you to a sense of your responsibilities.

Seaford, Del., Sept. 26, 1934.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
NEWS

OCT 23 1934

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION CHARGED BY DEMOCRATS

Party Leader Indicates Warrants May Be Sworn Out Today

William M. Duffy, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, declared last night he has information that many persons were illegally registered by Republican workers in the First, Second, Sixth and Eighth wards on Saturday.

"We are prepared to show," Mr. Duffy said, "that in the Eighth ward, alone, the Republicans registered several Negroes from the addresses of white people." He claimed he had evidence that in the wards mentioned many persons were registered "from false addresses" by Republicans. Mr. Duffy indicated warrants may be sworn out today by Democratic leaders for arrests of persons who, he claimed, "willfully registered illegally."

Republican leaders, including Walter W. Bacon, city chairman scoffed at the charges and said they would welcome any evidence of irregularities.

Resident Judge David J. Reinhardt will hear any registration appeals today in the county courts.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Florida

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
February 8, 1934

NEGRO COLLEGE OVER THE TOP ON POLL TAXES

Total for 1933 Reaches 386, for 1932 Total Is 1,040

Seventy-seven members of the faculty of Florida A. and M. College for Negroes sent in their dollar to pay 1933 poll taxes today.

Now 100 Per Cent

According to Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of the college, the payments today made the institution 100 per cent. A number of others employed at the college already had paid before the campaign began in behalf of poll tax collections.

Added to the $77 which came from the college yesterday is $73 collected from the following persons, it was reported by W. Kenneth Collins, county tax collector:

Those Who Paid

Lela B. Walker, A. F. Marshall H. C. Summitt, Mrs. T. S. Green Robert J. Blake, Lois Culbreath Dorothy Rose Disher, Elberta H Hinson, M. R. Hinson, Charles S Scruggs, Mrs. Hazel Robie, W. M Boozer, C. P. and Margaret M Datson, Anita P. Stewart, Sam C. and Vinny C. Smith, Louise Covington, Mrs. C. H. Covington, Ida S. Webb, John E. McCollum, Janette T. Reid, and Alzina E. McPherson.

The above named persons paid for two years. Those listed below paid for one year.

Helen Smith, Morris S. Taylor, J. H. Taylor, J. P. Harris, Lucile G. Bass, Evelyn J. Thigpen, A. B Cooke, W. D. White, Charles C Mayhew, Mrs. Charles Mayhew W. K. Dawtery, J. H. Green, jr. R. W. Pendelton, C. H. Walker Susan Mae Cowart, W. B. Hopkins, Thelma Langston, Alice E Fish, T. K. Jiles, B. Love Ford, Alvin Gregory, L. S. Marshall, Lige Jones, Mrs. F. B. Cromartie Sarah D. Lewis, G. E. Lewis, Mrs H. H. Bohler.

A. & M. College List

The following representatives of the A. & M. College paid poll taxes:

W. S. Allen, J. C. Baldwin, S L. Beasley, J. H. Blow, J. W Caulder, R. E. V. Charlton, S O'T. Cohen, G. W. Conoly, G. DeCoursey, L. H. B. Foote, C. C Frazier, C. C. Hayling, A. R. Hofman, B. F. Holmes, C. S. Holmes Edward Jones, A. L. Kidd, E. E King, W. M. King, L. A. Kirksey M. R. Kyler, N. L. Merrifield, C B. Nasby, U. G. Nixon, A. S. Parks B. L. Perry, R. L. Reynolds, J. E Sanford, J. P. Scott, E. J. Smith E. P. Southall, W. H. Stickney, A P. Turner, E. E. Ware, L. A Whitfield, G. T. Wiggins, T. A Wright, I. R. Anderson, J. E Baker, R. T. Bates, A. M. Bonds A. C. Briggs, T. E. Butler, T. M Carey, I. L. Coleman, L. F. Curry, L. R. Dawson, L. M. Fleming F. I. Ford, C. E. Frazier, J. H Greene, E. M. Griggs, L. R. Long Hall, K. I. Hewitt, Georgia Hill E. I. Johnson, E. P. Jones, M. A Jones, S. B. Kelker, T. I. Lang, A J. McCampbell, N. S. McGuinn M. F. McMillan, E. O. Paige, J. R. Phillips, L. F. Reed, E. E. Renfrow, R. B. Stewart, M. M. Sydes S. R. Thomas, L. H. Washington M. L. Watkins, L. M. White, G. U. Williams, A. B. Robinson, E. E. Robinson, W. T. Reed.

Payments yesterday and the day before brought the total of 1933 poll taxes paid up to 386, whileter 1932 poll taxes paid now number 1,040, Collins' records show. On January 1, this year, only 37 1933 poll taxes had been paid in the county.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
April 27, 1934

Negro Seeks Writ To Register Name

An alternative writ of mandamus, to require Emory H. Price, county supervisor of registration, to register Sylvanus H. Hart, negro, as a Democrat, or to appear and show cause why he should not do so, was sought in Duval Circuit Court yesterday.

Hart claimed in his petition that Mr. Price refused to list his name on the county register as a Democrat. Hart, with negro counsel, appeared before Judge George Couper Gibbs in Circuit Court yesterday.

Mr. Price's answer was made returnable at 10 o'clock this morning. The county supervisor said he had an opinion from Cary D. Landis, State attorney general, to the effect that the State Democratic Executive Committee has the right to set any limitations it saw fit on party membership Acting under instructions of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Mr. Price declared, he has refused to place negroes on the county register as Democrats.

Tampa, Fla., Times
April 28, 1934

BIG NEGRO VOTE CHARGE DENIED

Whitaker's Allegations of Wholesale Fraud Are Also Challenged

John Dekle, Supervisor of Registration, today challenged Senator Pat Whitaker's charges in a recent radio speech that negroes are being registered as Democrats so that they may vote in the approaching June primary and that the registration books contain more than 7000 fradulent names. Whitaker charged that "special interests" opposing his renomination were responsible for both the negro and the fradulent registrations.

Dekle's reply to Whitaker by letter follows:

"I did not hear you over the radio on Wednesday. From the press reports of your remarks I gather, however, that you made two charges which directly reflect upon my conduct of the office of Supervisor of Registration — first, that negroes were registering in large numbers as Democrats so as to cast their ballots in the primary; second, that there are more than 7000 fradulent registrations upon the books of the County at this time.

"I am a public officer and one of the public officers charged with the duty of fairly and honestly conducting this election and that I intend to do irrespective of who may be helped or hurt by such an administration of this office. That was the promise which I made when I was nominated in 1932 and that is the promise which I shall keep in 1934.

"First, as to negro registrants, under the law I cannot deny a negro possessing the requisite qualifications the right to register. Under the law such negroes cannot vote in a white Democratic primary even though they register as Democrats As a matter of fact, however, there are very few negroes registered in Hillsborough County. An actual check of the precincts lying in the City of Tampa shows a total registration of 63 negroes, 34 Republicans, 28 Democrats and one Independent. I am satisfied that the total negro registration in Hillsborough County does not exceed 100.

"The negro registrants are many of them disabled negro veterans who register in order to comply with the law allowing them to obtain exemption from payment of occupational license tax, although some have apparently been sent to my office by the Negro Assistant City Physician, who is himself registered as a Democrat. The reason for the registration for the first class is quite clear to me. Just what the Negro Assistant City Physician's interest in the matter of registering those of his color may be I am not advised. You may, however, rest assured that to date a negro registration of possibly 100 out of 33,000 is no great cause for alarm.

"Second, you charge that there are 7,000 fradulant registrations. I am of the opinion that the basis of your information in this regard comes from past rather than present conditions. If in your statements you were referring to the registration for the 1932 primary I can agree with you, as after I took office and checked the books I struck over 9,000 names representing illegal and fradulent registrations from the rolls.

"The conditions that existed in 1932 do not exist today. However, I do not hold the office of Supervisor of Registration for any other purpose than so far as it lies in my power to assure an honest election and an honest expression of the will of the people. I am making every investigation possible to check every registration and assure myself that the registrant is a qualified voter. I shall welcome information from you or from any other citizen which will assist me in this task. Therefore, if you have any knowledge of 7,000 fradulent registrations, or any less number, you will do the honest voters of Hillsborough County and this office a great service by furnishing me with that information. It will be checked and appropriate action taken.

"You may rest assured that whenever a fradulent or illegal registration is discovered the name will be stricken, and that without regard as to whether such action helps or harms you or any other candidate in this election."

FLORIDA NEGROES SEEK TO VOTE AS DEMOCRATS

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 9.—(AP)—Several negroes filed a petition in federal court here today seeking an injunction to compel the democratic party to permit them to vote in the primary June 26.

The case probably will be the first decided by Judge A. V. Long, recently appointed to the federal bench in this district.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
April 29, 1934

Court Denies Negro's Plea

Rules Against Registration as Democrat.

A motion to quash a petition for an alternative writ of mandamus to require Emory H. Price, county supervisor of registration, to place the name of Sylvanus H. Hart, negro, on the county register as a Democrat, was granted in Duval Circuit Court yesterday by Judge George Couper Gibbs.

The petition for the writ was filed Thursday and arguments, beginning Friday afternoon, were concluded yesterday morning. Counsel for Hart indicated they would file a motion to amend the petition for the writ.

The text of Judge Gibbs' order follows:

"This cause coming on to be heard upon the motion of the respondent to quash the alternative writ of mandamus, heretofore issued herein, and the same having been argued by counsel for the respective parties and considered by the court it appearing to the court that under the law it is the duty of the supervisor of registration prior to a general primary election, to register during the period of time set forth in the statutes (Sections 307 and 312 Revised General Statutes of Florida 1920, Sections 363 and 369 Compiled General Laws of Florida 1927) all persons presenting themselves for registration who are legally qualified to register for said election; that, under the law, certain committees of any political party, having the right to participate in such general primary election, shall constitute the executive, or central or managing committees thereof; that among these committees is specifically named a State executive committee (Section 304 Revised General Statutes of Florida 1920, Section 360 Compiled General Laws of Florida 1927); that such State executive committee of said political party may by resolution declare the terms and conditions on which legal electors shall be declared and taken as proper members of such party, and therefore entitled to vote in said general primary election and that it shall be the duty of the supervisors of registration of the various counties in the registration of electors to comply with the terms of any such resolution upon the filing with them of copies thereof

duly certified by the chairman and secretary of any such executive committee at any time before the opening of the registration books as herein required (Section 309 Revised General Statutes of Florida 1920, Section 365, Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927); that the alternative writ of mandamus and the petition of the relator herein do not show that he is qualified for registration as a Democrat under the resolution of the State executive committee of that party, or that the terms and conditions of said resolution on which legal electors shall be declared and taken as proper members of such party, or any, of such terms and conditions, are inapplicable to said relator, or unconstitutional, or void, or that no resolution fixing the terms and conditions was adopted by said State executive committee of said party, and that said alternative should be quashed.

"It is, thereupon, ordered and adjudged that said motion, be, and the same is hereby granted, and said alternative writ of mandamus, be, and the same is herebv quashed."

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
May 9, 1934

Negro Renews Effort Toward Registration

Hearing on an application to amend a petition for a writ of mandamus seeking to require Emory H. Price, county supervisor of registration, to register Sylvanus H. Hart, negro, as a Democrat, will be held before Judge George Couper Gibbs in Duval Circuit Court at 10 o'clock Friday morning, it was announced yesterday after counsel for the negro filed application to amend the petition.

Judge Gibbs recently granted a motion to quash the petition for the writ of mandamus. Registration for the Democratic primaries ended last Monday.

Mr. Price refused to register negroes as Democrats after receipt of an opinion from Cary D. Landis, State attorney general, holding that the State Democratic Executive Committee had the power to set up regulations fixing the qualifications of members of the party eligible to participate in the party primaries.

Tampa, Fla., Times
April 28, 1934

BIG NEGRO VOTE CHARGE DENIED

Whitaker's Allegations of Wholesale Fraud Are Also Challenged

John Dekle, Supervisor of Registration, today challenged Senator Pat Whitaker's charges in a recent radio speech that negroes are being registered as Democrats so that they may vote in the approaching June primary and that the registration books contain more than 7000 fradulent names. Whitaker charged that "special interests" opposing his renomination were responsible for both the negro and the fradulent registrations.

Dekle's reply to Whitaker by letter follows:

"I did not hear you over the radio on Wednesday. From the press reports of your remarks I gather however, that you made two charges which directly reflect upon my conduct of the office of Supervisor of Registration — first, that negroes were registering in large numbers as Democrats so as to cast their ballots in the primary; second, that there are more than 7000 fradulent registrations upon the books of the County at this time.

"I am a public officer and one of the public officers charged with the duty of fairly and honestly conducting this election and that I intend to do irrespective of who may be helped or hurt by such an administration of this office. That was the promise which I made when I was nominated in 1932 and that is the promise which I shall keep in 1934.

"First, as to negro registrants under the law I cannot deny a negro possessing the requisite qualifications the right to register. Under the law such negroes cannot vote in a white Democratic primary even though they register as Democrats. As a matter of fact, however, there are very few negroes registered in Hillsborough County. An actual check of the precincts lying in the City of Tampa shows a total registration of 63 negroes, 34 Republicans, 28 Democrats and one Independent. I am satisfied that the total negro registration in Hillsborough County does not exceed 100.

"The negro registrants are many of them disabled negro veterans who register in order to comply with the law allowing them to obtain exemption from payment of occupational license tax, although some have apparently been sent to my office by the Negro Assistant City Physician, who is himself registered as a Democrat. The reason for the registration for the first class is quite clear to me. Just what the Negro Assistant City Physician's interest in the matter of registering those of his color may be I am not advised. You may, however, rest assured that to date a negro registration of possibly 100 out of 33,000 is no great cause for alarm.

"Second, you charge that there are 7,000 fradulant registrations. I am of the opinion that the basis of your information in this regard comes from past rather than present conditions. If in your statements you were referring to the registration for the 1932 primary I can agree with you, as after I took office and checked the books I struck over 9,000 names representing illegal and fradulent registrations from the rolls.

"The conditions that existed in 1932 do not exist today. However, I do not hold the office of Supervisor of Registration for any other purpose than so far as it lies in my power to assure an honest election and an honest expression of the will of the people. I am making every investigation possible to check every registration and assure myself that the registrant is a qualified voter. I shall welcome information from you or from any other citizen which will assist me in this task. Therefore, if you have any knowledge of 7,000 fradulent registrations, or any less number, you will do the honest voters of Hillsborough County and this office a great service by furnishing me with that information. It will be checked and appropriate action taken.

"You may rest assured that whenever a fradulent or illegal registration is discovered the name will be stricken, and that without regard as to whether such action helps or harms you or any other candidate in this election."

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
TIMES UNION

MAY 9 1934

Negro Renews Effort Toward Registration

Hearing on an application to amend a petition for a writ of mandamus seeking to require Emory H. Price, county supervisor of registration, to register Sylvanus H. Hart, negro, as a Democrat, will be held before Judge George Couper Gibbs in Duval Circuit Court at 10 o'clock Friday morning, it was announced yesterday after counsel for the negro filed application to amend the petition.

Judge Gibbs recently granted a motion to quash the petition for the writ of mandamus. Registration for the Democratic primaries ended last Monday.

Mr. Price refused to register negroes as Democrats after receipt of an opinion from Cary D. Landis, State attorney general, holding that the State Democratic Executive Committee had the power to set up regulations fixing the qualifications of members of the party eligible to participate in the party primaries.

GROUP TO ATTACK VOTING BARRIER

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 7—Stirred by the order recently handed down by Circuit Judge George Couper Gibbs here barring Negroes from the Democrtic primary and ruling that the party has a right to decide who shall form its ranks, a committee of Jacksonville Negroes has retained Attorney L. E. Lenord, counsel for Sylvanus H. Hart who brought the suit against county supervisor of registration, to press the issue.

J. E. Shepard, secretary of the Pensacola branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has sent Attorney Lenord, upon request of the Jacksonville committee, a copy of the brief in the decision of the supreme court of Florida in the celebrated Pensacola white primary case which ruled that Negroes could vote in the Democratic primaries.

In a letter to Emil Hurja, assistant to the chairman of Democratic National Committee, Washington, D. C., Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. calls attention to this and other recent denials of the right of Neegro citizens to participate in the Democratic primaries in the South and urges that the Democratic National Committee "take cognizance of this situation without great delay" and "take some action calculated to prevent the denial of the ballot to qualified voters on account of race or color, since such denial is a plain violation of the Constitution."

"Several court decisions" writes Mr. Wilkins, "notably, two from the United States Supreme Court, one in Texas and one in Virginia, and one in the Florida supreme court, have seemed to outlaw this restriction by a party executive committee."

The N. A. A. C. P. is backing the Florida Negroes to the limit in their fight against the primary vote bar.

THE WHITE PRIMARY

(Florida Sentinel)

Judge Cooper Gibbs of the Circuit Court here ruled Wednesday that the white primary in Florida is within its rights in barring the Negro.

The right of the judge to so decide from the facts before him is not to be puestioned. All who know the judge feel that he has no idea other than be led up to his decision from his understanding and interpretation of the law.

But there are other courts and other judges. Some of these other courts and other judges have had occasion to differ on the same subject upon which Judge Gibbs rendered his opinion. The lower courts of Texas ruled in favor of the white primary. There is a concurrence of opinion even on matters of law in accordance with the leaning toward established custom in the South or the North or anywhere else.

The U. S. Supreme Court found it necessary to reverse the action of the Texas courts in upholding the white primary, not once, but twice. From the viewpoint of Texas' courts the white primary was as legal as a gold dollar is solid. Now Florida holds the same grounds.

But as the case in Texas was the first and the second time carried up to the highest court before the invalidity of the white prmary in Texas was declared, so in Florida, if necessary, must the white primary be given every chance to prove itself constitutional.

There is nothing to be discouraged over in the action of the Circuit Court here. When the Negro went into this matter it was with the understanding that there are no middle grounds upon which to rest, but that the matter must be followed up until the last vistage of law is exhausted in the place of the present machinery, is it not clear that the Negro's duty is to proceed against the new order since it to is aimed to counteract the sense and purpose of the 14th and 15th amendments? What if we are kept in litigation three or five or even ten years to learn for ourselves whether or not the Constitution of the United States is a mere scrap of paper.

Florida

Political - 1934

Suffrage

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By FLOYD J. CALVIN
Special Feature Writer

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 21—Although Judge George Cooper Gibbs in the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida for Duval county rendered an adverse decision in the case of Sylvanus Hart versus the Supervisor of Registration of Duval County, he complimented the brilliant young attorneys, J. Leonard Lewis, A. B., Morehouse '29 and LL. B., New York University '33, and a native of Jacksonville, and Lawson E. Thomas, B. S., Florida A. & M. '19 and LL. B., University of Michigan '23, and a native of Ocala.

This was "round one" of the "White Primary" case of Florida—an evil that is really 33 years old, having been made possible by the enactment of a law in 1901. The young lawyers, however, are not discouraged. They are determined to "break up" this vicious practice which keeps Negroes from having a voice in the government which rules them, which, they hold, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and which, they believe will ultimately give way if they persevere in their efforts to crush this monster which stands between them and the effective use of the ballot.

6-23-34

The fact that Judge Gibbs told the young men "the case was well handled no matter who handled it"—a left-handed compliment but a compliment, nevertheless—that the pleadings were well drawn, etc., and that Judge Gibbs is reputed to be one of the most learned circuit judges in the state—renewed the courage and determination of the young lawyers to push the case relentlessly. As this was written, they were undecided on their next move—the element of strategy being one of the paramount points in procedure. After all, it is a case in which the wits of individuals are given the fullest play, for the opposition knows perfectly well it is wrong, but it hopes to win on several negative points—tiring out the aggressors, carrying them through such a maze of technicalities that they will lose sight of the main issues and become lost in detail, or giving them the "run-around" by fooling them into certain courts that will be sure to lead to a "blind alley."

Pittsburgh Courier

The type of opposition that the young men face, however, proves that the "White Primary" advocates tured. Whether this attitude of failure to comment editorially is due to the fact that each paper carries a large Negro clientele of readers through its special pages with Negro editors devoted to Negro readers, is not known. There are those who recall, however, that some years ago one of these papers embarked on an anti-Negro campaign and lost most of its Negro readers, which it spent consideable time and money to win back. It is believed that this block of Negro readers is a silent force working (although in a negative way) in behalf of the young lawyers, by keeping the editorial columns of these papers from fomenting sentiment against their cause, which would make it doubly hard for them to win. As matters now stand they have only to fight officialdom, while it might be that they must fight officialdom and an artificial public sentiment.

What Lewis and Thomas are avoiding in a generally hostile public sentiment is illustrated in an obscure white Jacksonville weekly, The Herald, published by one William Coleman of 106 Flagler street, which obviously exists in a large measure through special political advertisements on which it or any white paper has a monoply through the very system they seek to maintain. The issue of May 11th, carrying six columns of political reading notices, and more than 50 inches of display political advertisements which Negro papers do not have a chance to solicit because of their "exclusion" from the "White Primary," carries two front page headlines, the first on the right side of the state executive committee of the Democratic Party, state senator, and counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, and Assistant Attorney General Robert J. Pleus of Tallahassee.

The attitude of the white press on this case has been interesting. The two leading dailies, the Times-Union and the Journal, have refrained from editorial comment. They have, however, carried the news angles of the case well fea- the page reads: "Negroes Continue Fight to Force Their Way Into the Democratic Primary—Quick Action Prevented Influx of Their Votes In June Election—LAW MUST BE AMENDED—South Must Remain Immune to Traditional Menaces; and the second on the left side of the page reads: "Waybright Warns State Democratic Committee—Unless Primary Law Is Amended Crisis Will Be Faced in 1936." This paper, which carries on one side of its mast-head the legend, "Duval County's Independent Newspaper" and on the other, "Read the Herald if You Want the Truth," obviously exists for the purpose of getting the political advertisements. Most of the "news" is what is known in newspaper circles as "boilerplate"

do not minimize their ability. In the opposing counsel are Edgar W. Waybright of Jacksonville, and his partner, Paul F. Marion, and J. H. Hodges of Lake City, chairman of

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
June 16, 1934

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ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION
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Marianna, Fla., Courier
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Savannah Journal

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7-21-34

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The suit has already cost $136.35 to which the national office made an unsolicited contribution of $25. The renewal of the petition in the district court will cost $112.50. If it is necessary to go to the U. S. Supreme Court, the cost will be around $1,000. The Pensacola branch is asking other branches and individuals throughout the country to contribute financially to the costs of the case since it affects all Negroes.

The temper of the Pensacola Negroes can be gauged from the editorial expressions in the Colored Citizen, a local newspaper which, in commenting on the contribution of the N. A. A. C. P. national office to the legal costs said of the Pensacola Negro:

"One defeat does not discourage him and he does not get cold feet. It is only by such pluck that our various problems will be easily overcome, that we shall arrive at the full fruition of our just and deserved rights . . . It is unthinkable for anyone to try to assign the Negro to any party and attempt to say to him you can be a member only of a certain party and no other, or that you must be a member of that party because your grandfather was a member of it. There is no such thing as inheriting party."

Florida

Political - 1934

Suffrage

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TALLAHASSEE, FLA.
DEMOCRAT
DEC 1 0 1934

5,673 REGISTERED VOTERS IN COUNTY

There are 5,673 registered voters in Leon county, Miss Hattie Coles, county supervisor of registration has informed Governor Dave Sholtz.

The figures were furnished the governor's office Saturday. Similar requests were made of other county registration supervisors.

Miss Coles also stated that of the total number of voters registered in the county, 5,454 are white democrats, and 84 are registered as white republicans. There are 135 negroes registered as republicans, bringing the republican list to a total of 219.

There are no voters registered with allegiance to any other political party.

At the last general election on November 6, less than 3,000 persons were qualified to vote out of the total registered on the books here.

CLEARWATER, FLA.
SUN
DEC 1 8 1934

RECORD VOTE IS EXPECTED IN ELECTION

Polls Will Close at 6:30 Five Hundred Cast Ballots by 2:30

Voting in the municipal election this afternoon promised to set a record for recent years, with only half the number of qualified citizens casting ballots.

The polling place, at the Garden Avenue fire station, closes at 6:30.

At 2:30 this afternoon 500 persons had voted, less than a third of the qualified list of approximately 1800. Voters were standing in line, however, and officials looked for a total of 800 to 900 ballots by the time the polls closed.

In last year's election there were 630 ballots cast. At 2:30 on the afternoon of election day 314 persons had voted.

A number of negroes were among the voters today. It was the first time in recent years in which negroes had voted in any great number.

A mayor and two commissioners will be elected by today's ballots. Ray Green is unopposed for mayor but there are four candidates for the commission seats. They are Commissioner Reade F. Tilley, L. A. Marsh, D. O. Batchelor and S. J. Meares.

The officials elected today will be installed in office January 7.

Members of the election board serving at the polls today are E. J. Armstrong, Charles R. Jones, Miss Corrine Buell and William Weldon.

At the same polling place today, members of the Chamber of Commerce are choosing four members of the board of governors. Nominees are Walter G. Blair, H. H. Constantine, Jr., W. M. Goza and H. E. Tooke, the four whose terms expire; and Jesse G. Smith, David G. Perkins, W. J. Irion and Mayor H. H. Baskin.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

General.

RECENT VOTE SHOWS NEGRO RACIAL GROUP FILED DECLARATION POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE SAYS DEAN K. MILLER

(By Dean Kelly Miller)

The Negro has at last filed his declaration of political independence. He has broken from the leash which held him bound to the Grand Old Party of long ago. For more than a decade this drift has been discernible. It has been estimated that fully a third of the Negro vote was cast for Al Smith in 1928, while as much as a half went to Roosevelt in 1932. But these are mainly estimates biased by the predilections of the estimator. Now, in the recent Congressional election we have for the first time more definite data of determining how the black voter split his ballot between the contesting parties. Indeed undisputed facts demonstrate the New Deal drift with mathematical certainty.

Let us begin with Pennsylvania. In this commonwealth there are nearly two hundred thousand qualifiable colored voters. These were aroused, as it were, to a pitch of political fury over Roosevelt and the New Deal. Led by Robert L. Vann, of the east end of the state, W. Justin Carter, of the central portion and Judge Henry, of the eastern section, it did seem as if the colored voters as one man rose up in revolt against the party tyranny which had so long held the race in political bondage.

I addressed a meeting in Harrisburg at which the sister of Senator-elect Guffey, Governor-elect Earl and the local candidate for Congress were present and made addresses. Political veterans of both parties declared that they never before witnessed such an outpouring of colored people in middle Pennsylvania. Judge Henry and Mr. Carter declared that similar enthusiasm was manifest throughout the state. Mr. Earle, expectant candidate for governor,

DEAN KELLY MILLER

said that this enthusiastic gathering presaged his election and that of Mr. Guffey. His prediction was fulfilled four days later.

I might say, incidentally, that in addition to Mr. Carter and Judge Henry, D. L. H. King and W. Justin Carter, esq., Jr., all graduates of Howard University, participated in the program. This occurrence was incidental but deeply significant. Howard University, the capstone of Negro education, has no political complexion. It depends upon both political parties for support. It does not, it dare not, teach any political or partizan bias. But the true function of education is to teach the youth how to use their own intellect and judgment in reaching political decision and action. It seems to be a simple proposition that any Negro today who follows his intellect rather than his emotions will find himself in alignment with Roosevelt and the New Deal. What took place in Pennsylvania was duplicated in all parts of the free voting states of the North and West. The Negro vote figured essentially in the most strategic of all victories in the Pennsylvania election.

In the first district of Illinois the veteran stand pat Republican Oscar DePriest, was supplanted by the young heroic Negro Democrat and New Dealer, Arthur W. Mitchell. Here was a clear trial of strength between the two parties in bidding for the Negro vote. The Democrats and the New Deal won. In St. Louis, a Negro Democrat was pitted against L. W. Dyer, of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill fame. While the white Republican won, yet it is a safe bet to claim the majority of the Negroes in that district voted for the black democratic aspirant. Chicago also sent one Negro Democrat to the legislature.

Harlem sent two Negro Democrats to the legislature over their colored Republican rivals on the basis of the black vote. That there are more Negro Democrats than Republicans in Harlem was demonstrated several years ago when two colored Democratic municipal judges were chosen over their colored Democratic rivals. Pittsburgh, Pa., and staid old Philadelphia sent each a Negro Democrat to the state assembly. Indianapolis, Ind., chose two Negro Democrats for the state legislature against colored Republican antagonists. But perhaps, most convincing of all, is what took place in the wholly Negro town of Boley, Okla. All of the Democratic candidates running for office received more votes from Boley than did their Republican adversaries. In this case both sets of contestants were white, southern men.

These instances are quite sufficient to convince us with mathematical certainty that the tide has turned. The Negro vote has drifted from the Republican to the Democratic party.

The work of the National Non-Partizan League is finished so far as the North is concerned. The Negro voter casts his ballot for men, measures and movements and is no longer slave to party labels. But let us not deceive ourselves that all is well. The race will have to fight for its rights and privileges under the one party as vigilantly as under the other. But in the purely political sense the fight is won.

Now turning to the South, the situation is pathetic in the last degree. All sparks of political life have died away. The new leadership in the South must arise which will have the practical wisdom to so propitiate local sentiment as to become integrated in the political and economic considerations of the New Deal. There is emerging among the young educated whites a generous sentiment that will meet the approach more than half way. The Norfolk Journal and Guide, it seems to me, points out the lines along which this much desired emancipation of the Southern Negro will take place.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 25, 1934

Changed Allegiance of Colored Voters Discussed by Negro Educational Leader

Editor Constitution: The negro during the past quarter of a century has been showing increasing dissatisfaction with the treatment which he has received at the hands of the republican party. The grand old party, which freed the negro, gave him citizenship and equality before the law placed the benefited race under a heavy debt of lasting gratitude. But, gratitude will not long survive the changed attitude of the benefactor.

There was a noticeable restlessness and complaint under the administration of President Taft. As result, a great number of colored voters cast their ballot for President Wilson in 1912. The administration of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover accentuated this dissatisfaction beyond the point of endurance. A great many negroes voted for John W. Davis against Calvin Coolidge in 1924. It has been estimated that fully one-third of the colored race, in the free voting states of the north, supported Al Smith in 1928, while quite half of them supported Franklin D. Roosevelt in the last presidential election.

That the overwhelming majority of negroes upheld the New Deal in the recent congressional election can be proved with mathematical certainty. In the first congressional district of Illinois with a preponderant negro population, Congressman Oscar DePriest, the veteran stalwart negro republican, was replaced by Oscar W. Mitchell, a negro democrat who supported Roosevelt and the New Deal. In Harlem, the black belt of New York city, two negro democrats were sent to the legislature over their negro republican opponents. Even though Sinclair and his Epic philosophy lost the state of California to the democratic fold, yet in Los Angeles negro voters elected a democratic negro to the legislature over his negro republican opponent who had held the seat for eight or ten years. Indianapolis sent two negro candidates to the legislature over their republican rivals, on the basis of the colored vote.

Perhaps, most convincing of all, the voters of Boley, Okla., a wholly negro town, gave every candidate running on the democratic ticket a majority of its vote. The remarkable triumph of the democratic ticket in Pennsylvania was due in large part to the 200,000 qualified negro voters of that state, who in unprecedented numbers threw their strength to the democratic candidates.

Similar facts can be cited from other states and cities. It is wholly within the bounds of likelihood to say that fully two-thirds of the negro vote in the recent election was thrown on the side of Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Serious reflections grow out of these plain facts of observation. The political center of gravity of the negro race has not only shifted from the south to the north but from the republican to the democratic party. The northern contingent of the democratic party, now in the ascendency, is every whit as kindly disposed to the negro's claim to political and civic equality as are the republicans of that section. On the other hand, the southern republicans, of the lily white variety, are just as hostile to his aspirations as are local democrats. Racial attitude is not an attribute of partizanship or of lines of latitude, but rather of relativity of number of the two races. An understanding of this principle will go far toward absorbing the negro in the political equation on the basis of equity and justice.

The northern migration of the negro has had as its political by-product his espousal of the democratic cause. The New Deal has baptized the nation in a new spirit regardless of race, section or previous political belief. Just as the democratic party of the north has become liberalized toward the negro through proffer of support, it is to be hoped that the southern contingent of that party will be induced to go and do likewise. Where outside compulsion has failed propitiation may succeed.

KELLY MILLER,
Howard University.
Washington, D. C., November 23, 1934

A Campaign With The Negro Issue Left Out

KELLY MILLER

For the first time since emancipation we are engaged upon a national campaign where the race issue does not figure as a partizan feature. Negro spell-binders of the traditional type, will be hard put to fling in the race question for partizan purposes. Roosevelt, by one swell stroke, has effectively eliminated this issue as a bone of contention between the two chief parties, from the construction days until now. The New Deal holds the center of the political stage. The voters are called upon to decide between the Old Deal of Hoover and the NEW DEAL of Roosevelt, without regard to race or color, sex or section. Both sectional and racial lines have been obliterated. There is neither North nor South, white nor black. Both the solid South and the solid Negro vote are things of the past, as far as political issues are concerned. The voter is asked to decide as to whether he believes in the liberty of the rugged individual to make more money and accumulate more money, a parti-millions or the right of the forgotten man of milder and less rugged individuality, to make a living for himself and family. The Negro is destined to be the greatest beneficiary of the New Deal, if fairly administered, and therefore should be its greatest advocate and defender.

In former campaigns self-called friends of the Negro dramatized their friendship while his political enemies exploited their hostility—the former in order that he might secure his vote, the latter to arouse and consolidate his constituents. But neither friend nor foe finds any function in the pending campaign. No longer is there any waving of the bloody shirt across the section line for political effect. At the same time fire-eating Negro haters have been forced from the political arena. Tillman, Vardamann, Tom Watson, Hardwick and Jeff Davis the lesser, among the dead, and Heflin and Blease among the living, have ceased their ravings for there is nothing for it to feed on. In the North and West where the Negro votes, both parties are equally anxious to woo his vote. In the South where the mass of the race resides and where the Negro's political power is in the potential state, both parties are equally disregardful of his claims. Like Hancock's tariff, the Negro problem, in its political aspect, has become a local issue.

A Hibernian wit of the Tammany school of political philosophy once set the nation smiling over the aphoristic query? "What is the Constitution between friends?" The North and South, East and West, Democrats and Republicans, have agreed that the Thirteenth Amendment is to be observed in its integrity. But the Fourteenth and Fifteenth are to be observed where only they meet with local favor and ignored or annulled where local sentiment makes their enforcement troublesome. Nothing will alter this firm attitude short of a change of the white man's psychology.

During the debate in the Senate on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, Senator Underwood, of Alabama, stated that white men would not seriously fall out over the Negro. There was no dissent from this dictum on either side of the Senate nor in either political camp. The fuss and furor of the Negro about the present day Republican Party enforcing these Civil War Amendments, may indeed be necessary to assert a principle and keep alive and alert his flagging spirit, but they are likely to have no more effect upon results than the hooting of the midnight owl that does to the moon complain. Someone has defined a pessimisst as one who has followed the advice of the optimist. This applies on all fours to the deluded enthusiasts who still expect that the Republican Party is likely ever to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

The margin between the two parties has been reduced to a meaningless margin by recent and current political happenings. President Roosevelt has selected more colored men for important governmental assignments than did Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, his three immediate Republican predecessors. These positions were not merely political seizures, but demand efficient and expert service in important governmental function. During the last session of Congress there was not one hostile or ungenerous word against the Negro. Congressman DePriest has acknowledged that he found ready and willing cooperation on both sides of the party aisle for every constructive measure which he proposed for the betterment and welfare of his race.

To still further emphasize the absence of the partizan attitude on the race question, the Democrats have nominated a Negro Democrat, in the First Illinois District to contend with Oscar DePriest for congressional honors. Postmaster-General Farley, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has added the sanction of the party by approving the nomination, and proffering such help as his high position might enable him to render. In a previous release I have stated why, in my view, the race should prefer the elder statesman, but not because of his partizan affiliation.

Both sides will appeal to the Negro vote where his franchise is effective; neither will bother itself with his abstract right where it is not. Let the Negro, then, enter the campaign, freed from the bondage of partizan allegiance, and cast his vote on the only issue before the electorate—the merits or defects of the New Deal.

Political - 1934
Suffrage.

General.

WHEN IGNORANCE GOES A-VOTING

Call 9-28-34

Because Negroes are the victims of the vicious political practices of the South, we have been prone to think of it as the only section of the country whose ignorance was undermining American principles. Now it appears that ignorance is to be found elsewhere too. Voters in Oklahoma and Nebraska, to the number of 30,000 wrote in the name of Dr. J. H. Brinkley for governor at their state elections four years ago. Brinkley was a candidate in Kansas at that time. He used the radio in his campaign. Oklahomans and Nebraskans listened in and to the number of tens of thousands were so ignorant of the facts that they voted for this man, citizen of another state, to be governor of theirs.

Kansas City, Mo

We had thought that the reign of ignorance could never be so complete anywhere as it is in those states which to this day elect their officials on Civil war issues. But this vote for Brinkley makes us know they have no monopoly on dumbness. The poor white movement in the South at least has a reason, and the rise of Tillman, Vardman and their ilk can be explained. But no reason on earth can be found for trying to elect an outlander as governor, except crass ignorance. Whoever would have gotten these votes, had they not been cast for Brinkley, would have received a poor compliment indeed.

It is a grave question whether our country can live with the democratic principle on which it depends, in the hands of voters who do not know candidates, not even the territorial boundaries in which they are to serve.

The coming of a storm has its signs. When troops must guard elections, as they did in Louisiana, dictatorship is not far off because dictators thrive on ignorance.

The presence of troops at a 1934 election grows logically out of the years of ignorance permitted, even encouraged, in order to keep the Negro an issue. No smart man believes the blacks are as ignorant as the are painted and at the same time believes they are capable of taking over the control of states. However it has proven a winning argument with southern voters. Evil spreads. The nation is being impregnated by the same virus of ignorance as is shown by votes for Brinkley cast in states where he was neither candidate nor citizen.

An ignorant people cannot maintain democracy. They never have. American politicians have fostered blind obedience to their leadership, rather than trained the people to do their own thinking. Now come signs that ignorance has progressed to the point where it endangers the nation. If the nation perishes, the politicians lose all along with the people. It has been a penny wise and pound foolish policy.

There are other signs of weakness in our country. Strikes fought to the bitter end either by labor or capital could never occur if the people were trained to think. If men took counsel of their brains instead of their interests, farmers, even the poorest educated, would not receive NRA benefits on the one hand and cheat by false claims on the other, because they would realize that they were destroying themselves too when they burdened the federal government.

It all comes back to the general principle which this paper enunciates on every occasion, namely, the deliberate injustice permitted because it victimizes Negroes, is an evil which spreads and in the end involves all. Ignorance makes possible "white supremacy" in the South. But tolerated there, it spreads until indifference to the general good is everywhere and contaminates all. Justice will be done the Negro because justice becomes every one, the white man in power as well as the Negro who is under his domination. Either that or the strongest will be dragged down into the depths along side of those he victimizes. The only way any man can keep another in a ditch is to get down in it with his victim.

If an understanding of public affairs was standard for the American people, the evils now tolerated would be so plain that Mississippi could not elect a man like Bilbo, and Chicago would not choose Bill Thompon as its mayor because he denounced King George of England. Fanning hate would be the sure road to public disfavor in any community which had an intelligent grasp of its problems and possibilities.

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER CITIZEN

AUG 8 1934

THE COLORED VOTE.

To the people of the North allowing Negroes to vote is a matter of simple justice and recognition of their rights under the Constitution. The educational qualifications of the states should be high enough to bar illiterate Negroes and whites alike; so discrimination seems entirely needless and the result of an old prejudice.

The case it not quite so simple as all that. In a few states the white and Negro populations are so nearly balanced that there is a genuine and perhaps not wholly unjustified fear of Negro domination. The Texas Weekly suggests an objection to Negro voting that possibly does not exist in any of the other states where this vote is suppressed. To allow Negroes to exercise their right, it is urged, would add to the number of manageable voters who could be got together in blocks for the support of powerful bosses. That is a broader question, however, than that of Negro voting. As the Weekly expreses it:

> What is needed in Texas is a thorough revision of the whole electoral system, including the qualifications for voting, and among other things to be sought is the elimination of the ignorant and manageable vote because it is ignorant and manageable, a block vote, and not on any racial ground. When this is done, the question of the entrance of Negroes into the Democratic primaries can be settled without much trouble, we think.

In many of the states the general sentiment would frown upon any attempt on the part of white candidates to appeal to the colored voters, en masse. The very fact, if it is a fact, that white politicians in Texas are ready to make use of the colored vote and that this can be done without exciting general indignation makes the question, it would seem, really more complicated than it is where suppression is the result of a determination to keep the Negro "in his place." At any rate, there can be no disputing that Texas politics should be cleaned up so as to make block voting of the ignorant more nearly impossible, as a preparation to allowing to the Negro his constitutional privilege.

Suffrage

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

THE ALABAMA VOTER

Editor The Advertiser:

The United States Bureau of Census in 1930 listed the population of the following states:

Alabama	2,646,248
Kentucky	2,589,907
Georgia	2,891,646
Maryland	1,528,936
Oklahoma	2,356,992
Tennessee	2,597,534
Virginia	2,394,601

In the last presidential election the following table gives the total vote cast in these states:

Alabama	243,727
Kentucky	970,340
Georgia	253,981
Maryland	498,498
Oklahoma	704,633
Tennessee	385,963
Virginia	293,617

Alabama, with a total population exceeded only by Georgia, cast the smallest total of votes of any of these several States in the last presidential campaign. This apathy on the part of the citizenship of Alabama should be a matter of grave concern to everyone who is interested in good government.

In the forthcoming primary, when candidates for all of the State officers are to be nominated, approximately 200,000 people will go to the polls, out of a total white population of about 1,700,000, and too many of the voters will concern themselves only with some major State office or with some local county office. The voters who desire to obtain the maximum of efficiency and results from government should make it their concern to learn of the qualifications, efficiency and honesty of every candidate for every office, State and county, and then they will be enabled to vote intelligently.

It is common knowledge that first place, when occupied by the name of a candidate on a ballot, some particular office, taken as a state-wide proposition, means several thousand votes advantage for the candidate whose name occupies first place; that is to say that several thousand voters over the State, when they cast their ballot, not knowing any of the candidates for a particular office, vote for the first name on the ballot for that office, without concern for who he might be or what his qualifications are. The Legislature of 1931, recognizing such advantage (or rather disadvantage) changed the law in that regard, and now the ballots are required to be printed so as to alternate in position the names of the candidates, to the end that the name of each candidate shall occupy with reference to the name of every other candidate for the same office, first position, second position and every other position, if any, upon an equal number of ballots; and the law further provides that said ballots be distributed by the various Probate Judges impartially so as to carry out the idea and purpose stated.

Citizens and tax payers who are so careless and indifferent that they do not qualify as electors and go to the polls and vote for competent officials should not raise their voice against the way and manner in which the affairs of our State are conducted. When our entire citizenship awakens to the importance of voting in every election and the necessity of voting for efficient and honest candidates for public office, we may expect such government as is desired by the majority.

L. A. FARMER.

Dothan, Ala., March 23, 1934.

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 21, 1934

Negro Voters Gaining Power Over Nation

Reports Show Colored Population Holds Balance Of Power In Voting In Several States.

By H. E. C. Bryant
Charlotte News Staff Writer

Washington, March 21 — The trouble Representative Lindsay C. Warren, chairman of the house committee on accounts, is having with ambitious negroes is not just a racial prank. Negro leaders are beginning to realize their strength at the ballot box in states where they vote and it is recognized by political parties. In the south, where the negro question has been uppermost in the minds of people for many years, the grandfather and other suffrage restriction clauses have had a quieting effect. But, in northern middle western and eastern states where the negro's vote counts for just as much as that of his white neighbor, the situation is different. Southern people looked upon the negro migration to the west and north 19 years ago as a blessing. They were glad to be rid of a portion of the colored population. But they did not realize then that within 20 years the voting strength of some of the larger and more powerful states of the union would undergo such a change that the new element from Dixie would hold the balance of power in elections. They never dreamed the negro would turn Democrat in his new home and change the attitude of Congress toward his race, but that is what has happened. This fact became most apparent when a united effort of negroes in close states defeated the confirmation of John A. Parker for the supreme court after a Republican President had given him the nomination. If one would frighten a Democratic member of congress, representing a district or state north of the Mason-Dixon line, he can do so by forcing to a vote some measure in which the race issue is pronounced. A quick decision for a show down vote in the house on the question of permitting negroes to eat in the restaurant would result in such a stampede from the floor that onlookers would be reminded of a court adjournment back home.

Hold Balance of Power

The negro holds the balance of power in congressional districts and city elections in 18 or 19 states. In municipalities where Democrats dominate as a rule, negroes support the successful leaders.

New York negroes voted with Tammany and held remunerative offices.

Here is the latest census of negro voters in states that count for them: Michigan, 100,000; Illinois, 300,000; Indiana, 150,000; Kentucky, 125,000; Ohio, 200,000; Pennsylvania, 250,000; New Jersey, 100,000; New York, 250,000; Massachusetts, 100,000; Delaware, 30,000; Maryland, 50,000; Connecticut, 30,000; Rhode Island, 15,000; West Virginia, 75,000 Colorado, 20,000; California, 100,000; Iowa, 30,000, and Wisconsin, 25,000. In counties in Montana, Idaho, and other western states negro voters influence close elections.

If Representative DePriest, the lone negro in congress, succeeds in getting his proposal to open the house dining room to negroes to a vote, there will be many sad hearts, for all Democrats except those from the states where the negro is barred from the ballot by constitutional amendments or other devices, do not want to go on record.

IS THE SOUTHERN NEGRO IN EARNEST ABOUT HIS VOTING?

THE contention of Southern historians and journalists that certain amendments dealing with Negro suffrage and citizenship were pinned on them with federal bayonets has had an answer for 70 years at the ballot box. The Negro in the South has never been a welcome guest at the polls. In the early days of the exercise of his suffrage, the Negro was met by those conditions which made his voting hazardous. Bloodshed, boycott at labor and all kinds of subterfuges were visited upon him.

The Republican party, which claimed credit for his freedom, only made half a bid for his vote, in that, having an inactive state organization, the Negro vote came into use every four years when the time came for swapping horses for president. Even at that the Negro was carried to the convention and auctioned off to the highest and best bidder. The late Sam W. Small used to tell of an incident when a group of Negroes were interviewed as to whom they would support at a Republican convention, the terse remark was: "Part of us is for General Algers and the rest of us ain't been sold."

Before the advent of the white primaries and their attendant subterfuges, the Negro was sought. In a way he did not know for whom nor what he was voting. Designing politicians often bought his vote and in many instances, his vote was thrown out when it was not scratched to suit the managers of the election.

On down the years the appearance of the Negro at the polls left a bad taste in the mouths of those whose fathers had fought on the side of Stonewall Jackson and Lee. The standard contention was that Negroes had no right to participate in affairs "where white men had met to settle their differences." The grandfather clause and total disfranchisement were the final solutions that drove the Negro from participating in selecting those who were to represent him and spend his tax money.

A few old timers and those who sought patronage control and federal office were all that remained to fan the spark of Negro suffrage. Somehow as the years passed by the Negro gradually lost his hold on patronage plums. The Republican party, which Fred Douglass had told him was the ship and all else the sea, began to become submerged in the sea. That party, realizing that the Negro had no other haven, began to take him as a pawn. Every year seemed to sweep the Negro further and further from the pie counter until he finally lost interest in being herded up every four years to have his nose counted in state conventions.

Another feature contributing to the Negro's stranglehold was the law passed in many of the Southern states providing that all taxes be paid before qualifying to vote. Many eminent Southern commentaries, in objecting to the repeal of this law during the present depression when many white citizens could not pay their tax, frankly stated that this was the main subter-

fuge for the keeping of the Negro from the polls; that if the law provided that only the poll tax be paid, the flood gates would be open for some Republican interest to drop in over night and enfranchise thousands of blacks. It was also pointed out that in Georgia, there were eleven counties in which eligible Negroes outnumbered the whites.

The ballot finally beame a will-o-the-wisp to the Negro, eluding as he pursued. The psychology of voting finally took a shift to the field of interest and reward for participation. Under these heads, the Negro saw in every instance that he could not be voted for. A new school came upon the scene which flatly declared that Negroes were tired of voting for or against somebody. They wanted to be voted for. Under the debris of these conditions there came an inertia in which the Negro was not particularly interested in qualifying for the polls.

The callous attitude of the Hoover administration toward the Negro seemed to have wiped out the last vestige of interest left the Negro in proclaiming his featyy to his first love. He finally reached the conclusion that he had paid the debt he owed Lincoln, Steward Stevens, who took the stick from his back. Many of them openly declared that they would as soon vote Democratic. But that party has never made a bid for his vote in the South. It protects itself from his intrusion by what is styled a Democratic white primary.

We hear much ado at times urging Negroes to register and arm themselves with the ballot. Little result has come from these efforts. It calls for the beating of tom-toms and the raising of cain in general to get a few names on the eligible list. The Negro flatly refuses to register and has little or no concern on election day as to who gets elected. Now and then there is a school of citizenship and mass meetings to create an educational campaign to register Negroes, but when the tumult and the shouting die, the interest lags. It takes a storm to get them on the registration list and a storm to keep them there.

The Negro has had good and sufficient grounds many a time to contest the irregular elections that have been carried through, without exercising that weapon. It will call for educational campaigns and long appeals to race pride and the power of the ballot to ever get the Negroes out in any appreciable manner to vote.

From this angle it would seem that the Negro is unwilling to break the ice into the Democratic primaries; that he has not backbone and guts sufficient to rise up and put out candidates on his own hooks. He has to be shamed out and harrassed to the registration books and guarded like a convict on election day. In the evening of cool and deliberate reasoning, an honest appraisal would justify a conclusion that the Negro in the South is not particular about voting but just gets a kick out of raising the devil now and then about it.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN
AUG 24 1934

DISFRANCHISING WHITES

To the Editor of The Republican:—I am afraid that many people, even colored people, do not get the significance of Huey Long's present "labors" in Louisiana. He is a product of the system invented to disfranchise and decitizenize the weak. Having got rid of the weak, the "strong" have now divided into two factions and each faction is trying to get hold of the tricky weapon which they forged to use against the weak; namely, the machinery of "registration" and "primaries" control.

They know, for example, that whichever side controls registration and primary voting is unbeatable. How do they know it? Because they made their new "constitution" and sham laws so that they could disfranchise any Negro in Louisiana, from a university graduate to a field hand. The tricky system which they set up would make it legally possible for them to disfranchise Franklin Delano Roosevelt and all his family and cabinet.

That is why I am rooting for Huey; he is doing what of course he does not mean to do: He is showing up the rotten system which he and the others have created.

Now we see the spectacle: The "decent" white hypocrites who helped the Huey Long type to "get rid of the Negro vote," now have their "decent" backs to the wall, and the decent Negroes who were disfranchised are powerless to come to their aid. If they could vote today, undoubtedly the great majority of Louisiana Negroes would stand against political trickery and tampering with elections. It is the disadvantaged minority who always have the greatest interest against tampering with election machinery—against trickery in the management of elections.

As it is, Huey is not even satisfied with the tricks invented to use against the Negroes; he has had two or three dozen other bills passed by the Legislature to make sure of hogtying his opposing whites.

There are other states, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, which have similar "pet monsters" in their systems of law which may some day be turned against any efforts they make for reform. Just now, however, Louisiana seems about to hit the political bottom in America, as it long held the educational bottom in both its white and its colored populations. WILLIAM PICKENS.

New York city, August 20, 1934.

Changed Allegiance of Colored Voters Discussed by Negro Educational Leader

Editor Constitution: The negro during the past quarter of a century has been showing increasing dissatisfaction with the treatment which he has received at the hands of the republican party. The grand old party, which freed the negro, gave him citizenship and equality, before the law placed the benefited race under a heavy debt of lasting gratitude. But, gratitude will not long survive the changed attitude of the benefactor.

Atlanta Constitution Nov 26 '34

There was a noticeable restlessness and complaint under the administration of President Taft. As a result, a great number of colored voters cast their ballot for President Wilson in 1912. The administration of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover accentuated this dissatisfaction beyond the point of endurance. A great many negroes voted for John W. Davis against Calvin Coolidge in 1924. It has been estimated that fully one-third of the colored race, in the free voting states of the north, supported Al Smith in 1928, while quite half of them supported Franklin D. Roosevelt in the last presidential election.

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Serious reflections grow out of these plain facts of observation. The political center of gravity of the negro race has not only shifted from the south to the north but from the republican to the democratic party. The northern contingent of the democratic party, now in the ascendency, is every whit as kindly disposed to the negro's claim to political and civic equality as are the republicans of that section. On the other hand, the southern republicans, of the lily white variety, are just as hostile to his aspirations as are local democrats. Racial attitude is not an attribute of partizanship or of lines of latitude, but rather of relativity of number of the two races. An understanding of this principle will go far toward absorbing the negro in the political equation on the basis of equity and justice.

The northern migration of the negro has had as its political by-product his espousal of the democratic cause. The New Deal has baptized the nation in a new spirit regardless of race, section or previous political belief. Just as the democratic party of the north has become liberalized toward the negro through proffer of support, it is to be hoped that the southern contingent of that party will be induced to go and do likewise. Where outside compulsion has failed propitiation may succeed.

KELLY MILLER.
Howard University.
Washington, D. C., November 23, 1934.

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General

5

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

MAR 3 1934

Negro Vote

Editor of The Record:

Sir:—The War Board, newly created to supervise the coming campaign locally and guide the Republican party back to a majority status, has justly provoked criticism from 219,599 Negroes (census 1930) because of the exclusion of one of its members from the personnel.

The lesson taught Vare in 1933 that the vest-pocket security of the vote of this group was a misplaced conjecture seems to have had no telling effect upon the seemingly ignorant minds of the directors of the destiny of the Republican party.

The slight will be well remembered in the coming primaries and general elections, for deliverance from political allegiance has been accomplished at the hand of Hazlett, who heretofore has been able to wield the whip.

Beware the Ides of March!

ADOLPHUS W. ANDERSON.

Raleigh, N. C. Times
March 21, 1934

NEGRO MOVE HAS MEANING

Bryant Sees Real Significance In House Restaurant Row

BALANCE OF POWER

Negro Vote Can Swing Elections In Closely Divided States

By H. E. C. BRYANT
(Raleigh TIMES Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The trouble Representative Lindsay C. Warren, chairman of the House Committee on Accounts, is having with ambitious Negroes is not just a racial prank. Negro leaders are beginning to realize their strength at the ballot box in states where they vote, and it is recognized by political parties. In the South, where the Negro question has been uppermost in the minds of people for many years, the grandfather and other suffrage restriction clauses have had a quieting effect. But, in Northern, Middle Western, and Eastern states, where the Negro's vote counts for just as much as that of his white neighbor, the situation is different.

Southern people looked upon the Negro migration to the West, and North 19 years ago as a blessing. They were glad to be rid of a portion of the colored population. But they did not realize then that within twenty years the voting strength of some of the larger and more powerful states of the Union would undergo such a change that the new element from Dixie would hold the balance of power in elections. They never dreamed that the Negro would turn Democrat in his new home, and change the attitude of Congress toward his race, but that is what has happened.

Fact Apparent

This fact became most apparent when a united effort of Negroes in close states defeated the confirmation of John A. Parker for the Supreme Court after a Republican President had given him the nomination. If one would frighten a Democratic member of Congress, representing a district or state, North of the Mason-Dixon line he can do so by forcing to a vote some measure in which the race issue is pronounced. A quick decision for a showdown vote in the House on the question of permitting Negroes to eat in the restaurant would result in such a stampede from the floor that onlookers would be reminded of a court adjournment back home.

Negroes In Balance

The Negro holds the balance of power in Congressional districts and city elections in 18 or 19 states. In municipalities, where Democrats dominate as a rule, Negroes support the successsful leaders.

New York Negroes voted with Tammany, and held remunerative offices.

Here is the latest census of Negro voters in states that count for them: Indiana, 150,000; Kentucky, 125,000; Ohio, 200,000; Pennsylvania, 250,000; New Jersey, 100,000; New York, 250,000; Massachusetts, 100,000; Delaware, 30,000; Maryland, 50,000; Connecticut, 30,000; Rhode Island, 15,000; West Virginia, 75,000; Colorado, 20,000; California, 100,000; Iowa 30,000, and Wisconsin, 25,000. In counties in Montana, Idaho, and other Western states Negro voters influence close elections.

If Representative DePriest, the lone Negro in Congress, succeeds in getting his proposal to open the House dining room to Negroes to a vote there will be many sad hearts, for all Democrats, except those from states where the Negro is barred from the ballot by Constitutional amendments or other devices, do not want to go on record.

Doughton Stands Alone

Twice within the last week Farmer Bob—Representative Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, was the only member of the North Carolina delegation to stand with the administration in opposing bills in the House. He voted against the bonus measure and later the Dies silver bill. Messrs. Abernethy and Pou did not vote on the silver proposal.

It was said on the floor of the House during the debate that the administration did not object to the Dies bill but Mr. Doughton went to the trouble to call up the treasury department and the White House and ask if that was true and he was told by the President that he did not favor the legislation. Secretary Morgenthau made a smiliar statement.

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE

Two statements published in a national weekly set us to thinking. One is that there are 181 counties in the United States where Negroes outnumber whites. In 169 of these 181 counties, notwithstanding they are in the majority, Negroes hold no elective or administrative office whatever. Evidently government of the people by the people is something to be talked of, not to be lived by, in those counties.

The other statement is that 13,000,000 persons are drawing money indirectly from the government; 9,000,000 more get money directly. This nation has boasted of its progress built on individual initiative. Yet one-fifth of the people are not showing individual initiative according to these figures. To that degree at least the boast is empty.

The American people have the habit of saying a thing with force, as much as to say no one dare challenge their word. They have said the participation of Negroe in public affairs, especially in the South, would be against the public interest. Evidently with the Negro taking no part even where his numbers entitle him to control. all is not well

Case
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23 Bill
Leg. Exp.

Louisville, Ky., Irish American
March 31, 1934

TAKING IT OUT ON NEGROES.

The Kansas City election Tuesday indicated again that the Republican party is still mad at the Negro Republicans for their defection from the G. O. P. standard. Just as in the Louisville election, many Negroes supported the Democratic ticket for the first time, and this aroused the fury of the Republican bosses. A Negro Democratic election officer was killed and many others of his kind were battered and assaulted. Just about the same result as in Louisville, one Negro Democrat being murdered and many beaten up. Posing as the "honest election" party and running under a Fusionist emblem many ex-convicts and thugs were recruited to work for "reform" against the Democratic ticket and one of the "reform" leaders was exposed as having been arrested twenty-seven times. This "reform" leader led squads of thugs specializing in beating up Negroes who dared support the Democratic ticket.

This would remind you of the Brownie Camp crew who were here on election day, specializing in terrorizing and intimidating Negro Democrats. In another way the Kansas City Republican Fusionists imitated the Louisville Republicans. Much was made of the "awful" Pendergast Democratic machine, just as local Republicans talked of the "awful" Brennan machine. The voters weren't fooled in Kansas City as the 60,000 Democratic majority showed, just as they were not fooled in Louisville when the voters overcame a padded and juggled registration majority of 50,000 to win. In St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New York and other cities, and now Kansas City and Louisville the Negroe voters have been getting away from the Republican party and the Abe Lincoln fetish, which has aroused the G. O. P. to particular frenzy against their former allies.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TRIBUNE

MAR 29 1934

Perplexing Returns

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, in 1930 had a population of 399,746. Metropolitan Kansas City contains some large suburbs and also embraces Kansas City, Kansas with a population of over 100,000, but the city election on Tuesday of Kansas City, Missouri, affected only the population of 399,746.

The unofficial returns from the election show 223,000 votes cast. That means that 56 percent of the entire population voted. In New Orleans there are almost no Republican registered voters and our colored population for the most part is unregistered and so ineligible to vote. The population of New Orleans in 1930 was 458,000. If we deduct from that 100,000 colored residents we have 358,000. The recent city primary in New Orleans showed approximately a round-figure vote of 107,000. Everyone knows that every possible vote was cast in the city in the Democratic primary. Roughly, 30 percent of the population of New Orleans voted in that primary. Moreover, we are inclined to believe that despite all the checking that could possibly be exercised by the various sections, there were some improper votes cast.

It therefore remains a puzzle to us and we believe will remain a puzzle to the nation how Kansas City can possibly cast legitimately the overwhelming vote which it recorded as having cast in its city primary.

Colored people are eligible to vote in Kansas City. Dr. A. Ross Hill, heading the ticket which opposed the Pendergast machine, received 81,749 votes. The Pendergast candidate received over 141,000. Four persons were killed in the Kansas City election. There are reports of scores of sluggings and of machine-gun terrorism. The young people's movement of a bi-partisan and non-political character backed Dr. Hill for the mayoralty.

A MOVEMENT of this character is under way in New Orleans and in Louisiana. We have repeatedly expressed our sympathy for this organization. Dishonest registration and dishonest voting hit at the very roots of a Democratic form of government.

All of us must acquiesce in majority rule whether we like it or not. Majority rule means orderly government, and if we do not recognize the right of a majority to rule, we must turn to dictatorship.

The young men of New Orleans and Louisiana who organize to clean up our elections—city and state—should organize with the idea definitely in mind that they are not going into a pink-tea movement. Any organization which seeks honest voting and honest elections must work between elections. It is reasonable to assume that no political faction in New Orleans would throw any serious obstacle in the way of a thorough checking and revision of all the election rolls of the city.

Frauds were perpetrated on the voters of New Orleans when the Old Regulars and the State machine were operating in conjunction. When they get out and fight one another, a practical and automatic check is created against the padding of the registration rolls.

We have always maintained that it is much more important that New Orleans should have honest elections, than it is that any particular group should control the city.

A really virile organization which seeks to clean up election roles would find a good field for its labors in the parishes adjacent to the city. These parishes influence city elections and national elections in that they are included in the First and Second Congressional Districts.

A THOROUGH check-up and clean-up of the registration rolls in the First and Second Congressional Districts would convince the rest of the state that New Orleans is sincere in wanting to lead the way to honest primaries in Louisiana. We can imagine no schooling more valuable in public life for the young men of this state than to have their organization throughout the entire state take charge of this work.

We are discussing this matter in connection with the Kansas City election, partly because New Orleans and Louisiana have, in our opinion, been given a disproportionate amount of unfavorable report in connection with our elections and election methods. We can't help the notoriety, we can't help what other people say or think, but we can help what we do, and if all of us who protest that we want honest elections give time and personal effort and money in connection to it, we can clean up our election system.

There is a great deal of hypocrisy in many of the protests which come from country districts regarding election methods in New Orleans. Some of the election returns which have come to New Orleans from country districts within the past decade have represented almost as much suspicious vote-counting as do the election returns from Kansas City.

We need an organization among responsible, old-time Americans and believers in democracy, not only in New Orleans and Louisiana, but throughout a great many sections of the United States, including, in our opinion, Kansas City.

PARSONS, KANS.
SUN

APR 6 1934

Supreme Court Swings Back

When the 14th amendment to the constitution was adopted it was intended to protect the newly enfranchised Negro citizen in his newly acquired rights. For 20 years a fairly liberal supreme court of the United States held it to that purpose. Then came a conservative—we almost said reactionary—bunch of judges and they held that "no person shall be deprived—without due process of law" meant corporations. The most brilliant lawyer of Kansas, Fred Dumont Smith of Hutchinson, wrote a little book about the "revolution" brought about through that interpretation. Smith is a conservative, too.

Now the court is swinging back to the original position. Yesterday, in its New York milk decision the supreme court took the longest step toward holding the 14th amendment to its proper purpose that has been taken for 50 years—or since the court made its first departure to protect property. The question itself had some importance but the court's implication goes far beyond the immediate case.

There isn't a chance in the world that the 14th amendment ever would have been adopted had the people forseen the use to which it would be put in the interference with state control of, for example, public utility regulation and other corporation matters, arising out of the warped judgment of men upon a great court. Warped because of their inherent conservatism and not from any corruptibility.

The writer felt so keenly on the subject that he had discussed with senators and leading lawyers the possibility of trying to amend the amendment so as to bring it back to the original purpose. If the high court will follow up the instant decision—and the present court doubtless will do so—with other precedents that will be unnecessary. The liberal membership of the court is more likely to be increased than diminished in the next several years.

The use of the 14th amendment is the most striking example in our whole history of where the courts have—in effect—legislated without and beyond the sanction of the people or any legislative body. The sun of liberalism shines brightly upon the nation at this time.

How Will He Vote?

Negro, Ballot in Hand, Who will He Support? Three Alternatives

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Among the great unanswerable questions of the season and one that is giving the leaders of the major political parties much concern is "How will the colored voter cast his vote in the coming elections?" This importance is enhanced by the knowledge that the colored votes, if properly managed, could decide an election in at least a dozen doubtful states.

Since their enfranchisement, the colored voters have been considered members of the Republican party, conceded as such by the Democrats, and accepted as such without much ado by the Republicans. But to the utter surprise of both parties, a survey has shown that over 1,500,000 of these voters went to the Democrats in the last general election.

These came to the Democrats without invitation and quite naturally the Democrats desire to retain them, but without public announcement. The Republicans, realizing too late that their loss was due to negligence and overconfidence, besides their many other worries are racking their brains for a plan to lure them back into the fold without wounding their own political pride.

And so, the battle, as yet behind the scene, goes merrily on with the colored votes as the prize. The Democrats have recently made several well timed appointments that will boost their stock in the coveted prize, and the Republicans, terribly handicapped, being the "outs," are, at present quietly working under cover but are expected soon to come into the opening with something to "bring the bacon home."

It can be truthfully said, however, to the credit of the present day colored voter, that the basis of his party affiliation is neither sentiment, emotion nor inheritance, but rather sound reasoning on issues and men as they affect the race group as a whole.

The party therefore, setting forth best offer for a new emancipation of the race can expect the unstinted support of the race group in future campaigns. Reports are beginning to come in, that in many communities, the Negro voters have divorced themselves from both of the major parties, organizing as independents, and holding out for the best offer, not of money, but of manhood rights and opportunities in American life.

—H. J. FORD

Washington, D. C.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Georgia

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

APR 16 1934

CHARGES NEGROES IMPORTED TO VOTE

Thornhill Says Robinson Clan Wielded "Big Stick."

Claims Tate's Men Abused Antileaguers—Sees Democratic Shadow on G.O.P.

Negroes were brought from various county communities and from north Georgia, taken from ward to ward and voted in the republican precinct primaries Friday, W. E. Thornhill, secretary of the Colored Citizens Civic league, charged in a statement yesterday to The Times.

In the convention Saturday, Thornhill continues, two members of the executive committee of the Voters' league, Walter Robinson's organization, were placed on the credentials committee and voted on contests involving their own members. "Are the republicans hopelessly in the clutches of the democrats?" Thornhill asks, commenting on Dock Harper, who, according to Thornhill, must support the democratic county judge who employs him. Thornhill's statement is in part as follows:

"Please allow me space to give some facts concerning the elections of chairmen in the Negro wards. We, as a group of republican voters, opposed the candidates that represented the Voters' league. We formed organizations in each ward and instructed our groups against boss rule. The election is over and in only one instance was one of our group privileged to a seat in the convention. We had known all along that the democrats were going to try to rule the republican convention and in many instances they succeeded.

"We make no apology for our fight and opposition to the principles and policies of the Voters' league and make no excuses for not winning, rather for not being privileged to a convention seat. There was no possible way for our candidates for chairmen, no matter how fairly elected or how unfairly treated, to be seated. When any organization or convention puts members of one opposing group on a credentials committee to try members of the other group that in itself says a fair deal is not to be expected. This happened in the convention Saturday, as two members of the executive committee of the Voters' league were put on the credentials committee to hear and decide cases involving Voters' league members against the opposing chairmen. The political machine picked the chairmen they preferred, giving no concern to the wishes of the voters in the wards. Some more of the boss rule!

"The Voters' league members seemed to know they would get this advantage as Dock Harper said weeks before the election that if he only received three votes he would be seated, and on the eve of the election published a notice to the republican party saying if all the Robinson-Byers-Harper delegates were not seated they would all walk out. Harper is a democratic supporter, he has to be, and down through the next months he will be along with the others supporting the democratic judge. They have done this before and will have to do it now to save their jobs. What is it the republicans hope for in such a deal? Are they helplessly in the clutches of the democrats? One thing we do know is that votes from all citizens, whether they are in a party or not, count and only through this avenue can one count his success in the coming election.

"In seven of the Negro wards deputy sheriffs from the county jail were sent out and took charge of the election favoring the Voters' league candidates and abusing the opposing candidates and their voters. One particular instance is the First precinct of the Seventh ward. There the six deputies allowed voters for the Voters' league candidate to vote three and four times, while the workers for the opposing group were refused admittance and many of their voters were denied a chance to vote for their candidate. School children were allowed to vote all these wards for the Voters' league candidates, trucks and cars brought people from Ooltewah, Summit, Shepherd and other county precincts, from South Chattanooga, and even from Blowing Springs, Ga., into the wards, and voted these outsiders for the Voters' league candidates. These same trucks and cars carried these outsiders from ward to ward voting them several times for different ones of their candidates.

"Our candidates went to the convention to contest their right to be seated and lost every one of the seven wards through the credentials committee's political machine. In the ward where our candidate had over 300 voters present the Voters' league candidate won by saying there were only thirty present for this candidate.

"They knew they could not win fairly so fear made them resort to unfair tactics. Their actions say plainly they feared their opposition and laid plans to take what they knew they did not have. Opposition of an ant or midget causes the ordinary individual no apprehension, but let a lion or giant come on the scene the average individual becomes fearful and makes plans and preparations to try subdue or kill this kind of opposition. Giants and lions are not easily subdued.

"We are stronger today than we ever have been. When people know they are right and know so surely they did not get a fair deal, that a form of highway robbery was committed by the help of the law, they do not get discouraged, but get even more determined to win. Our forces are indignant and resentful to those who allowed such methods to be perpetrated."

Swainsboro, Ga., Forest-Blade
June 14, 1934

Georgia Politics

By J. F. B.

When I was a little boy, the people lamented over the fact that politics were rotten, and the public officers were all grafters. Just as they are doing today. The leaders blamed the Negro voters for not being able to elect good, upright and honest men to public office. They accused the Negro of having a selfish motive, and voting for the candidate that gave him the most money, or the last drink of rotten whiskey, regardless as to whether he was a fit character to fill the office.

Soon the shout went up from the leaders, "The Negro is the man in the wood-pile, he holds the balance of voting power. Let us disfranchise him, and forever eliminate him from from the politics of Georgia. Then we can elect statesmen to fill our public offices, and then the millennium of pure politics will begin in Georgia." And immediately the Negro was disfranchised. Did this act purify the political structure of Georgia? No. It only proved to be the greatest blessing the white man ever bestowed upon the colored man in Georgia. Taking him out of rotten politics. He has lived happier and better ever since. This was a wonderful move for the betterment of the Negro race in Georgia.

In a short time the leaders decided that it was not altogether the Negro voter that was causing so much trouble in state Government. It was the railroads of Georgia. They were giving passes to all the office-holders, and bribing them to make laws and act in favor of the railroad against the laboring man. They said the railroads were controlling the state. Right here began a series of surgical operations on the railroads of Georgia. They operated for different complaints of the public annually for several years, before the operations were completed, however, highway building started, good roads opened up. Very soon passenger cars, busses and trucks removed the railroads from politics, and practically put them out of business. Has eliminating the railroads corrected the evils in our state organizations? This question needs no answer.

About the time our leaders finished eliminating the Negroes and railroads from poltics, our governmental affairs in Georgia were rrunning in high, corruption, grafting and other troubles was abroad in the state, just like it is today. Our leaders stood looking in every direction for the cause of the trouble, but failed to take a look at themselves and the other voters of the state, why by their vote had caused all of the unrest by electing the wrong man to office.

The good women of Georgia (God bless them, they are the finest in the world, with all their faults) were the first to see the great danger to the state. They made a special demand for the right to vote in Georgia. They cried, "Give us the ballot, you drunken, spineless, brainless, walking pants, and we will eradicate, renovate and rejuvenate the state until it will almost be a paradise."

The good women of the state showed their ability intelllectually in making these demands for the ballot just when they did. Of course, they wanted to help correct the evils in their beloved State. At the same time they saw it was the opportune time to put over their fight for the ballot. The World War was becoming to be very serious with most of the men. They realized that these good wives, mothers and sisters was all there was between them and the Germans' guns. So we sent a few uneasy men up to Atlanta, and they soon ratified the amendment which gave the women the free and unlimited right to the ballot in Georgia, which was perfectly alright. I think they are entitled to the ballot. Their voting has made but very little difference in correcting the evils in the state government. We have had plenty of voters all the time, but not the right kind. Most of our voters vote and then think how they voted afterwards. Georgia needs voters who think well first, then cast the ballot intelligently. This is the only way we can ever elect good, sound men to fill our positions of public trust.

I do not think the ballot has done our women any good, personally, since they have been voting something has had a demoralizing effect upon them. I believe there is a larger per cent of immoral, smoking, cursing, whisky drinking women in Georgia today than ever before in the history of the State.

We are voting today just as we claimed the Negroes voted, "for the loaves and fishes". We no longer consider the sacredness of the ballot. Many of us will vote to re-elect a candidate to office just because he carried out a pledge in his first race, to do this might have cost the tax payers millions of dollars. Others will vote to re-elect a candidate through personal or selfish reasons, at the same time knowing down in his heart that he is not fit for the place.

The only way under heaven to correct the mistakes of the past, and not make any more, is for every voter to lay aside, all likes and dislikes, personal favors, selfish motives, forget self and think of your duty you owe to the great state of Georgia and pick out the candidate who you think it honest, upright and had manhood enough to fill whatever office he is asking for, with credit to himself and honor to the people who elected him. If we will put good honorable men with experience and ability in our public offices, dishonesty, graft, wastefulness military rule, strife, and all kinds of dissention, will pass away, and we will have harmony and peace.

Mr. voter will stand in his place on Georgia. Voter, then good times will return and election day as an honest citizen and to our State again. It all depends on how you vote. I hope that every the honor of the great State of

REGISTER AND VOTE.

The city registration books will close Saturday, July 28, yet at this time not one-half of those who are entitled to register have done so.

If the city gets a council that will enmesh it in debt and ruin its credit the slackers who do not register will have only themselves to blame.

The city is a corporation, just as is an industrial institution, and every person over 21 years of age is a stockholder. The city council acts as does a board of directors in conducting the business of the city, and for its welfare and the safe conduct of its business, the stockholders should participate in the selection of the men who will have charge of receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year.

Time was when men fought for the right to vote, and say who should direct the affairs of state. For many years women campaigned to secure the right to vote, and one of their best arguments for the right of franchise was that they would see to it that better officials were elected.

But here in Atlanta less than half of those who should register and vote, both men and women, have shown any inclination to make use of their right and privilege.

If an attempt were made to disfranchise them for not exercising this right there would be a terrific howl; but having it, they disregard it, and then complain about the official acts of some of the men who secure office.

Only the rigid economy program to which Mayor Key has strictly adhered during the past few years has saved the city from being plunged deeply into debt.

The selection of officials at the primary this fall is a grave matter in which every citizen is vitally interested, and only men should be elected who will be as careful with the city's affairs as they are with their own.

Register now, and vote at the primary!

Don't be a slacker!

Constitution 7-17-34 Atlanta, Ga.

Preparing To Fight White Primary

Colored Democratic Club Engages SEVERAL LAWYERS

Plans Being Laid to Raise Campaign Fund

Tribune 7-19-34

An enthusiastic meeting of the Colored Democratic Club of Chatham county was held Monday night at St. Phillip A. M. E. church, Charles and West Broad streets.

President T. J. Hopkins, jr., opened the meeting with an outline of the reasons for the organization of the club and the benefit that would be obtained if they proceeded to function according to the plans of the organization. He treated upon our position in the community and the lack of rights and privileges which obt in in the community for us because of our disfranchisement in reference to the Democratic Primary. He also analized the legal attack which the club is sponsoring and stated that this was not just a fight of the colored Democrats, but a fight of every colored citizen for a guaranteed right under the constitution of the United States of America and also the state of Georgia He then presented Attorney Aaron Kravitch, who has been retained as one of the lawyers to conduct the legal attack against the white primary.

Mr. Kravitch said in part: "The Democratic party North and South offered more to the colored people than any other party." He said, "we are living in the South, therefore we must be Democrats if we expect to function properly in our local government and we would have to assert ourselves leally, peacefully and quietly if we expected to get our rights."

He stated further "that majority of the people only recognize physical oppression, but other kinds of oppression were just as bad if not worse." He said some of us felt the physical oppression and for that reason we were conducting this attack. After realizing the nature of our oppression we should face the issue fairly and squarely and if we have the courage and manhood or womanhood to see the fight then we would not lose. He said the supreme court of the United States would repeat itself in this case as it had in the Texas case.

He further admonished us to forget our personal differences and think in terms of the race. Forget we were Republicans or Democrats and to see the issue in its real light which is a denia of a constitutional right as the right to vote in the primary is the right to vote as meant in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Prof. Thomas N. Roberts responded to Mr. Kravitch very ably and said that we were men and women and would deport ourselves as such and would see the fight through. He said further that we would be willing now to try the ballot since we had tried religion to lead us forward to our rightful place in the community, and it had failed; we had tried education and it had failed and now at last we should give this a trial and if it should fail we should leave America.

Attorney W. H. Hopkins then analyzed our legal attack and the methods that would be used by our attorneys in their fight. He gave us the cost of seeing the fight through the United States Supreme court to be at least $1,500 and he detailed how this money would be spent. He asked the audience if they would not be willing to pay ten thousand dollars to see our rights protected and to give our children their rights and privileges as guaranteed by the Constitution. He pledged himself, Mr. Kravitch and Mr. Jackson to make the strongest fight possible for our cause and assured us that we would be successful if we stuck together.

All of these addresses were well received and Rev. C. P. Hobbs responded and assured us that he would support the movement and would do everything possible to see the fight through.

The meeting adjourned with prayer by Rev. Paul Johns, after the president annuonced that solicitors would try to see every one for a contribution to this legal attack and if you did not receive a call from a solicitor, send your contribution to Toland J. Edwards, treasurer, at 611 West Broad St.

Voters Meet Friday Night

To Discuss Plans For The Prosecution of THE COMING CONTEST

Will Meet at Monroe Under taking Establishment

Tribune 9-4-34

All colored voters are requested and urged to be present at a mass meeting of voters at Monroe's Chapel, Charles and West Broad street on Friday night, September 7th, at 8 o'clock. This meeting is called in order to instruct the voters upon their rights and how we are to secure the right to vote in the primary on September 12. It is necessary that all colored voters appear at the polls if we expect to insure to ourselves all the rights of citizenship and improve our condition in the community.

This meeting is called by the Colored Democratic Club of Chatham County in furtherance of its ideals of advancing the Negroes of Savannah politically.

SAVANNAH, GA.
NEWS

SEP 16 1934

PRIMARY PROTEST FATALLY DEFECTIVE

Experts Say Should Have Appeared Before Judges

Political circles were unperturbed yesterday by the reported movement among a group of colored citizens to contest the Democratic white primary last Wednesday on the ground that they had been denied the right of the ballot in the primary.

The reason for the lack of anxiety was occasioned by the statement of a prominent official that any such movement was fatally defective because the colored citizens who presented themselves at the polls and requested ballots failed to follow through the protest routine. It was stated that no colored citizens denied a ballot in the primary appeared before the judges of the election at the court house to complain. The judges of the election were just what their titles implied. In disputes over the qualifications of any voter to obtain a ballot and to place it in the ballot boxes they were the judges.

The Colored Democratic Club had instructed those denied ballots to make affidavits of same at certain law offices of colored lawyers. The view in informed circles yesterday was that the affidavits will be no good, because those swearing or affirming thereto failed to go through the proper procedure to lodge a complaint and to obtain a ballot.

Much interest was taken in the case, because there are more than 1,100 registered negro voters in the county

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Georgia
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Status of the Primary

Representative E. E. Cox is one of the ablest members of the Georgia delegation in Congress. He challenges admiration for his independence in discussion of any public question and the clearness with which he supports his contention.

We are unable to follow him, however, in his argument that "a state primary is not a condition precedent to the holding of a bona fide legal election to fill a vacancy in the House from Louisiana or any other commonwealth." Specifically, he adds that a legal election is not dependent upon a primary, "which is merely a party activity."

The discussion arose in the matter of the contested election claims of Mrs. Boliver E. Kemp and of Jared Y. Sanders, Jr., of the Sixth Louisiana district. The House, following the recommendation of the committee on privilages and elections, refused to seat either contestant, which means that the district will probably have no representation in the House during the present session, since it would not be possible, under Louisiana law, to hold a primary and election before April.

The House is well within its right in refusing to seat either contestant. The constitution declares that each branch of Congress shall be the judge of the election of its own members. It does not have to give any reason for refusing to seat a contestant.

It seems to us, however, that since the House did undertake to declare that the elections in question were illegal, the contention was absolutely sound.

It will be remembered that the governor of Louisiana, who is a partisan of Huey Long, called an election to take place within a few days, without the preliminary of a primary, and the district executive committee, also allied with Long, certified the name of Mrs. Kemp alone. A number of the parishes in the district refused to hold elections in such circumstances.

Later the opponents of Long, in what might be called a series of mass meetings, nominated Sanders and he received a far larger number of votes in the following election than Mrs. Kemp had previously received.

We are not especially familiar with the election laws of Louisiana, but Mr. Cox makes the broad statement that a primary in "other commonwealths" as well as in Louisiana, is "merely a party activity."

There was a time when this was true in Georgia, but it can hardly be said that it is true now. Large through the efforts of the late Hoke Smith, all the safe-guards thrown around an election were made to apply to a primary. False registration or illegal voting of any kind in a primary is just as much punishable as in a regular election. Can it be contended that pains and penalties could be imposed for illegal participation in a primary if it were merely a party activity? The Democratic executive committee of the state and of any political unit in the state certainly has no authority to impose penalties for a violation of election laws. In short, the primary has long since acquired the same dignity before the law as a general election. Indeed, in a state like Georgia, where success in a Democratic primary is equivalent to election, the primary becomes the real election and very properly should be clothed with every safeguard.

There can hardly be any doubt that the election of Sanders, by a kind of spontaneous acclamation, was illegal, particularly when he lacked the essential possession of a certificate signed by the secretary of state.

We repeat that it is always refreshing to follow the arguments of Mr. Cox because he does his own thinking and, in the main, is on solid ground, but we cannot agree that the primary, in this state at least, is merely a party activity.

HOW NEGROES VOTED

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Now that the bond election is all over, I would like for the public to know how the Negroes stood. There were not many who were qualified to vote, only 38. But out of that number 36 did vote for bonds. The other two were in favor of bonds, but one was at home too ill to get to the polls and the other person had illness in his home and could not leave.

And too, I know personally that at least 25 of the 38 are property owners, and they doubtless thought twice before voting once. The Negroes' support of the bonds partly verify a statement made by a Negro before city council several weeks ago, when he said, "Give us a chance and we will make as good citizens as anybody."

FRANK J. HUTCHINGS.

Bargains in Poll Taxes

The people of Georgia will this year have their first opportunity to register and vote at the new bargain rate of $1 provided by the constitutional amendment adopted in the last general election.

This means that every person, male or female, who becomes 21 years of age this year, between now and the holding of the general election, will not have to pay anything for the privilege of getting on the voters' list. Even in the matter of poll taxes, the law only requires that such taxes shall be paid as are due, and that the would-be voter has had an opportunity to pay. Taxes for this year are not due until December 10, after the holding of the general election in November.

Every man who arrived at his majority before this year will be required to pay $1 a year poll taxes for all the years since he became of age, but he does not have to pay up his past due property taxes as a condition of being able to register.

There is a little peculiarity in the law which a woman should understand before she offers to register. The gist of it is that if she was 21 years of age in 1922, she will have to pay $1 poll tax for the year 1922.

The explanation is that the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution was ratified in 1920, and the Georgia legislature, meeting the following year, passed an act enfranchising women. They were placed in the same category with men, so far as voting was concerned, and this meant, of course, that they owed an annual poll tax of $1.

In 1923 the legislature changed the law. It provided that unless a woman wished to qualify as a voter she did not have to pay a poll tax. The law could not be retroactive, however, so all those who were subject to a poll tax in the year 1922 still owe that $1.

If they came of age after 1922 they do not owe that back poll tax of $1 and if they register for the first time this year they do not have to pay anything. If they have registered in the past, and have not taken their names from the voters' list, they must pay all back poll taxes up to and including 1933. If they were at one time registered and later took their names from the voters' list, they can register anew this year without paying anything.

The registry list will close this year on May 6. That day falls on a Sunday, and there is some doubt whether it will be legal to register on the following Monday, so the Attorney General has advised that all persons register on or before Saturday. May 5.

Every citizen who believes in good government should exercise his or her right of franchise and to be qualified to do so must pay the taxes required. The bargain rates provided by the recent amendment to the constitution should bring about the heaviest registration in the history of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA.
PRESS
MAY 21 1934

NEGROES PLAN VOTE IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

Colored Club Will Have Meeting Tonight.

A group of colored voters who have formed the Colored Democratic Club of Chatham County are planning to attempt to vote in the Democratic primary in September, which has heretofore been regarded as strictly a white Democratic primary and which it is so declared to be by the party.

The regular meeting of the Colored Democratic Club will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at Monroe's Chapel, West Broad and Charles streets. T. J. Hopkins, Jr., is president of the club and he will preside. Hopkins today stated it was the purpose of the colored Democrats to vote in the September primary and he anticipated no difficulty in view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in holding that negroes could not be excluded from the Democratic primary in Texas. Hopkins said the move on the part of the colored Democrats was one of co-operation with the whites. What benefits one race benefits the other and one can not progress without the other, as their interests are inseparably bound together, Hopkins said. Unofficially he had obtained legal opinion that there was no legal reason why negroes should not vote in the Democratic primary he said.

At the meeting of the colored club several members will be elected to the executive committee and by-laws will be adopted. Al M. Roberts is chairman of the by-laws committee. The president will outline plans of the club, appoint committees and arrange a series of meetings within the next thirty days "to arouse the colored citizenry to the ideals and aspirations of the Colored Democratic Club of Chatham County." Hopkins said a large attendance was expected tonight and more than a hundred registered voters had announced they would join the club at this meeting.

Large numbers of negroes, particularly women who were registered for the first time, were enrolled on the registration books during the past few weeks when large numbers of voters registered in order to be qualified to vote in the September Democratic primary.

CHECKING UP

In the last general election there was a great switch of the Negro vote from the Republican party to that of the Democrats. This wholesale changeover of voters came as a great surprise because up to that time the allegiance of the Negro to the Republican party was unquestioned. However, during the Taft, Harden and Hoover administrations a deaf ear was given his pleadings and he was almost totally ignored. Sentiment against the Republican party began to crystalize. This was first made evident in the actions of the younger Negroes who resented the apathetic attitude of the Republican leaders. As time went on and the political standing of the colored man became more and more less favorable the attitude of those who saw little hope for recognition by the Republican party became general and as a result, together with the arrival of the great depression in economic conditions and the craving desire of all peoples of the country for relief which they thought might come from a change in administration, the vote of the Negro went avalanching to the Democratic party. A year and a half have past since that time and now the Negro is beginning to check-up on the results to see whether he has profited by his change of allegiance. Throughout the country he is watching, thinking and planning as to his future actions. One thing is certain and that is that he no longer feels it his bounden duty to swear allegiance to the Republican party which he supported zealously since its organization and which in recent years has paid him but scant attention. Along with other peoples of America, he is now determined to cast his vote for the party from which he believes he will get the most benefits, an attitude which he should have arrived at years ago. Under the caption, "The Political Trend," this matter is very interestingly discussed by the Gary American as follows:

> Among the great unanswerable question upon the life of the parties giving the leaders of the major political parties much concern is "how will the colored voter cast his vote in the coming elections?" "How old is Ann," or "How high is up," would be easy in comparison because of the effect of this question upon the life of the parties concerned. This is enhanced by the knowledge that the colored votes, if properly managed, could decide an election in at least a dozen doubtful states.
>
> Since their enfranchisement, the colored voters have been considered members of the Republican party, conceded as such without much ado and by the Republicans. But to the utter surprise of both parties a survey has shown that over 1,500,000 of these votes went to the Democrats in the last general election. These came to the Democrats without invitation and quite naturally the Democrats desire to retain them, but without public announcement. The Republicans realizing too late that their loss was due to negligence and overconfidence, besides their many worries are racking their brains for a plan to lure them back into the fold without wounding their own political pride.
>
> And so, the battle, as yet behind the scene, goes merrily on with the colored votes as the prize. The Democrats have recently made several well timed appointments that will boost their stock in the coveted prize, and the Republicans, terribly handicapped, being the "outs", are, at present quietly working under cover but are expected soon to come into the opening with something to "bring the bacon home."
>
> It can be truthfully said, however, to the credit of the present day colored voter, that the basis of his party affiliation is neither sentimental emotion nor inheritance, but rather sound reasoning on issues and men as they affect the race group as a whole. The party, therefore, setting forth the best offer for a new emancipation of the race can expect the unstinted support of the race group in future campaigns.
>
> Reports are beginning to come in, that in many communities, the Negro voters have divorced themselves from both of the major parties organizing as independents, and holding out for the best offer, not of money, but of manhood rights and opportunities in American life.

End of Minority Rule and Greater Legislative Efficiency Cited by Davis As Benefits of Fairer Representation

Editor Constitution: In view of the improvements made by other states in their systems of government, the antiquated method in Georgia of electing legislators shows a want of progress which would be astounding, if the people were not accustomed to it.

Most people look upon politics with suspicion, and many with eschewal. They seem to think that any change simply means the ousting of one set of politicians and the installation of another, with no lasting benefit to the people. This view wars against progress and improvement, and is especially harmful when a fundamental right of citizenship is denied by the constitution or laws.

No one will question that, in a democratic state, the power to make the laws rightly belongs to the majority of the people through their representatives. If the machinery of the government is so ordered as to give the enacting of laws into the power of a minority, it utterly fails in its function, and any observer may well conclude that there is "something rotten in Denmark."

Our legislature is chosen by a plan which contains such gross inequalities and discriminations between different counties as to make rule by the majority of the people a mere theory.

The 51 members of the senate are chosen by districts which vary in population to such an extent that a majority of the members is elected by districts containing 893,585 people out of the total 2,908,506 in the state. The senator from the district of 14,485 inhabitants has the same voting power as the senator from the district of 361,404 inhabitants. These figures are only illustrative; there are many other gross disproportions in the plan.

The members of the house are chosen three from each of the eight counties of largest population, two each from the 30 counties of next largest population, and one each from the remaining 121 counties. The absurdity of this apportionment of representatives becomes apparent when the immensely different populations of the counties are considered. Then it is found that a majority of the house members is elected by counties containing 984,597 people out of the total of 2,908,506 in the state. And the member representing a county of 2,744 inhabitants has voting power equal to that of any one of the three representatives of the county of 335,220 inhabitants. These figures are only illustrative; there are many other gross disproportions in the plan.

Benefits of Readjustment.

Here it may be asked: What good would come from adjusting representation so as to make it fairly proportional to population?

The probable benefits of substituting real (i. e., equal) representation of the people, in place of the present chimerical representation of counties, would be:

(1) The elimination of local and special laws as the chief objects of legislative consideration.

(2) The expansion of the limits of the smaller territories which elect a member of the house, so as to include more people, thereby providing a larger number from whom a representative may be chosen, and a similar readjustment of the senatorial districts.

(3) Stimulating interest in voting, which is at a very low ebb, especially in the populous counties.

(4) Increasing public respect for the office of legislators and for the laws enacted by them.

(5) Making it more difficult for the state to be governed by a political machine.

(6) Doing away with the incubus of minority rule with all its degeneracies and dangers.

One of the greatest evils of our legislative system is the vast number of local and special laws which are pressed upon the legislature by the 159 counties. It seems also that these measures are given the right of way over other legislation. The printed acts of 1927 cover 1,736 pages, of which the general public laws take 368, the local and special laws 1,368 pages. The acts of 1929 cover 1,471 pages, of which the general public laws take 354, the local and special laws, 1,117 pages. The acts of 1931 cover 1,036 pages, of which the general public laws take 258, the local and special laws, 778 pages. The acts of 1933 cover 1,146 pages, of which the general public laws take 278, the local and special laws, 868 pages.

Unnecessary Loss of Time.

It thus appears that more than three-fourths of all legislation is local and special. Since the legislature can meet in regular session only once in every two years and the session is limited to 60 days, it is vastly important that their limited time should be used on matters of vital and general interest. Why should it be occupied with considering whether a particular county should have or not have a board of county commissioners? This is a matter of no concern to the state, but only to the people of the county. Yet the books show an enormous number of statutes creating, amending, abolishing or re-establishing county boards.

Why should the little factional fights of the counties come into the legislature for settlement? A general law could be passed allowing the people of any county to vote to establish or abolish a board of commissioners for the county.

But there will be no such remedy, unless the legislature is put upon a higher plane. All this trouble comes from the intensely provincial character of our system. As long as legislators represent counties instead of people, and as long as the smaller counties are in position to dominate all legislation, the legislature will continue to serve as the clearing house for all kinds of local political schemes.

If the composition of the legislature is going to remain as it is, then the sessions should be made longer, or should be made annual, so as to give the politicians ample time to grind their little axes and have enough time left to attend to the important business of the state.

The other benefits to be gained for the state by adopting a modern democratic plan of electing legislators and the chief officers of the state must be left for future comment.

ARCHIBALD H. DAVIS.

Atlanta, Ga., April 12, 1934.

Political - 1934
Suffrage

Georgia

Both Parties in Philly Gain In Registration

Afro-American
9-15-34
Baltimore, Md.

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Democrats Register 1,926, Republicans Get 3,114.

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Almost complete returns give 195,937 Republicans and 106,153 Democratic registrants.

In the 30th, the one city ward dominated by colored votes, there were 3,114 Republicans and 1,926 Democrats registered.

B. G. Collier, Republican leader in the 30th Ward, told the AFRO-AMERICAN that he was well pleased with the results of the registration Thursday. "This is the largest first day registration in the history of the ward," he said, "and I have every reason to believe that the Democrats have made their best showing, and that the next two registration days will find the ward safely back into the Republican column."

Democratic Gains

On the other hand, Joseph H. Rainey, Democratic state publicity director, analyzing the results of Thursday's registration, states that the Democrats showed a 112 per cent gain over the 1933 figures and that the heavily populated colored wards increased their figures in Democratic registration 96 per cent over that of a year ago.

"In the 30th Ward," Rainey says, "where Magistrate Edward W. Henry holds sway, the Democrats increased their registration 100 per cent over a year ago.

"Even in the 47th Ward, where whites and colored are about evenly divided, the Democrats registered 1,863 this year in comparison to 682 in 1933. It is expected that 60,000 colored Democrats will register during the three registration days." said Mr. Rainey.

Analysis of 30th Ward

In analyzing registration in the 30th Ward, however, AFRO-AMERICAN reporters found basis for varied predictions.

In the Fifth Division, where John C. Asbury, George Jeter, John M. Marquess and Wilmount Jones reside, the Republicans registered 151 while the Democrats registered 27, the smallest Democratic registration in any division.

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In the Second Division, where B. G. Collier, 30th Ward Republican leader resides, there were 207 Republicans and 58 Democrats registered. In the Tenth Division, where Arthur Daniels resides, there were 164 Republicans and 121 Democrats registered.

The Eleventh Division, where John Harris, former member of the State Legislature resides, the Republicans registered 141 and the Democrats 106. There was also a close run in the Third Division where Reginald Randolph resides. There the Republicans registered 126 and the Democrats 102.

Leaders Give Views

Edward Hill, Independent Democratic leader in the 34th Ward said: "Members of our race in the 34th registered heavily Democratic without any effort on the part of the organization to bring out the voters. There were 7,161 Republicans and 4,749 Democrats registered.

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"The first day's registration is gratifying to me as the figures show that our people all over the city are showing resentment against the Democratic party, its policies and its attitude towards colored labor.

"The 7th Ward increase in Republican registration, which stands in Thursday's figures at 3,259 Republicans and 1,036 Democrats, shows that colored voters are returning to the fold."

Reynolds Pleased

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Dr. Milton White, for many years, active in Republican politics in the 24th Ward, stated that colored people registered largely Republican in his ward.

"There is a decided trend back to the Republican party by our people, due to false promises on the part of the Democrats, and the closing of mills and factories, due to the NRA," said Dr. White.

The registration in the 24th Ward, was 6,406 Republicans and 3,601 Democrats.

Adolphus Lewis, Republican committeeman from the 32nd

Refuse Allow Negroes To Vote

Tribune
9-13-34

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MANY GO TO THE POLLS

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And Are Told They Are Not Eligible

In the Democratic primary election, here yesterday a number of Negroes attempted to break through the ban which which has prevented them from casting their votes in these elections ever since they were inaugurated several years ago, but were unsuccessful. Approximately seventy five of them presented themselves to the polls in the various precincts and requested ballots, only to be turned down by a statement from those in charge that it was a white primary and, therefore, no Negroes were eligible to participate in it.

This refusal to allow Negro Democrats to take part in voting is looked upon by those who are in the knowing to be the entering wedge for legal proceedings which will be brought against the officials of the primary.

Among those who were refused a ballot was T. J. Hopkins, jr., president of the Colored Democratic Club of Chatham County.

No untoward incidents occurred at any of the polls where the Negroes tried to vote, although most of them were firm in their requests for ballots. The officials, however, were just as firm in their refusal to accommodate them.

Most of the colored voters who were refused went immediately to the offices of Attorneys W. H. Hopkins and W. S. Jackson, where they signed affidavits stating that they applied for the right to vote and were denied. These affidavits will be turned over to the legal committee of the Colored Democratic Club for such action as they may bring.

It was anticipated, of course, that the election officials would not permit the colored Democrats to exercise their right in this election and most of those who went to the polls were aware of the fact that they were going to meet with a refusal. However, in order to make a test case, it was necessary for them to do this in order to take any egal action.

The Colored Democratic club will hold a meeting tomorrow (Friday) night at Monroe's Chapel, at which time the future course of the organization will be determined. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock and it is requested that a large crowd be present.

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Candidate Claims 'Race Is Now Won;' Discusses Walter Roe's Capture.

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SAVANNAH, GA.
NEWS
SEP 15 1934

WHITE PRIMARY MAY BE CONTESTED BY NEGRO CITIZENS

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Groundwork for the possible contest was laid on the day of the primary by several negroes who had paid their poll taxes and who appeared at the proper precinct and requested a ballot, it was reported.

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"These affidavits will be collected and will be turned over to our legal committee for use in such action as they may bring," the form letter to the colored voters, dated September 8, said.

The letter asked the registered colored voters when they appeared at the various precincts to make the request for a ballot "courteously but firmly," and upon being denied to go to the office of Attorney Hopkins or Attorney William S. Jackson, both colored.

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World 10-23-34
Atlanta, Ga.

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Political — 1934

Georgia.

Suffrage.

SEEK 10,000 VOTERS IN ATLANTA

Atlanta

Big Mass Meeting Is Planned for Friday At Wheat Street

REGISTER TODAY

Plans are being rushed for the big city-wide mass meeting which will be staged Friday night at the Wheat Street Baptist church in connection with the drive of the Colored Voters League of Atlanta and Fulton county for 10,000 registered Negro voters between now and November 25, the last date upon which citizens may register to take part in the General election early in December.

This meeting promises to be one of the biggest, by far, ever sponsored by the league and the pastors of the city are joining in to make this event a success and are urging the members of their congregation to register and vote.

The principal speaker of the evening will be S. W. Walker, president of the Pilgrim Life and Health Insurance company who, despite his recent illness, has consented to come out and do his bit towards urging the Negroes of the city toward a greater political activity.

Other speakers will be Dr. B. M. Sherrard, candidate for the school board from the First ward and Maceo Blackshear, who is also running on the independent ticket from the same section. Mr. Blackshear is out for an aldermanic post and local leaders are urging that the public support these two men, the first Negroes to ever run for city posts in the history of Atlanta. Both men have already filed and their names will appear on the ballot.

Leaders of the league point out that all men who register must pay their poll tax if they are over 21 years of age. The poll tax is one dollar a year. Women who have not previously registered are not required to pay a poll tax this year but will have to pay poll tax upon registering next year while all women more than 50 years of age are exempt from the payment of poll taxes. Men more than 60 years of age are also poll tax exempt. Both men and women, just 21 years of age, will not be required to pay their poll tax if they register now for the first time.

Voters league executives, working under the direction of the president, J. T. Carlton, are hopeful that large numbers of Atlanta Negroes will register.

"It is the civic duty of all to register and vote", Mr. Carlton states. "We shuld pay our poll taxes and do our bit toward keeping the city treasury alive. We must not shirk our obligations as citizens."

Registration may be made daily at the city clerk's office at the city hall.

Doing Away With Primaries

Macon Telegraph

The Tattnall Journal, down at Reidsville, becomes discouraged over the prospect of Democratic opposition for a nominee in the primary, and asks what's the use of putting candidates to the expense of a primary if the party members do not feel bound by the result?

Macon Tel. 11/11/34

It is a very natural question, and it has been asked many times since the beginning of the primary expedient; but the answer is simple. An independent rarely has the temerity to offer himself in the regular election after being defeated in the primary. Occasionally one will do so, and it has been noted in a few instances that an independent candidate can beat the regular nominee, but that does not occur very often. When a regular Democrat thus becomes irregular, the chances are that the party never backs him very strongly in after year, no matter how great his personality. He disrupts the party to some extent, but the voters will get back in line and repent their folly when it seems to them necessary to do so.

The corruption of carpetbaggers made the primary a necessity in this part of the country, and it has saved many communities from serious embarrassment and perhaps from bad government. If it were abolished, a good Democrat might find more than one formidable rival in the regular election, whereas at present his Democratic vote is not badly split in the regular election.

It is easy to imagine how the Republicans would welcome a disruption of the primary followers. If the Republicans could agree on one candidate for the general election and the Democrats were called upon to split their votes among several Democratic candidates, the Solid South would not long remain solid, even though Democrats were considerably in the majority.

The Journal has not enough provocation to justify a suggestion that the primary be abolished. It is better to whip the independent, and let candidates understand that the party as a whole is loyal to its nominees. But even an independent sometimes ought not to be defeated—as in the recent case of Lindsay of DeKalb.

Seek 10,000 Negro Voters For Election

Wired

Seeking 10,000 registered Negro voters before the general election on December fifth at which time two Negro candidates are expected to make their initial entrance into the local political arena members of the Colored Voters League of Atlanta and Fulton county are launching an intensive drive to have the names of that many colored citizens placed on the rolls at the city hall before the registration book is closed on November 25.

11-8-34

With the notification that the names fo Dr. B. M. Sherrard, candidate for the board of education from the first ward and Maceo Blackshear, as candidate from the same ward for the aldermanship will be placed on the ballot as independent candidates, members of the laegue started working to do all in their power to put these men across.

Atlanta

Plans are now being perfected for a big city wide mass meeting and political rally to be held Friday night, November 16, at the Wheat Street Baptist church on Auburn avenue. S. W. Walker, president of the Pilgrim Life and Health Insurance company will be one of the principal speakers while a number of other leading citizens, along with the candidates, will also speak. J. T. Carlton, president of the league, is to preside.

In the meantime the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson and other outstanding ministers of the city are urging that other ministers get together and urge their congregations to register enmasse. The payment of poll taxes between now and November 26th will entitle all citizens to vote while all women, registering for the first time, will be exempt from the payment of the poll tax for the current year, their poll tax becoming due the following year. Citizens just 21 will also be allowed to register without the payment of taxes while all residents of Atlanta, more than 60 years of age, are allowed to register without payment of the taxes.

It is pointed out by league leaders that it is the civic duty and right of every citizen to register, pay their taxes and to vote and it is hoped that many will vote this year.

Political - 1957

Historical

Suffrage.

First Colored Voter's Grave to Be Suitably Marked.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

The Exchange Club of the City of Perth Amboy has almost completed arrangements to do honors to Thomas Paterson, first colored man in the U.S. to cast a vote after the passage of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, and a member of the committee which drafted the charter of this city.

Tom Peterson, or Tom Mundy, as everyone called him, was born a slave, in the Mundy family of Metuchen, N.J.

After emancipation, he moved to Perth Amboy, where he lived and worked until his death, February 4, 1904, at the age of 79 years.

He lies buried beside his wife in the churchyard of St. Peter's Episcopal Church where he was a member honored by his fellow parishoners, leaders in the civic life of the community at that time.

Tom Peterson's right to fame as the first colored man to vote was duly established by investigations conducted by William Paterson, mayor of Perth Amboy from 1858 to 1861, and again from 1874 to 1878, grandson of William Paterson, governor of New Jersey, and a justice of the supreme court of the United States at the time of his death.

There were elections in but five states of the union on the day the amendment became operative and only in New Jersey did colored people make use of their new privilege, one in Princeton and one in Perth Amboy, where Tom voted fifteen minutes after the poll opened, while in Princeton, Tom's rival voted late in the afternoon.

The Exchange Club has planned to erect over Peterson's grave a granite block bearing a bronze tablet with a suitable legend.

THE EXCHANGE CLUB
285 Smith Street,
Perth Amboy, N.J.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Illinois

CHICAGO, ILL.
AMERICAN

APR 10 1934

Big Democrat Vote in 1st, 2d Wards

While most of Chicago took today's primary with a touch of Spring fever, spirited contests raged south of the loop, with congressional, legislative and ward offices as the chief objects of combat.

While the Republicans were engaged in hot fights for ward committeemen in the Second and Third wards and for the nomination for seats in Congress and the Legislature held by colored men, the heaviest Democratic vote ever recorded in the colored sector was being cast.

Republican leaders charged that, with 60 per cent of the workers of the Second and Third wards unemployed and on relief or PWA or CWA job rolls, Democrats were telling voters to "get on the band wagon" or their relief and jobs would be gone.

JUMP FROM 15 TO 50.

Harrison B. Gaines, state representative from the First District, conceded that the average Democratic vote in the district would jump from 15 per precinct to 50 or 60, with an average total registration per precinct of 450.

Congressman Oscar DePriest had a battle on his hands for renomination and for committeeman of the Third Ward, in which he lives.

DePriest was opposed for the Congressional nomination by Chandler Owens, and for committeeman of his ward by Patrick B. Prescott Junior.

While both of his opponents have been waging long and active campaigns, the congressman came back from Washington only a week ago, swept through the district with a whirlwind of speeches, voted at 9:30 a. m. at his polling place, 4540 Calumet av., and took a 10:30 a. m. train to return to Washington.

DE PRIEST AIDS SPLIT.

Alderman William L. Dawson, De Priest standard bearer in the Second Ward, and State Representative and Committeeman William E. King, both former co-workers in the De Priest ranks, have split on everything but the support of De Priest for renomination. They were opponents for committeeman from the ward and Dawson and his followers were supporting Roscoe Conkling Simmons against King and State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts for the senatorial nomination.

A five-way fight was waged for the two nominations for state representative.

The Democrats had full tickets in the field. Five candidates sought the Democratic nomination for DePriest's congressional post—Arthur W. Mitchell, Harry Baker, Edgar G. Brown, Albert E. Redd and Frank J. Staufer, with Brown carrying endorsements from many colored organizations.

Bryant Hamlin and Paul Parks were battling for the state Senate nomination.

Joseph F. Tittinger and Ollie J. Dinwiddie waged a heated campaign for Democratic committeeman of the Second Ward, with Dinwiddie predicting he would be the first man of his race elected to the Democratic county central committee.

Leaders predicted that the vote for the district would surpass, in proportion to registration, the average vote for all other districts of the city.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Illinois.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

APR 12 1934

2 Upsets Occur in Local Option Vote in Precincts

Complete returns received yesterday from the 23 Chicago precincts in which residents voted on local option, disclosed that in 19 of the districts citizens had voted to ban the sale of liquor. The four precincts in which the wets won were:

The first in the 17th ward, bounded by Garfield boulevard, Wallace street, 56th street and Stewart avenue.

The 54th of the 6th ward, bounded by 66th street, the Illinois Central railroad tracks, 67th street and Stony Island avenue.

The 46th of the 39th ward, bounded by Grace street, Ridgeway avenue, Avondale avenue, Addison street, and Central Park avenue.

The 50th of the 19th ward, bounded by Montvale and Vincennes avenues, 115th street and the Rock Island suburban tracks.

Upsets in Precinct Votes.

The result in the 19th ward precinct was an upset because it is in the heart of the Beverly Hills bone dry area. There the wets won by a vote of 98 to 65. Ald. O. E. Northrup of this ward stated yesterday that he had received recently a number of complaints from residents against saloons in the area. He said he believed that the district went wet only because the home owners who were overwhelmingly dry in sentiment had neglected to go to the polls.

The result of the vote in another precinct was surprising. The 13th precinct of the 3d ward, an area bounded by 44th street, Indiana avenue, 45th street and Prairie avenue, in the heart of the south side colored district, went dry against all predictions. The dry campaign in the area, which is almost entirely Negro in population, was conducted by Dr. Charles J. Myers and his wife. The area has no saloons at present, the alderman, Robert R. Jackson, having refused, at the request of his constituents, to approve the issuance of licenses for the precinct.

The other 19 precincts where the local option proposition was an issue were in the 19th ward, and in all of them the drys won solid victories. Ald. Northrup said that there are a number of saloons in the ward, which will be forced to close as a result. A number of these are along Ashland avenue from 87th street to 95th street, and along Western avenue from 95th street to 119th street. There are also several along 95th street between Winston and Western avenues.

Saloons Must Be Closed.

The state liquor control law provides that in precincts where local option has prohibited the sale of liquor, saloons must close their doors within a 30 day period. The state law allows the sale of liquors in drug stores and by physicians for medicinal purposes. Its sale for beverage purposes is barred.

Four precincts which embrace the unincorporated portions of New Trier township voted to be dry territory, the count being 114 dry votes to 60 wet. These precincts, which voted as a unit, include "No Man's Land" which lies between Wilmette and Kenilworth.

Suffrage 6

SPRINGFIELD, ILL
REGISTER

MAR 30 1934

Colored Voters Meet Tonight at Dye Headquarters

Colored voters of the city will gather at the "Dye for Sheriff" headquarters at 7:45 o'clock this evening. Addresses will be given by several prominent speakers.

Saturday afternoon will be devoted to a meeting for voters from the country precincts while a mass meeting will be held at 8 o'clock Saturday evening.

Ernest Dye, candidate for sheriff, was the chief speaker at last night's meeting. He pledged the voters an honest, efficient administration and told at some length of the efforts made to force him out of the primary race.

Other speakers were State's Attorney Alfred E. Greening, Roy Geibe Hill, candidate for county judge; E. C. Pruitt, candidate for superintendent of schools, and Harry Reiger for county judge.

Charles Bickhaus was chairman of the meeting.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

MAR 25 1934

Lartz, Sheriff Candidate, To Speak In County

Edward Lartz, Republican candidate for sheriff, addressed a meeting of Negro voters last night at Twelfth and Madison streets, declaring himself free from all factions.

Lartz will talk at meetings tomorrow night at Auburn and Thayer; Tuesday night at Pleasant Plains, and Wednesday night at Pawnee and Divernon.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

APR 4 1934

DYE CAMPAIGN TO CLOSE WITH MASS MEETING

Voters Invited to Hear Campaign Issues Saturday Night

The campaign of Ernest Dye, republican candidate for sheriff, will wind-up Saturday night with a mass meeting in the circuit court room at which a number of prominent speakers will be heard. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock.

Voters in precincts 30 to 60 are invited to the Dye headquarters tonight, while precincts 60 to 85 will meet Thursday evening.

State's Attorney Alfred H. Greening speaking at a meeting of precinct workers last night urged the nomination of Dye.

"Sangamon county needs a sheriff who enjoys the confidence of the people; a sheriff who will represent the people and not some political faction, and a sheriff who will have the ability to carry out the duties of the sheriff's office, in a reasonable and efficient manner. In Ernest Dye, the people have that candidate."

Greening called attention to an advertisement to the effect that Clarence Davis, colored attorney, and Dr. J. I. Ford, colored chiropodist, would "tell the truth about Greening," at a meeting of colored voters to be held at the court house this evening.

"No one needs to go to the court house to find out why Clarence Davis is opposed to me," Greening said. "Here's the answer."

"Mr. Davis demanded that I name him first assistant state's attorney and when I declined to do so, he threatened to turn the colored people of Springfield against me.

"Whether Mr. Davis thinks so or not, the position of first assistant state's attorney is one that requires special training and the soundest judgment. My present assistant is a man who meets those qualifications. He is the author of several legal text books and a brilliant law student. Mr. Davis certainly does not measure up to the qualifications necessary for the position."

Ernest Dye spoke briefly telling the votes that if nominated and elected he would be free to direct the sheriff's office without entangling alliances and would be actively on the job himself, instead of turning the major portion of the work over to a chief deputy.

While Dye is not running on a slate, all other candidates have been invited to make use of his headquarters. Among those who spoke last night were Roy Geibe Hill, candidate for county judge; C. Raymond Sanford, candidate for county clerk; Frank Ramey, candidate for congressman and George Stickney, candidate for county superintendent of schools.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

MAR 31 1934

Lock Boosters To Hold Mass Meeting Tonight

A mass meeting in behalf of the candidacy of "Hoke" Lock, Republican candidate for sheriff, will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at his headquarters at 117 North Fifth street. The public is invited to attend.

Lock last night addressed a meeting of Negro voters at his colored headquarters at Twelfth and Madison streets. He urged the voters to go to the polls April 10 and express their desire for new faces in public office.

He stated that he was making the race independently and free from any faction. He also pledged that he would appoint no other member of his family to a job in his office if he were the successful candidate.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

APR 3 1934

DEMOCRATS IN MEET ADVOCATE OPEN PRIMARY

Announce Gatherings To Be Held In Chatham And Cantrall.

State Representative David Evans Loami, and Luke Gaule, candidate for sheriff, were principal speakers at Democratic meetings held last night at the Ridgely and Matheny schools.

The meetings were under auspices of the original Roosevelt-Horner Democratic organization, an unincorporated group opposing the Roosevelt-Horner organization, headed by Peter F. Rossiter, chairman of the county committee.

"This fight in defense of the open primary contest will be carried squarely and honestly into every voting precinct in the county to help this aggresive band of active Democratic candidates achieve a hard fought victory at the polls next Tuesday," Luke J. Gaule, candidate for sheriff, declared in an address at Matheny school.

"Democratic voters are rapidly acquainting themselves with the true issues in this campaign and are prepared to decide in favor of a change of leadership, in favor of a leadership that will give the rank and file of the party a right to select their own nominees," Andrew P. O'Neill, candidate for county treasurer, declared at the Matheny school meeting.

A revised schedule of sessions for the remainder of the week was issued from headquarters of the group last night. A meeting for residents of Chatham will be held at 8 o'clock this evening at Chatham. Tomorrow a meeting will be held at Cantrall. A mass meeting for all supporters and workers is scheduled for Thursday night at the St. Nicholas hotel. Friday night a meeting for all Negro supporters will be held at Palmer school, and the concluding session will be Saturday night at Illiopolis.

Other speakers at the school meetings last night included Myron E. Roberts, for congress; Thomas L. Jarrett, for county judge; Charles F. Dressendorfer, for county clerk; H. O. Barnes, for superintendent of schools; Mortimer C. Berry, Chatham, and Selby E. Nelson, for probate clerk.

Legislative candidates who spoke included Dr Edmund A. Walsh, William J. Doerfler, Jess P. Kessinger, Mrs. Pansy Stevens and Representative Evans.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL
JOURNAL

APR 1 1934

Democrats Say Republicans to "Jump" Parties

Charge Plot to Have G. O. P. Voters Cast Ballots of Opposition Party in Primary.

LEADER IN DENIAL

Reports that between 2000 and 2500 erstwhile Republican "regulars" will cast ballots in the East St. Louis Democratic primary April 10 resulted Saturday night in plans by Democratic candidates to concentrate in city precincts this last week of the campaign.

Apparently the Republicans who might be suspected of shifting to the Democratic primary this year have become the plum sought by both factions of the majority party. Both administration and new deal actions claimed the benefit of whatever Republican vote may be cast in the Democratic primary.

Charge, Counter Charge

Administration Democrats charged that the estimated 2,500 votes controlled by Dan McGlynn, Jr., East St. Louis Republican leader, will be sent into the party primary to aid new deal Democrats. New Dealers countered with the accusation that the administration is promising these Republicans jobs.

McGlynn, who has once more become the center of a local campaign despite his affiliation with the minority party, Saturday denied that he is interested in the Democratic race.

"Say for Me . . ."

"You may say for me that I only am interested in the Republican primary," McGlynn told The Journal. "I might add that it seems to me that Republicans have a much better chance of winning in the fall general election than expected. Therefore, you can see that I would have no motive or interest in the Democrats. I am advising Republicans to remain Republicans, to vote in our primary. This report is ridiculous and born of a bitter fight in Democratic ranks."

Appearance of Dr. E. P. Stahl, county physician and termed one of the Republican leaders of the county, in new deal meetings in this city is cited by administration

leaders as substantiation of their charges.

Visit Doctor.

Dr. Stiehl, it was disclosed earlier in the campaign, had opened an office in East St. Louis. To this office 13 Democratic precinct committeemen were reported and seen to have gone on apparent "visits" to the physician. Dr. Stiehl treated these reports lightly at the time of their disclosure. Recently he was seen attending a new deal Democratic meeting in an East St. Louis Negro precinct.

Politicians Saturday night discounted reports that, in addition to the Republican votes expected in the East St. Louis Democratic primary, 1,000 Republicans are to cast their ballots in Belleville's Democratic race. However, consensus of opinion was that there is a strong possibility at least of 2,000 East St. Louis Republicans casting Democratic ballots.

Meetings.

Importance of the last week's campaign efforts being spent in this city and immediate vicinity was indicated when new deal Democrats released their schedule of meetings Saturday. They are:

April 2, Korecky's Grove, 4500 Forest boulevard; April 3, Polish hall in Fairmont City for Canteen township; April 4, meetings at Centerville station, Maplewood park, and in Turner hall at Belleville; April 5, meeting of 10 Lansdowne precincts at Lansdowne park, Comm a hall at 5555 Bunkem road, and precincts 23 and 24 at 2600 Kansas avenue; April 6, meeting of precincts 64, 65 and 66 at 225 Winstanley avenue, Lovejoy school at Brooklyn; April 7, Negro precincts in South End on Cahokia road; April 9, 6200 Forest boulevard for all Canteen township

Eye Negroes.

Administration Democrats announced only one meeting that is scheduled for the week. It will be next Tuesday night, April 3, at Polish hall in Caseyville. Other administration meetings, unannounced, will be in East St. Louis precincts.

Leaders of both factions in the Democratis party were gazing with some apprehension on East St. Louis Negro precincts this week. Local Negroes polled 2,030 Democratic vots in the 1932 primary. Intensive campaigning will be carried into precincts 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23 and 25, the Negro polls. Reports that Dr. A. H. Simms, Negro candidate for Legislature, will draw a solid Negro vote apparently disturbed the other candidates for that office.

Sheriff Race Keen

Aside from the East St. Louis Democratic battles between candidates for precinct committeemen the sheriff's race in that party continued to hold interest. Definite factional lines were drawn in Belleville last week. Wednesday night the county central committee, of which Deputy Sheriff Calvin Nesbit is chairman, indorsed Deputy Sheriff Henry Siekmann of O'Fallon for sheriff. Friday night, County Auditor Robert W. Tiernan was principal speaker at a new deal meeting of 26 candidates for precinct committeemen in Belleville.

Adherents of both candidates clashed at a meeting held at Eighteenth street and Division avenue Friday night. State's Attorney Louis P. Zerweck spoke in favor of Siekmann and he was followed to the rostrum immediately by Eddie Steele, new deal candidate for committeeman in precinct 66. Steele asked the indorsement of Tiernan for sheriff.

Runners Turn Out

Meetings Friday night were headlined by the St. Clair county Taxpayers' league at Belleville. It was candidates' night and 24 of the 91 candidates for state and county offices in both parties for this county appeared.

Nine of the candidates appearing were Republicans and 15 of the 59 Democratic aspirants were in the meeting. The League adopted a resolution to vote for candidates who are qualified for the offices they seek and who favor reduction in taxes.

No figures were available Saturday at the board of election commissioners as to the registration for the primary here. However, indication of the heaviest registration in years was seen in the fact that the polling place in precinct 69 was moved to allow for topheavy filings. Precinct 69 is John J. Hallihan's precinct. The transfer, not announced as to the site, was made from a room that permits two voting booths to one that has space for six. Eugene V. Menges, opponent of Hallihan for precinct committeeman, said this week that he has been asked by a member of the board of election commissioners not to challenge the votes April 10 as "it might tend to slow up voting," Menges quoted the commissioner as saying.

Melvin Price, secretary to Congressman E. M. Schaefer at Belleville, announced late Saturday night that the Schaefer campaign will be carried into Washington, Bond, Monroe and Madison counties this week for a wind-up. Stress will be laid on the Washington county campaign, with meetings scheduled at Ashley for Wednesday night; Okawville on Thursday night; Radom Friday night and Nashville Saturday night. Former Probate Judge Joseph Liesack of Chicago will address the Radom meeting.

Republicans said this week that they will continue a "quiet" primary campaign. Other than the meeting held in Brooklyn last Thursday night, the leaders have been content to allow the various candidates to pursue their own campaigns.

Joseph L. Moore of Springfield, Republican candidate for nomination as state treasurer, was in East St. Louis Friday. Moore conferred with city party leaders. He is a war veteran and practicing attorney at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

FEB 23 1934

NEGRO VOTERS TO ASSEMBLE TONIGHT

A meeting for Negro voters will be held at 8 o'clock tonight in the circuit court room, for the discussion of the issues of the primary campaign. The address of the evening will be delivered by Dr. Alonzo H. Kenniebrew, followed by the introduction of candidates.

Dr. J. L. Ford will be chairman of the meeting and Attorney Clarence B. Davis will serve as secretary.

ure to obtain this job.

Other speakers included Rodney Wheatley, Frank and Robert Wright, candidates for precinct committeemen.

Will Meet Tonight

The republican new deal organization will terminate its primary campaign tonight with a meeting in headquarters, 326 South Sixth street. Henson Robinson will preside. There will be addresses by supporters of the ticket. Candidates on the ticket are Frank Schoettker, for sheriff; Harry A. Eielson, for treasurer; J. B. Myers, for county clerk, and Harlington Wood, for county judge. Entertainment is planned also.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

APR 7 1934

Fish, Flinn and Davis Rap Dye, Candidate for Sheriff, in Plea for Colored Votes

George Fish, former county treasurer, speaking at a mass meeting of colored voters held under the auspices of the "New Deal" Republican slate, last night made a vitrolic attack on Ernest A. Dye of Williamsville, independent candidate for the republican nomination.

The meeting was held at the negro Masonic hall, 119½ North Eighth street. Lawrence L. Flinn, and Clarence Davis, colored attorney, were the other chief speakers. Dr. J. I. Ford presided and introduced Frank Schoettker, candidate for sheriff; J. B. Myers, candidate for county clerk and Harry Eielson, candidate for county treasurer.

Fish in his talk called Dye "the scissorbill from Williamsville" and declared he was a "glad hander and bunk artist."

"If Schoettker is elected he will give you a fair share of the patronage of his office," Fish promised the negroes.

Both Fish and Flinn claimed that when the new slate of candidates was being prepared, they had urged upon Wanless that Dye be a candidate for county treasurer instead of sheriff. They claimed that Wanless said Dye was "not educated" enough for a position as county treasurer.

"Then we don't want him for our sheriff," Fish asserted.

Fish also termed Dye a "blatherskite," and a "hill billy who poses as a farmer and claims he will get the farmers' votes."

Flinn, making the concluding address of the meeting attacked Fred Wanless, declaring that he (Flinn) could never trust Wanless in a political agreement.

Davis Attacks Greening

Attorney Davis attacked State's Attorney Alfred H. Greening, declaring that Greening had promised to name him assistant state's attorney but had not kept his word.

Both Davis and Dr. Ford charged that Fred Wanless had not given the Negroes a fair deal, in Sangamon county affairs, and claimed that the "New Deal" candidates, if elected, would carry out their promises.

Davis spoke directly to Eielson and Schoettker, telling them that "if Allan Cole can give a Negro a position as deputy sheriff, you (Schoettker) can," and that "if Harry H. Mason can appoint a Negro deputy treasurer, you (Eielson) can."

Major Robert A. Bird, former state employe, spoke in behalf of the new deal ticket, declaring that "we must develop leaders who are independent," and that the New Deal candidates would not be "subservent to a faction."

Attorney Lester Holman in a talk declared that he had been "humiliated while fighting for the Wanless faction in the last few years." He declared that he was offered a position under the late Charles L. Koehn, county treasurer, but that he never received this position. He declared that he blamed Wanless for his fail-

Political - 1934

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Indiana

COLORED VOTERS OF INDIANA, STRICKEN BY UN-EMPLOYMENT, TURN ATTENTION TO POLITICS

Recorder 3-10-34

Indianapolis, Indiana

(By Staff Correspondent)

Abysmal rifts in the ranks of both major political parties in Indiana have served to disclose to the colored voter of the state an unprecedented opportunity to achieve for the first time, much desired racial political solidarity.

Still smarting under the handicap of age-old inability to do for himself or have others do for him, Mr. Colored Voter is seizing this opportunity to make himself as never before. Scores of juvenile and adult political organizations have cropped up throughout the state. Almost without exception their approach to political questions are predicted upon a new deal for Negro leadership and wider political recognition at the patronage trough.

New Spring Style

When the political game hunters, smeared with the war paint of insincere promises, and clutching the tomohawk of racial, political, and financial prestige, enter the colored districts this spring bent on a quick capture of the traditionally easy Negro voter, they're likely to find far too many "hides" too tough for the small doses of the old political bunk.

Clubs, committees, groups, social gatherings and even churches are reviewing, critically the past history of Indiana politics and its treatment of the Negro voters.

Much of the splenetic criticism heard is directed toward Indiana's two United senators. They are generally considered guilty of the charges of not having recognized Negro leaders and failing to make colored appointments where such were easily possible.

Indiana's twelve members of the lower house of Congress are in no less an unfavorable position, in the opinion of the average Negro. Some congressional districts of the state carry such an insignificant number of colored voters that no one has been heard to criticise these congressmen on that score. Other districts in which the colored vote is important, however, have faired no better than the former.

Non Recognition

With the exception of Indianapolis, Negroes find themselves practically exiles from the lists of office holders, despite their party allegiance. In the larger centers where the colored vote is sizeable, such as Evansville, Terre Haute, South Bend, Ft. Wayne, Gary and East Chicago, Mayors, county clerks, county prosecutors and other county court house officials, have consistently ignored the group demand for wider recognition.

Observers going up and down the state assert that with Negro employment seriously curtailed and reduced because of the depression, with many unions still refusing to countenance Negro membership with its consequent opportunity to earn a livelihood as a union worker, with decent pay, sentiment among the job-starved recipients of forced charity are revealing mental attitides that strongly suggest the wisdom of a new deal on the part of the politician and office holder. The politicians and office holders

AN OPEN LETTER TO:

Charles (Buck) Sumner, Judge John Kern, Walter Pritchard, George Denny and Louis R. Markum, Aspirants for the Office of Mayor of Indianapolis

Recorder 3-24-34

Indianapolis,

One among you will in all probability be chosen by the people of this city as their next chief executive.

The man on whom the electorate bestows this honor will be called upon to administer the affairs of the city in the interest of all the people.

Determination of many questions vital to the citizens of the community will be placed squarely in his hands and we do not believe it unfair if aspirants to the mayor's office state their positions on those questions.

One large group of citizens who form an important part of the city's population is definitely set apart from the rest. This fact is no fault of theirs' and no fault of yours. But the fact remains, nevertheless.

This group is seriously confronted with certain health problems that demand immediate consideration. These problems are made acute because of a deplorable lack of adequate hospital facilities, which means in turn, little or no opportunities for adequate training of those of that group engaged in the field of medical service.

The city of Indianapolis maintains a hospital for treatment of patients whose incomes do not permit attendance at private institution. Colored as well as white citizens are taxed for maintenance of the City hospital.

It is a common knowledge that colored physicians and surgeons suffer from lack of adequate clinical experience such as can be gained in a modern well-regulated hospital.

There is not a single institution in this city where a colored medical student can serve an interneship. There is also no training school for colored nurses.

If any one of you is elected to the high office of mayor of Indianapolis will you, through the board of public health which it will be your duty to appoint, and which control city hospital affairs, secure the appointments of colored physicians and surgeons, interns, and nurses to the staffs of the hospital?

Will you make your stand on this question known to the public at once, before you seek support of colored voters in your efforts to secure nomination and election to the office of mayor?

—The Editor. The Indianapolis Recorder.

BEWARE OF THE K.K.K.

This newspaper considers it of vital importance to call the attention of the citizens of Indianapolis and of Marion county to the unusually large number of candidates seeking nomination to offices on the people's pay roll.

Recorder

We regard it as highly essential that you, Mr. and Mrs. Indianapolis Voters, make it your business to weigh in the balance of your consciences the signaficance of this situation. 4-14-34

Embodied in the overwhelmingly large number of office seekers is a problem sufficiently enormous fellow citizens, to claim your undivided attention. Now!

Indianapolis,

Fair management of your municipal affairs necessitates as never before men of great courage, honesty and ability.

It is needless to remind you, for you know it too well already Mr. and Mrs. Tax Payer, that upon the integrity and sincerity of the men and women you induct in office next fall will depend themaintenance of your sacred right to _____ representation in our advanced form of government.

This being the case, the sole duty of choosing well your next city servants devolves entirely upon You, Dear Citizens.

Candidates aspiring to the mayoralty of the City of Indianapolis should be Sounded Out Now! on the question involving their position on the long advocated matter pertaining to proportionate representation for Negro physicians and nurses on the City hospital staff.

The Indianapolis Recorder has addressed several such unanswered queries to these gentlemen.

As citizens of this community, we have a perfect right to know, and should be informed on this momentous question by the several candidates seeking support from the people for the highest local office in the gift of this city.

And it is well that these mayoralty candidates should know that the intelligent public does not intend to be ignored any longer on the representation for Negroes.

question of needed City hospital

THE MINORITY BECOMES THE MAJORITY

The Negro group always referred to as the minority, this, that and the other, is the majority voter in the 5th ward, or the new fifth district in Gary.

The question uppermost in the minds of us is: How are we going to use this power of the ballot in the approaching primary, and the general election this fall?

The woods are full of candidates in both of the major parties; a few good men will file; lots of racketeers; some hoodlums, and a bunch of hustlers who are trying to get away from the steel mills or the CWA via the electorate.

The Democratic party locally, has shown in no uncertain terms, the short time it has been in power in the country, that it does not want the Negro vote—by no patronage and non-consideration policies.

The Republican party is just as bad or worse. It has in the past (before it was wrecked) fed the Negro up on promise that it never intended to keep. The Negro supported these hypocrites for years.

Again, what is the majority going to do this spring? Are you going to contribute without being in on some of the take? There was never a period in your lives that jobs meant more to you and your group than they mean now. You ought to support only candidates who are going to make places for you in their offices, from governor down to dog catcher, none excepted. Why, we find that in Kentucky Tennessee, Oklahoma and other states, colored clerks etc., used in all county and city offices. Why not Lake county, Indiana? This can and must be done. Have your preachers preach, and your teachers teach jobs YOU need jobs for your boys and girls and must have them wherever you are entitled to them.

Rise up in political arms against all office seekers who cannot promise you your part in the spoils. Jobs, JOBS—you must have JOBS!

VOTING PRACTICE

The proper conduct or management of the business of government, be it of the Democratic or Republican brand, depenls upon clean politics.

And clean politics is only procurable by means of more of courageous attempts at effectuating that objective by the entire electorate whose inseparable obligation is to keep in touch always with the policies and activities of public servants.

There must be much less of perfunctory attention paid to governmental matters by the voting public, if our administrative affairs are ever to be wholly unhandicapped by the retarding influence of unscrupulous politicians.

This newspaper is righteously interested in a proposed movement embodying as one of its principal missions the dissemination of special education among members of our own group as to the priceless value of the American ballot.

The plan is calculated also to perform the increasingly essential service of informing our people as to why they should never fail to vote, and when and at what voting place the citizen should cast his ballot.

There is much need for more knowledge on the part of both races involving the proper manipulation of voting machines.

And there is no reason whatever why any supposedly qualified voter should have to be shown how to mark his ballot.

The ignorance manifested along these lines by the average citizen at election time is a serious matter; callls for immediate elimination for the poltical good of our community and nation.

9th and 10

The people now have two years in which to prepare for another election.

Meanwhile, we venture to suggest that something should be done to make it possible for the people to practice on voting machines in all sections of the city.

We are confident that this would make for much needed advancement.

And so, Messrs Candidates For Mayor, What Is Your Position On This Matter? The Citizens of Indianapolis Want To Know; They have a constitutional right to know Now!

This newspaper is not unmindful of the fact that in the unusual vast crowd of candidates seeking places on the people's pay rolls are a dangerously large number of sneaking Ku Klux Klan affiliates.

That notorious order of organized cut-throats with its vicious system of hellish strife creating activities that infamous organidation of impudent religious hypocrits and avowed despisers of Negroes, Jews and Catholics that dared openly to masquerade before the eyes of a horrified world as peaceful "Christian Soldiers, Marching as to War" is trying to "Come Back".

We know this to be a fact, fellow citizens, and we are telling you so. Now, that you may be on your guard against plunging your city and your county back into the damnable state of political disruption that existed in the days of the "Great I am the Law," D. C Stevenson.

You may depend, dear citizens upon the traditional vigilance of this newspaper to turn the light of pitiless publicity on any known former Ku Kluxer that dares to insult the good people of our community by entering his candidacy for any public office in the County of Marion or the City of Indianapolis.

We have undertaken to do this for your benefit Mr. and Mrs. Citizen.

We also venture to suggest that you use your vested right to save your city from the clutches of these enemies of common decency; rapers of law and order.

Now is the time, Negro citizens of Indianapolis to use constructively your established balance of political power embodied in all your districts.

Take that power to the polls in the primaries and the November elections, and say with your votes No! Ku Klux Klan, You Shall Not Pass.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

OCT 28 1934

Voters' Qualifications.

Lafayette Journal and Courier.

In twelve states, including Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire New Jersey, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia, laws are in effect which divest the pauper of a vote. The people are agreed on the proposition that a person willing to work, but unable to get a job under existing national conditions, should not be disfranchised as a "pauper." However, if the courts were to rule that persons receiving relief are "paupers," some one million six hundred thousand voters would be disqualified in the twelve states named. In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia the poll tax payment requirement for voters presents difficulties to voters who by force of circumstances are on relief rolls. Most of the states requiring the voter to undergo a literacy test are in the South, where such tests are set up merely and employed drastically to intimidate Negro citizens and keep them away from the polls.

Indiana

Political – 1934

Suffrage

VOTERS APPEAR APATHETIC TO CITIZENS SLATE

Indianapolis Recorder

To Two Republicans, Two Democrats, One Independent Drafted for School Board Race

8-11-34

URGE INDEPENDENTS TO RUN

Indianapolis

Believe Colored Voters Will Cast Largest Vote Ever in Election Next Fall

Local citizens are giving unmistakable signs of what will be only a slow recovery from the shock of the disappointment received through failure of the highly Citizens School committee of two hundred foremost citizens to include a colored candidate among the five the group has endorsed for school commissioners.

After many weeks of a selective process by which a sub-committee of five headed by Herman C. Wolfe, insurance man, reached an agreement, members of the larger committee at a meeting in the Lincoln hotel last Thursday approved endorsement of the following, as the School committee's candidates:

School Committee Selections

Mrs. Clayton H. Ridge, 27, South Denny street, worker in Parent Teacher groups.

Carl Wilde, 3864 Guilford avenue, attorney.

Alan W. Boyd, 522 East Fifty-eighth street, attorney.

Earl Buchanan, 1215 North King avenue, personel manager of the National Malleable and Steel Casting company.

John F. White, 1545 Lexington avenue, retired, former state representative.

Two of this group are said to be republicans, two democrats, and one independent.

Accompanying the announcement of the selection came a statement from John L. Niblack, managing director of the School committee, explaining the committee's aims, as follows: "The committee is proud of this ticket, all of whom were drafted to run, and feels that these five folk will represent no special interest or section, but will view school problems of the city as a whole. It feels that these five are of sufficient mental stature and ability to be fair to all classes and sections, and it knows they are of the highest personal honesty and integrety.

The Argument for Recognition

Supporters are of colored candidates urged their selection aside from questions of personal fitness and high intellectual and moral calibre, on the grounds that since a dual school system is in fact maintained by the school city, as separate and distinct as night and day, the interests of colored teachers and students could be better served by a representative of their own race on the board of commissioners.

Support of two colored candidates in particular gained significant proportions among many groups of colored voters. Rumors are current that efforts will be made to induce them to make an independent race.

Interest of colored voters in school board affairs as pertained to election of the commissioners remained dormant until five years ago, at which time records show he cast about 4,000 of the total of 60,000 votes for the commissioners.

Indications are the situation is different today. Numerous questions that rise from the problems that engulf colored teachers, students and parents are believed to have so spurred general interest that a much larger number than formerly will evince and active interest in the selection of the school commissioners this fall.

HEAVY NEGRO REGISTRATION

Registration of voters revealed an unusually large number of Negro eligibles for Marion county.

It goes to show to what great extent colored citizens are interesting themselves in the questions of politics and government.

10-20-34

It is generally conceded by Republicans and Democrats the heaviest vote in the history of this community will be recorded on November 6.

Indianapolis

The circumstance is disclosed in the fact that an unprecedentedly large number of colored citizens have qualified to vote in the elections.

Candidates of both major political parties are conducting an intensive campaign for the purpose of capturing the Negro votes.

The Marion county battle ground is now the scene of a terrific struggle between the two organizations for the coveted balance of power which resides safely in the lap of our own group.

An aspect that promises much unavoidable confusion for election day is reflected in the circumstance that besides the Democratic and Republican tickets, partial states have been filed by groups representing the National and Peoples Fusion, Socialist, and Prohibition organizations.

Although it has not yet been certified, the Communist party is also on record as having filed.

Meantime it is daily becoming more and more evident that the coming election will be one of the most hotly contested in the history of Marion county.

Negroes are being urged to study well and intelligently the character. back ground and fitness of aspirants so as to vote progressively on November 6.

THE NEGRO VOTE

One more week, and the people of Indianapolis and this state will go to the polls to perform a sacred duty to this municipality and commonwealth.

Recorder

The coming election, with its embodiment of significant issues promises to be one of the most hotly contested in the history of the United States.

10-27-34

Our people are expected to play their part well and constructively in helping to decide these issues in a manner best suited to all the people.

To do this, Negro citizens must have intelligent reasons for casting their ballots one way or the other on election day.

Only best fitted aspirants for public offices are entitled to the people's indorsement.

And the City of Indianapolis, the County of Marion and the State of Indiana expect every registered man and woman to vote conscientiously and progressively on November 6.

The intelligent voter is one who studies well the special fitness, educational back-ground and other qualifications o fopposing candidates and vote according to the dictates of his own unbiased conviction.

And, ever mindful of the welfare of all the people, such a citizen can be trusted to vote always in the best interests of his community.

It is in this broad spirit that colored citizen participants in the election are very properly being urged to cast their ballots.

KOKOMO, IND.
TRIBUNE

OCT 25 1934

BANKETT URGES VOTERS TO BACK CONSTITUTION

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Defending the Republican party from the attack of "Shay" Minton Democratic candidate for U. S. senator, that the G. O. P. brought on the panic, Mr. Bankett pointed out the Republican party was elected to run the government, not business, asserting that installment paying by the people of this country built such a mountain of debt that there was not money enough with the Republican ticket and offered the invocation. The audiences as he put it, "put the brakes once, at the opening, stood and sang "America." One of the features of the evening's program, was the introduction of the farmer's pigs, the ploughing by Walter Smith of Barney under of cotton and corn." Stone Stone, a colored man who ran away introduced Bankett. from his master in Kentucky to join the Union army. Before the meeting, the "Harmony Four" enlivened the session with a series of songs. Eugene Gaskin presided. The Rev. D. A. Graham of the A. M. E. church opened and "pep" into his admonition to the colored voter to stand

Indiana

Political - 1934

Suffrage

VOTERS APPEAR APATHETIC TO CITIZENS SLATE

Indianapolis Recorder

To Two Republicans, Two Democrats, One Independent Drafted for School Board Race

8-11-34

URGE INDEPENDENTS TO RUN

Indianapolis

Believe Colored Voters Will Cast Largest Vote Ever in Election Nov. 6

Farland

Local citizens are giving unmistakable signs of what will be only a slow recovery from the shock of the disappointment received through failure of the highly Citizens School committee of two hundred foremost citizens to include a colored candidate among the five the group has endorsed for school commissioners.

After many weeks of a selective process by which a sub-committee of five headed by Herman C. Wolfe, insurance man, reached an agreement, members of the larger committee at a meeting in the Lincoln hotel last Thursday approved endorsement of the following, as the School committee's candidates:

School Committee Selections

Mrs. Clayton H. Ridge, 27, South Denny street, worker in Parent-Teacher groups.

Carl Wilde, 3864 Guilford avenue, attorney.

Alan W. Boyd, 522 East Fifty-eighth street, attorney.

Earl Buchanan, 1215 North King avenue, personel manager of the National Malleable and Steel Casting company.

John F. White, 1545 Lexington avenue, retired, former state representative.

Two of this group are said to be republicans, two democrats, and one independent.

Accompanying the announcement of the selection came a statement from John L. Niblack, managing director of the School committee, explaining the committee's aims, as follows: "The committee is proud of this ticket, all of whom were drafted to run, and feels that these five folk will represent no special interest or section, but will view school problems of the city as a whole. It feels that these five are of sufficient mental stature and ability to be fair to all classes and sections, and it knows they are of the highest personal honesty and integrety.

The Argument for Recognition

Supporters are of colored candidates urged their selection aside from questions of personal fitness and high intellectual and moral calibre, on the grounds that since a dual school system is in fact maintained by the school city, as separate and distinct as night and day, the interests of colored teachers and students could be better served by a representative of their own race on the board of commissioners.

Support of two colored candidates in particular gained significant proportions among many groups of colored voters. Rumors are current that efforts will be made to induce them to make an independent race.

Interest of colored voters in school board affairs as pertained to election of the commissioners remained dormant until five years ago, at which time records show he cast about 4,000 of the total of 60,000 votes for the commissioners.

Indications are the situation is different today. Numerous questions that rise from the problems that engulf colored teachers, students and parents are believed to have so spurred general interest that a much larger number than formerly will evince and active interest in the selection of the school commissioners this fall.

HEAVY NEGRO REGISTRATION

Registration of voters revealed an unusually large number of Negro eligibles for Marion county.

It goes to show to what great extent colored citizens are interesting themselves in the questions of politics and government.

Oct 25 1934

It is generally conceded by Republicans and Democrats the heaviest vote in the history of this community will be recorded on November 6.

Indianapolis

The circumstance is disclosed in the fact that an unprecedentedly large number of colored citizens have qualified to vote in the elections.

Candidates of both major political parties are conducting an intensive campaign for the purpose of capturing the Negro votes.

The Marion county battle ground is now the scene of a terrific struggle between the two organizations for the coveted balance of power which resides safely in the lap of our own group.

An aspect that promises much unavoidable confusion for election day is reflected in the circumstance that besides the Democratic and Republican tickets, partial states have been filed by groups representing the National and Peoples Fusion, Socialist, and Prohibition organizations.

Although it has not yet been certified, the Communist party is also on record as having filed.

Meantime it is daily becoming more and more evident that the coming election will be one of the most hotly contested in the history of Marion county.

Negroes are being urged to study well and intelligently the character, back ground and fitness of aspirants so as to vote progressively on November 6.

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with a series of songs. Eugene
Gaskin presided. The Rev. D. A.
Graham of the A. M. E. church
offered the invocation.

Indiana.

Political-1934
Suffrage

For Whom Shall We Vote?

EDITORIAL

Gary is entering the last long stretch culminating in the coming elections. Candidates are amassing strength for the big sprint leading on to victory or defeat. The voter stands on the sideline, ballot in hand, waiting to hand his support to whomever convinces him of his own personal fitness for office. Gary American

And yet, at no time in recent political history, has an election approached this close without the black voter actively demonstrating a decided preference for men and issues at stake. The sentiment of the Negro in Gary thus far is uncrystalized

Even the most conservative of political observers predict that in the coming election, the winner in the county race will have not more than a majority of 5,000 votes and city victors will count majorities of even less. It is likewise well known that in Gary alone there are at least 10,000 registered Negro voters. 9-21-34

In other words, the colored residents of the Steel City will be able to swing an election for or against any candidate or party. In our hands is held the balance of power. A city or county office seeker can be made or broken in this, the central district of Gary. Gary Indiana

The general elections of 1932 on which Roosevelt stepped into office convinced this section as well as the nation at large that nol onger would the Negro fear the boogey-man of party names. The race has learned that not all Republicans are our friends, that not all Democrats are our enemies. It it a question of individual candidates and principles

At the present time there are approximately 4,000 on local government payrolls. Of this number 400, or 10 per cent are Negroes, although the proportion here of total population is around 20 per cent. And of the 400, only one is out of the pick-shovel-and broom class.

Obviously this condition is not one to gratify the colored voter.

On the other hand The American is unable to find one iota of race discrimination in the dstribution of federal funds handled by Democrats in this county. The recent re-opening of local schools found not one child starting to class without the protection of shoes and stockings. This is the work of the party of Jefferson at Washington, D. C.

Its ideas and ideals since 1932 have demonstrated to the Negro that h eno longer need fear the name of the Dmocratic party.

Counterbalancing this new sentiment. however, is the belief held by the race for many years that the Republican party is the ship, all else the sea. This is a time-imbedded opinion that cannot be altogether abolished in a day.

In the lists of candidates representing both parties we see the names of known friends. Good men are running on both tickets.

What, then, shall the Negro do? For whom shall he cast his ballot?

Is it the job of the Democrats to convince those of us who have allied ourselves with that party last election that we should remain in the fold as well as convince others now undecided to follow that banner?

Is it the job of the Republicans to re-claim those of us who have deserted their ranks for other pastures and convince others of us that our only hope today, as it was years ago, is in the party of Lincoln?

Or shall the colored voter wander along and give his ballot haphazardly when everybody knows that in him this election is vested, the balance of power, spellng doom or victory for either party and its standard-bearers?

Obviously it is time we should know the answers to these questions. If the nearly solid vote of the Gary Negro is to be bargained for by either party on the grounds of fair-play, it must begin at once

Election day draws nearer. —

No real advances have been made by either list of candidates.

What shall the Negro voter do?

Indiana

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

POLITICAL BATTLE FRONT

Citizens of Indianapolis, Marion county and the state at large are preparing to participate in the coming elections.

Voters are taking due note of prospective nomination candidates announcing themselves as spirants to placess on the people's pay roll.

Politicians and leaders in the two major parties are girding themselves for a finish fight at the polls.

In the meantime our people are being urged to study the personnel of candidates for whom they will soon be called upon to vote.

It is imperatively necessary that the principles to be espoused by each office seeker be thoroughly investigated and understood by us as soon as possible before the primary elections in May.

It now becomes especially necessary for Negroes of this and other Indiana communities to ascertain for themselves each candidate's stand on the question of greater recognition for members of the group.

To Negroes of the Hoosier commonwealth, the legitimate demand for a full measure of Negro representation in the administrative of fairs of this state has become an inseparable question; and very fortunately so.

Of the many issues to be discussed by the people of Indianapolis and Indiana throughout the campaign, the one having to do with a squarer deal for colored citizens will be among the most important to us as a race.

Greater recognitiin is ours by virtue of our constitutional rights as American citizens. Every intelligent member of the group knows that.

Voters, if appealed to in a spirit of co-operative righteousness can be depended upon to heed the call for a vaster measure of Negro representation in every department of local and state goverments.

It is therefore incumbent upon us as a worthy people to go to the polls this year determined to see to it that only men and women willing to support us in our claim for our rightful place in the political scheme of things are elected to offices in the pay of all the people.

There is no reason why colored Americans, with our solid background of service to the nation should be denied the right of participating more prominently in the management of our government.

With this logical point of view as a guiding star, voting Negroes of Indianapolis must go to the political battle front in the coming campaign.

Recorder 2-10-34

NEGRO VOTE WIDELY SCATTERED AMONG NEW WARDS; STUDY OF RECENT CHANGES REVEAL

Additional barriers have been placed in the path o political progress of the Indianapolis Negro, The Indianapoli Recorder has discovered upon investigation of the recen changes in precinct and ward boundaries ordered by the city council several months ago.

Recorder 3-1-34

Where formerly colored voters held a majority vote in two of the most important wards in the city, under the new "revamping", which increased the number of wards from fif teen to twenty-two, in no one ward are fifty per cent or more of the voters colored.

Negro politicians readily admit, in view of the present ward divisions, their inability to elect delegates to the political state or County conventions so long as the basis of a preponderant Colored vote. Loss of an opportunity to secure the election of the precinct commettmen of a ward chairman is also pointed out as one of the hurdles the new ward Re-division has place in the path of the ambitious Colored voter.

Responsibility for the "New Deal", that obviously seeks to keep the Colored vote as of the city unorganized and ineffective as possible has not yet been determined.

Tht Old Strong Negro Wards

Under he old ward division, six wards the first six wards, the first six carried important blocks of Negro voters. The old fifth was 85 per cent Colored. In the old sixth, between 70 and 75 per cent of he voters were Negroes. The old first and second averaged 25 per cent Colored; the old third, 33 per cent, while the old fourth, the largest ward in the State of Indiana had fifteen per cent Colored vote.

The nearest approach to a Colored ward now is the new 12th which is the old fifth ward revamped in such way that suffcient white precincts of the old fourteenth have been added to reduce the ward to only forty per cent of the Colored voting sthrength of its total. The new sixth has a 25 percent Colored vote to rang as second.

In less than five of the new wards has the redivision left the Colored voter any promise of holding the balance of power.

Negroes Urged To Run

Impetus was given by the report to the growing demand that qualified, capable Negroes offer themselves as candidates for major offices in the approaching elections. Investigations show that interest of the majority of colored voters centers on three offices which they believe members of their race should hold, whether democrat or republican.

These offices are: judge of one of the superior courts, of which there are five in Marion county; member of the city council (composed of nine elected representatives), and member of the Board of School commissioners.

These by no means represent the sum total of the group's political aspirations in the county and city. Greater representation in the appointive offices is to be added to the battle cry of the job-starved colored voters. Among the latter class frequently mentioned are: one representative on the city park board, the board of public safety, board of works and the health department.

Seek More Appointments

A further breakdown of the general demand shows a widespread desire for: an increase in the number of police officers from its present total of seventeen to seventy-five which is figured on a basis of population; increase in the number of city firemen from twelve to thirty; appointment of a probation officer in the municipal branch of the Criminal court, and appointments to the City hospital as staff physicians and surgeons, interneses, and nurses.

Recorder 3-10-34

Indianapolis Ind.

Apprehension has been felt and expressed by many voters over the failure of qualified Negroes to present themselves as candidates for the three elective offices. The opinions of several local politicians whose knowledge and reputations have made them potent factors in local elections for a number of years are that even the Negroes themselves who would make excellent candidates still share the opinions of white bosses that the time is not yet ripe for such a forward move on the part of Negroes.

This latter, it has often been pointed out, has from time imm

CITY VOTERS, IN DEFIA PRESS TOWARD MUCH EATER POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

Recorder 3-10-

Indianapolis Ind.

Revelations of the loss of ward control by virtue of the recent redivisions of wards and precincts as disclosed in The Recorder last week have produced a variety of reactions that are calculated to have a greater influence in local politics than at any time in the history of Negro enfranchisement.

Important among these reactions is a newly cemented determination of the colored electorate to "pull closer together" to offset the disadvantage of loss of the opportunity to name one or two of the city's ward chairmen. Evidence of this was seen in the budding of plans of politicians, office holders, and numerous political clubs to effect the election of precinct committeemen in all colored precincts, and the election of as many delegates as possible to both state conventions.

Recorder 3-10-34

morial been the ruse used by the whites to obviate the "embarrassment" they say strong Negro candidates would arouse.

Women Organizations Busy

The legislative berth won by the race recently continues to be the "apple of many eyes". Both democrats and republicans will find the lists of legislative candidates profusely sprinkled with the names of Negroes, before the final date of filing is reached April 9.

Most of the many women's organizations evincing a relish for the coming political battles show major interest in the elections of a colored councilman, member of the school board, and appointments at the City hospital.

Bills of Rights being drawn up by many of the mushroon precinc. and ward organizations among colored voters almost uniformly extend their interest to such matters as are admittedly of general public concern.

A driving force behind this unprecendented defiance of political traditions is said to be the widespread belief that the Negro is in striking distance of his objectives because he now holds the balance of power in city and county politics.

"THE NEGRO IN LAKE COUNTY"

Concerning "The Negro in Lake County," the title of an article appearing in the February issue of The Lake County Review, (a monthly magazine published by the Glen Park Democratic club, with Joseph Klein as editor) there have been many criticisms received by this office, of which the letter from a Crown Point citizen, appearing elsewhere in this publication, is typical, the intelligentsia of the group selected as a topic for discussion by such learned writers as the author of "The Negro in Lake County" are always reluctant to dignify such learned gentlemen's utterances with a reply, because always the utterances are their best answers. They most usually show the author or his clan to have failed in his or their efforts to reach a place of prominence, for profit only, at the expense of the group upon whom he loosens his wrath.

It always discloses another member of another group, who because of his own stupidity and incompetence has not been able to compete with the intelligence of his group in the struggle for existence, and consequently has selected the most illiterate and criminal element among the Negroes for his associates and as a means of his own economic advancement, during which association he has become ambitious and conceived the idea that with a few illiterate and criminal followers, he can crash economic and political barriers, the entrance to which his stupidity and incompetence has barred him.

It is recognized also by the better thinkers and best elements of all groups, as was so timely expressed in a Race Relations forum meeting a week ago by Mr. Wm. J. Hamilton, "It is unfair to generalize. There are as many different classes of colored citizens as there are different classss of white citizens, and it is unfair to judge either race by the standard of the worst elements of either of these races."

There are those intelligent and fair minded Negroes who want to believe that there are some honest, honorable and fair-minded Democrats and that "The Negro in Lake County" is the expression of a very small minority, among whom a little learning is dangerous and in whose hands a little power is disastrous.

It is not unusual for men of light calibre, with little or no intellectual training, to select for their bombastic discourses, the question of the Negro's failings.

Nor is it always very difficult for men of intolerance to find some listeners to their bombastic criticisms of minority groups, including the minority group of which they are members.

For the last six years, each elction year has disclosed a perceptibly larger number of Negro votes cast on the Democratic ballot. That is because there are those Negroes who prefer to vote for MEN and MEASURES rather than for party ONLY, and usually when Negroes become impressed with their experiment of voting for men and measurs, Democrats not excepted, some underling of the type of the author of "The Negro in Lake County," destroys that favorable impression and drives votes back to the Republican ranks.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

SEP 12 1934

DISFRANCHISING NEGROES.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis Star:

Recently, I read an editorial in your paper in which attention is called to the continued disfranchisement of Negro citizens by Southern Democrats. This article must have struck home, because I noticed that several of the Democrats, in an effort to defend the indefensible new deal, have stated that no race issue is involved.

I wish to state that a system of disfranchisement in violation of the constitution of the United States is a race issue plus. It is of interest first of all to members of the Negro race to know that the so-called new deal is shuffled and dealt by the Southern Democratic majority, which, whether we call it a new deal or an old deal, is determined not to give Negro citizens a square deal. Secondly, it certainly would interest any self-respecting citizen to know that the disfranchisement of Negroes in the South has permitted the development of an inequitable basis for the election of congressmen. To reduce the congressional ratio, as it has been done in the South, so that a small percentage of the people determine the election results for the whole of the people of the state, is to reduce, in the same proportion, the voting strength of the Negro and white citizens of Indiana and every other state where elections are held in accordance with the Federal constitution. To deny this is to condone the nullifying of the constitution and this is un-American to say the least.

FRANK R. BECKWITH.
Indianapolis.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Iowa

DEMOCRAT

Oxford, Ia.

MAY 17 1934

THE COLORED VOTE

Very naturally the colored vote so far has been almost unanimously Republican. This is due to the fact that Abraham Lincoln, the Emancitor was a Republican and that the Republican majority in Congress was responsible for the enfranchisement of the negro. But among thinking colored men, there has come a growing realization that the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln has long since been abandoned by the present G. O. P. leaders and that the traditional and hereditary adherence to Republicanism by the colored vote is no longer justifiable.

In the campaign of 1932 for the first time there was a heavy inroad made upon the Republican majorities in the colored centers, and in Iowa many hitherto staunch colored Republicans are now open and enthusiastic supporters of the New Deal. Last week the Iowa colored Roosevelt club was organized in Des Moines and word from every part of the state indicates that colored voters are interested and that the colored voters are preparing to cast their votes for an endorsement of the Roosevelt administration, by voting the straight Democratic ticket. An enthusiastic meeting was held by organizers of the club at the Colored Community center in Des Moines last Saturday evening, and arrangements perfected for carrying the campaign to every colored voter in Iowa.

BE SURE YOU REGISTER

Republican county organizations are making a check of voters throughout the state. Two objects are in view: first, to determine the number of republican voters and where they may be found, so that intelligent means may be devised to get them to the polls on election day; second, to find out if they are registered so that in case they are not, this all important task may be done in time.

Reports have come that altogether too many Negroes have failed to register—they are not the only guilty ones — and of course they will not be able to vote on election day unless they register before that time.

This situation is not very happy particularly in view of the fact that in many states, all dominated by democrats, Negroes are not permitted to vote. The exercise of the ballot is a privilege everybody should use for not only is it an opportunity to elect the officials whose salary the voter helps to pay, but also a badge of good citizenship.

Bugslander

Sep 25 34

See Oxford

DES MOINES, IA.

TRIBUNE CAPITAL

SEP 21 1934

Few Regain Vote Right

Registration for Fall Election Urged.

Concern about the small percentage of disqualified voters who are regaining their rights by registering again was expressed Friday by Sam Orebaugh, city clerk.

"We sent out about 5,000 notices to persons who had lost their right to vote by failing to cast a ballot during the last four years," Orebaugh said. "About 1,500 of the cards were returned by the postal authorities, indicating that many had moved from the address in the registration files.

Only 50 Register.

"Of the remaining 3,500, only about 50 have come in to register in order that they might vote at the state and county elections Nov. 6. They must do so at least 10 days before those elections if they expect to vote."

Of the 73,040 persons now registered properly, 34,313 are women and 36.143 men, Orebaugh reports

4,000 Eligible Voters.

There are 2,584 Negroes registered, the clerk's records show This he asserts, is far below the Negro voting strength. Orebaugh said the total Negro vote has been estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

The city clerk said that the registration office in the south basement of the city hall can handle from 500 to 600 registrations daily.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Iowa.

Negro Republican Voters League Endorses Turner for Governor

The Negro Republican Voters' League of Iowa favors Dan W. Turner of Corning for the Republican nomination for governor.

In doing this it must not be inferred that we think any one of the other candidates is not capable, but it is because we KNOW that Turner is; we have had enough of experimentation or seeking for the unknown, the last eighteen months, to last us for forty more years.

A great patriot has said, "There is no better source by which my feet are guided than by the experience of the past." We ask you to look into the records and compare the achievements of each of the candidates and reach your own conclusions. If you will do this without predjudice, we know you will agree with us when we say, that they who deny his sincerity of purpose, his loyalty to the Republican party, or his courage and integrity, are mentally deficient, or wilfully untruthful.

We know that it was through the firm stand taken by governor Turner and his administration, that the best position held by our group at the State Capitol was saved for us; we also know that through him and (G. C. Greenwalt, Secretary of State, under his administration, whom we are also supporting) a position was created in the motor vehicle department, for one of our group, which we never had before and do not have now, a matter that we wish the Negro democrats would look into.

We are for Turner on account of his record, we are Republicans and intend to support the standard bearer of the party, we do not mean by this that we are satisfied or think that the Negroes of Iowa have had what is due them as citizens of this great commonwealth; we are out to improve our status, therefore, from the records we recommend to the Negro voters of Iowa the support of Turner for governor of Iowa.

J. G. BROWNE.
State Chairman.

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE CAPITAL

MAY 10 1934

New Charges In Campaign

Turner and Colflesh Make Speeches.

Campaigning for the Republican nomination for governor took on new charges and countercharges Thursday as Dan W. Turner and Robert W. Colflesh spoke in Cedar Rapids and Audubon, respectively.

Turner centered his attack on Colflesh tax statements while Colflesh continued his gasoline-alcohol controversy with former Judge Fred C. Lovrien.

Turner said Colflish has "changed front, side stepped and now has actually reversed himself on his tax stand," and accused him of favoring the gross income tax in eastern Iowa speeches and opposing it in those in western Iowa.

Quotes Dispatches.

He quoted newspaper dispatches o show Colflesh had pledged sympathy and co-operation" with ross income tax supporters in ouncil Bluffs, Mar. 27, "symathy" for the movement in Clinon, Apr. 4, criticism of the sales ax and gross income tax in Fort odge three weeks later, and arning that "the gross income ax holds out dangerous promises" Algona May 2.

"If he is so uncertain now, what ope would the rank and file of e people have for real tax revion if he were to be elected govnor?" Turner asked. Turner ofred his own tax program as efinite and certain to produce roperty tax relief.

Pledges Reduction.

He pledged himself to further eduction in government expense, tax limit on real estate, a net ncome tax and equalization of taxes between utility and private property by prevention of what he termed "tax dodging" by utilities.

Colflesh said Lovrien "seems to be the gunman in the Turner organization," and that Turner supporters are circulating Lovrien's attacks throughout the state.

"Lobbyist."

"He poses as the champion of using corn-alcohol for fuel," Colflesh said, "and accuses me of having opposed this measure when it was before the legislature. I did oppose it. I did not favor compelling every gasoline consumer in the state to pay 5 cents additional for gasoline in the vague hope of benefiting the farmer."

Colflesh said he found no record of Turner support of the alcohol-gasoline bill and that it was strange that Lovrien, a legislator for three regular and three special sessions, did not discover its merits "until he appeared as a lobbyist."

"Salary Grab."

"Mr. Lovrien would be far more effective as a Turner champion if his record in connection with what is now notorious in Iowa as the legislative 'salary grab' were not open to public inspection," Colflesh said. "Mr. Lovrien voted himself the money, he accepted it, and so far he has refused to pay it back."

Both Clarence Knutson and Wallace M. Short, candidates for the Republican nomination for governor, are to speak at 8 p. m. Thursday at a politicial rally sponsored by the Capitol City Progressive league at Negro Community Center, Fifteenth and Crocker streets.

League Meeting.

Turner will speak on "Replacement of Interstate Taxes" at a meeting of the Liberty league at 8 p. m. Friday in the courthouse. The public is invited.

Byron Tusant, secretary of the Iowa Association of Tax Justice, Thursday spoke before the Des Moines Real Estate board in Younkers tearoom and advocated the gross income tax as a method of replacing property taxes and making real estate more desirable.

He spoke in place of Knutson, who was unable to appear because of an automobile breakdown.

Kansas.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

WICHITA, KANS
EVE. EAGLE

JAN 26 1934

CWA NEGROES TO MEET

Colored Voters League to Entertain ~~Relief~~ Workers Tonight

The Sunflower Equality and Educational league, an organization of colored voters in Sedgwick, Harvey, Reno and Butler counties, will hold a meeting in honor of all colored CWA workers at the St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church at 8 o'clock tonight.

Speakers at the meeting tonight will be Inness Harriss, C. M. Fitzwilliams, John Madden, Charles S. Bettis, F. C. Helm, and Dr. H. T. Geeder. The committee sponsoring the meeting is composed of F. C. Helm, Dr. H. T. Geeder, Capt. S. W. Jones, B. F. Johnson, S. M. Jones and J. R. Johnston. A large turn out of CWA workers is expected.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVENING EAGLE

JUN 25 1934

NEGRO VOTERS RALLY

Landon-for-Governor Club Sponsors Program Thursday

Colored voters will rally Thursday at a Republican meeting scheduled to start at 8:30 p. m. on the lawn of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church. The colored Landon-for-Governor club will sponsor the affair. An entertaining program and a number of prominent speakers will feature the evening. All colored voters are invited and all Republican candidates are asked to attend to present their cause to the voters in brief talks. B. F. Johnson, chairman, Charles Penny, Edgar Duke, James Cumby and Roy Ballance are members of the committee in charge.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVENING EAGLE

JUL 3 1934

CARS FOR NEGRO VOTERS

All colored voters are being urged to register before July 7 in order that they may cast ballots in the primary election August 7. Those without cars may obtain transportation to the election commissioner's office by calling 2-0535. There will be no cost for this service, according to Evadner Lane.

Louisiana

Political – 1934
Suffrage.

LAW AIMED AT NEGROES DISFRANCHISES WHITES

Courier 8-18-34

White Louisiana Deeply Concerned About Technicality Which Disfranchises Their Own Race As Well As Negroes; Complaints From New Orleans Pour In To Registration Officials.

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16.—Like a boomerang, the policy of disfranchising colored citizens by making them ineligible through petty technicalities at the office of the registrar of voters, has come to react upon white citizens of Louisiana, causing dismay among them.

About 5,000 persons in New Orleans have complained to the Regular Democratic Organization registration law committee that they have been unable to register for the September primary.

It is claimed that, as the result of the current controversy between the city faction under Mayor Walmsley and the state political faction headed by U. S. Senator Huey P. Long, the state registration law in Louisiana is deliberately being employed by Mr. Long's registrar to keep properly-qualified white citizens off the voting rolls.

This law has been keeping properly-qualified colored citizens off the voting rolls for some time. As a matter of fact, it was admittedly aimed at the Negroes in an attempt to have them disfranchised.

According to the registration law the applicant must fill out a long application card, to the entire satisfaction of the registrar, who is the sole judge. He may refuse registration if the application card is not to his satisfaction.

If he considers that the card is properly filled out, he may still request the applicant to read and interpret any part of the state or federal constitution. The registrar is again the sole judge.

The possibility of chicanery and discrimination in this procedure is obvious. Negroes have been repeatedly denied registration on the grounds of the small technicalities to which the white folks are now being subjected, and an effort to have the law declared unconstitutional was made by A. M. Trudeau, who, in conjunction with the N. A. A. C. P., tried to have the U. S. Supreme Court pass upon it. The court refused to pass, stating that all recourse in the state had not been exhausted.

Now, however, that the discrimination in the registrar's office is taking place against white as well as colored, there is considerable comment in the white papers of New Orleans, and a rumor that the law may be amended—so that it will be harder for white people to be disfranchised.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Mansfield, La. Enterprise
August 16, 1934

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Among the possible consequences pointed out by opponents of the free poll tax proposition was that of the entry of negroes into the political arena. Those advocating the free poll poll tax however, paid no heed to the prediction, being so eager to construct more powerful voting machines.

In the main article of July 21, the New Orleans Broadcast said:

"Thank the good Lord a better day is just ahead. It's here, and when it reaches us we must make use of it and never allow it to be taken from us, nor our children's children. The latest pronouncement, issued by Senator Huey P. Long and Gov. O. K. Allen, urging full support by the legislature on the poll tax question has much in it that is of importance to our race group, and we herewith produce it in full. We beg of you to read every word, and think it through and through. It could have been written for our case exactly, and if manhood counts for anything at all in us, we will, with faith in God and confidence and trust in one another, work like Trojans to have a hand in trying to help construct and settle some of these things vital to our very existence. To do less is cowardice."

The negro publication then reproduces a circular issued by Senator Long and Governor Allen urging the adoption of the free poll tax amendment. This indicates that the negroes expect to take part in the primaries in Louisiana, if the Long-Allen scheme is accepted.

Because of the possibilities of unfortunate misunderstandings offered by the free poll tax proposal, the voters who go to the polls in the next election when this proposition is to be decided should cast their ballots for the poll tax arrangement to remain unchanged. There is less danger from poll taxes that are paid for than there would be if free poll tax were offered to any and everybody.

Those who claimed that the negro would expect the ballot if the free poll tax plan were adopted evidently knew whereof they spoke.—Shreveport Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM

AUG 181[illegible]

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Does anyone question where this group of 'avengers' got the idea of this form of vengeance?

"Does anyone doubt that as many motives went into the perpetration of this act of 'wild justice' as go into the typical case of lynching when it is perpetrated by whites? Is there anyone who cannot see that a dreadful self-assertion against the degradation and terror of the lynch-law so long directed at them, a dreadful imitativeness, such as always operates in the vile contagion of crime, were at work here in the minds of these Negroes?

"Throughout history one reads that there is a worse thing oppressors do to the oppressed than wreak injustice on them. They infect the oppressed with their own viciousness. Those elements in the South which have taught the simple Negroes that the law is not the community's proper or trustworthy vehicle for expressing its just wrath at the crime of rape . . . have a heavy burden of guilt for this crime. Nor does the matter stop there. There will be other lynchings by Negroes. . ."

Shreveport, La., Journal
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Homer, La. Guardian-Journal
August 15, 1934

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM
AUG 30 1934

Purifying Registration

THE Long machine over in Jefferson had an excellent reason for resisting efforts to inspect the parish registration books. It took court order to open the books. We read that the registration in one ward, taken as a sample, exceeds by 562 the total white-and-black population of the ward as shown in the 1930 census! Uncle Sam's census takers found only 1259 whites and blacks, of 21 years or over in the whole ward. The Negroes don't vote. But nobody need doubt that somebody will vote for all this surplus population on these books. For we had just that sort of a vote for Mr. Long's candidate in the late Congressional election in the great borough of St. Bernard.

This is how "majorities" are manufactured for Mr. Long.

It is perfectly plain, however, that he himself knows nothing whatever about such artless doings. His tremendous indignation over the appearance of several thousand names of dead or departed persons on the New Orleans pollbooks clearly proves his entire innocence.

IT IS quite impossible that any man so deeply and sincerely consecrated to political purity as Mr. Long is known to be could for an instant accept the benefit of this dizzy inflation of the voting rolls in a subject satrapy like Jefferson.

It is much to be hoped, indeed, that the shock and pain of the discovery of so much wickedness in this house of his minions, won't afflict him with apoplexy before he is able to scourge the sinners from the Temple of Purity which he has erected about himself.

This is a risk to which the satraps of the marshes ought not to have subjected their peerless leader. When a symbol of honor and an apostle of purity is so overcome by the innocent presence of a few harmless names, legally appearing on the City's pollbooks, that indignation chokes his utterance, what may be expected for the effect of these frightful revelations from the froggy fens?

IF THE sanctified Senator does not invade the other side of the River with the loyal National Guard, from Gretna to Grand Isle, before dawn, we shall lose our faith in Human Nature.

Unless he acts quickly it will be too late. Every fictitious name fraudulently on these books will be represented by a vote for Mr. Long's candidates next month. The remorse which this would inflict on this sensitive soldier of the common good in after life, might even shorten his brilliant career.

So far as the earnest natives go, who put names on registration books in lower Jefferson, perhaps they but do according to their lights and inspirations. We are reminded by them of Burke on Hastings "When I recall his opportunities, I marvel at his moderation."

Hundreds of thousands of mink, muskrats, and summer teal must infest the marshy recesses of romantic Barataria. Why have these not been registered too?

They would have just as much standing with a committee of Congressional investigators, as fictitious human animals would

NEVER

to Enter State Capitol Louisiana Negroes are told

NEW ORLEANS, La. — "Niggers ain't got no rights in Louisiana." This remark was directed to a delegation of jobless workers by the night Chief of Police Baton Rouge when they were arrested by the Louisiana State Patrol.

This delegation of Negro and white workers, elected by the unemployed organizations of New Orleans, had gone to the special session of the State Legislature to present their demands for ten dollars per week for each unemployed worker and three additional for each dependent.

Their other demands included: and end to the foreclosures on homes of workers and poor farmers against the military bills of the state to increase the National Guard.

The delegation was met on the steps of the state capitol by a squad of a dozen armed detectives, demanding to know the mission of the delegation.

When the delegation answered that they had come to present their demands, the delegation was informed that the legislature was too busy passing its own bills to consider any demands of the unemployed. Turning to Jane Speed, (white) he asked, "Aren't you Jane Speed? What are you doing associating with Negroes?"

When he was asked about rights of Negro people the reply was: "No Negroes have ever entered the State Capitol and never will."

The unemployed delegation was then placed into cars and driven to the police station where they were held about an hour and released after having been told to leave town.

The puppet state legislature of Huey P. Long, the famous advocate of "share the wealth," refused to listen to the program for the workers.

SHREVEPORT, LA.
JOURNAL
AUG 1[redacted]

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Louisiana

Political - 1934

Suffrage

6

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM

AUG 29 1934

Jury Restores 3rd Orleanian To Rolls

Attorneys representing the three Regular Organization candidates running in the Second Congressional District for Congress, Public Service commission and the supreme court are preparing today to purge the registration rolls of Ward Six of Jefferson parish, and will file 1500 separate suits in the Jefferson district court, beginning tomorrow to remove as many names from the books of that ward's two precincts on the plea that these are the names of persons illegally and improperly registered.

In New Orleans, this afternoon, a jury in Judge Bond's court, after being out only five minutes, unanimously returned a verdict in favor of Walter R. Stack, 2006 Carondelet street, who had sued to compel Registrar R. J. Gregory to put his name on the registration rolls. Mr. Stack, along with others, had been denied the privilege of registering on the closing day of the current registration in the city.

Only three suits were filed on behalf of persons thus kept from the rolls. Two were tried yesterday, before juries, from whose verdict, under the law, there could be no appeal. Both of them were ordered placed on the rolls as qualified voters. The last one came up for trial today, and another unanimous verdict against Registrar Gregory was returned.

Meanwhile, 11 additional suits were filed this morning in New Orleans by citizens seeking to have their names restored to the registration rolls from which, they allege, these names were wrongfully scratched.

20 Other Suits

This action was taken on the eve of the final hearing on 20 similar suits, which had been set for various days during the present week and last week, but which had been held up pending a decision by the Supreme Court on exceptions by Edward M. Heath representing R. J. Gregory, the Orleans parish vote registrar. The Supreme Court yesterday upheld Judge Bond's ruling on the exception, so that all twenty pending cases came up for trial tomorrow, though it is likely all will be decided by the test case of John C. Dunn. Today's filings bring the total of pending cases of this sort to 31, though the 11 suits brought this morning were set for a hearing on September 4, next Tuesday which means they will come up before Judge Michel Provosty who takes his term on the civil bench during the vacation term beginning September 1.

At the same time, the hearing of a third case began at noon before Judge Bond today, the suit being that of a voter who sought a writ ordering Registrar Gregory to qualify him as an elector, he having been denied the right to register when he applied with his wife on August 11. These cases are triable by a jury, and two identcal ones were tried before Judge Bond yesterday, both resulting in verdicts for the complaining citizen. One was a unanimous jury verdict, and the other was a directed verdict ordered by the court.

Today's Case

Today's case is that of W. C. Stack, 2006 Carondelet street, whose wife was one of the two persons who won her right to vote in one of the suits decided yesterday.

The case went to the jury just a little before 2 p. m., after arguments by Walter Hamlin and Harry Mayo for Mr. Stack, and by Attorney Heath for the registrar.

Mr. Stack testified that he had filled out three registration cards on the closing day of the registration, August 11, and all three were rejected. He stated positively he had not received any help from his wife or any one else in filling out the cards.

Charges "Whispers"

James P. Higgins, clerk in the registration office, testified that he had seen Stack and Mrs. Stack whispering to one another, and then pause in their whispering to write something down on the registration card in each case, and that for this reason he believed they had assisted one another in filling out the cards.

Members of the jury who heard the case are Eugene J. Dussoon, A. M. Cromwell, Lawrence C. McCloskey, J. W. Renaudin, L. Hayem, Alvin E. Johnson, A. C. Bissing, J. P. Airey, Emile Perroyea, Jr., R. A. Commagere, Herbert C. Parker and B. R. Hughes.

Work of copying the Jefferson parish registration rolls went forward in Gretna throughout the day.

A check of the registration list of the ward yesterday, under peremptory court order, disclosed the fact that 1821 voters were registered, whereas the adult population, white and Negro, of the ward was only 1259 by the United States census of 1930. The two polling places in the ward are at Barataria, which includes Lafitte, across the bayou, and at Grand Isle, which includes the Manilla Village settlement, and the other shrimp platforms of Grand Bay.

New St. Bernard Action

The action sought is to reduce the voting strength of this ward from 1821 to approximately 350.

At the same time, a writ of mandamus is being sought today in St. Bernard to compel the registrar of voters of that parish to permit a detailed inspection of the rolls, and to permit the rolls to be copied or photographed.

"We were permitted to see the rolls yesterday," Alvin Christovich, of the attorneys' committee, declared this morning, "but we were permitted only to make a casual inspection to check the registration of men whose names were put in as commissioners for our candidates. These candidates for Congress, who are Herve Racivitch in the first district, and Gus Blancand in the second, are leaving no stone unturned to place themselves properly on record in the event that Congress later decides to investigate this election, and we are therefore making up a proper set of facts to be laid before a congressional investigating committee, should this prove necessary."

"The St. Bernard mandamus suit will be brought as soon as it is physically possible to write up the papers, on which a force of stenographers are now at work. If they can be completed in time, the writ will be sought today. If not, the application will be filed in St. Bernard the very first thing Thursday morning."

Names of Citizens

The 11 citizens who filed suit in New Orleans today to have their names restored to the registration rolls from which they had been scratched are:

Frank Paul Loup and Daniel J. Estopinal, both of 1451 Annunciation street; Catherine Power, 421 South Pierce street; Anna Mae Schneider, 1524 Carondelet street; Rose O'Reilly, 2917 Milan street; Claire Zinser, 1425 Lesseps street; M'liss Tansey, 523 Bellecastle street; Harry Guerand, 2015 Kerlerec street; Bernard P. Lagasse, 733 Pleasant street; Robert J. Williams, 923 Erato street; Octave A. Bayhi, 1227 North Miro street.

The Jefferson parish situation was brought to light by two day's work of copying the registration rolls, which was begun Monday under court order of Judge Rivarde. The Sixth ward was the one on which the investigators concentrated their attention.

Population

The total population of the ward in 1930, according to census figures, is 2129 white men, women and children, and 281 Negro men, women and children, the figures including 155 foreign born residents or persons of mixed parentage, as well as persons under voting age at the time of the census.

Jefferson parish is the territory of State Senator Jules G. Fisher, close asociate of Senator Huey P. Long and the state administration. It has been faithful to the Long faction, and it has been notorious for its rich gambling houses.

Elias B. Fisher, the parish registrar of voters, a Sixth ward resident, had nothing to say about the increase when he was reached in Abita Springs last night.

The ward's registration is 144.7 percent of the 1930 population of voting age, including Negroes.

The total population of Jefferson parish, according to the census, was 31,867 whites and 7900 Negroes in 1930. The total population of voting age is given as 21,395, including whites and Negroes, and, based on the ratio of whites and Negroes in the total population, the total number of white persons of voting age in the parish should be about 16,050. The total registration, under examination Tuesday by anti-Long candidates in the September 11 primary, is given on the rolls as 13,101. The rolls were opened to examination on order of Judge Robert L. Rivarde in Gretna district court.

Registration

Registration by wards and precincts follow: Ward one, precinct one, McDonoghville, 544; precinct two, McDonoghville, 423; total, 967. Ward two, precinct one, Gretna, 794. Ward three, precinct one, Gretna, 1139; precinct two, Lower Harvey, 446; total, 1585. Ward four, precinct one, Upper Harvey, 446; precinct two, Marrero, 519; precinct three, Westwego, 916; precinct four, mid-Harvey, 457; total, 2338. Ward five, precinct one, Waggaman, 116. Ward six, precinct one, Barataria, 1280; precinct two, Grand Isle, 541; total, 1821. Ward seven, precinct one, New Carrollton, 913; precinct two, Shrewsbury, 654; total, 1567. Ward eight, precinct one, Metairie, 1012; precinct two, East End, 260; precinct three, Metairie, 1414; total, 2686. Ward nine, precinct one, Kenner, 725; precinct two, Harahan, 502; total, 1227.

The parish has cast heavy majorities for Governor and Senator Long and his administration's adherents since 1928. Since that year, too, the registration of the parish has doubled.

Long's vote for governor in the Sixth ward in 1928 was 51, while 800 votes were cast for Simpson and 7 for Wilson. Long polled 2783 votes in the parish, Simpson 4166, and Wilson 755.

In the senatorial election in 1930, Long received 1113 votes in the ward, Ransdell received 1. The parish gave Long 6916, Ransdell 905.

In 1932 the vote increased again, O. K. Allen receiving 1506, Guion and LeBlanc receiving 1 and 3 votes, respectively. The parish as a whole had an increase of 3342 votes over the 1930 total. The total of votes cast in the parish was 11,163, of which Allen got 8746, or 924 more than the total vote in 1930. Guion and LeBlanc got 1500 and 898 votes, respectively.

Shreveport, La., Journal
August 14, 1934

U. S. Court Says Party's Right to Bar Negro Voters

3

(Associated Press.)

SHERMAN, Texas, Aug. 14.—The right of the Democratic party of Texas to exclude negroes from voting in its primaries was upheld Monday by Federal Judge Randolph Bryant.

Judge Bryant's decision was handed down in a case brought by John Johnson, Denison negro, who sought to restrain the county Democratic executive committee from interfering with negroes voting in primaries.

The case never came to trial on its merits, as Judge Bryant sustained a defense motion to dismiss.

Judge Bryant held that the state Democratic executive committee had the right to prescribe qualifications of its members and that its action last year in passing a resolution to limit its membership to the white race was valid.

Louisiana

Political - 1933

Suffrage

NEW YORK
~~EVENING~~ WORLD

Telegram

JUN 6 1933

VOTE TEST IS UPHELD

U. S. Circuit Court Rules Against Negro on Constitutionality.

By the United Press.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—The "understanding clause" of Louisiana's election laws, through which many Negroes are barred from the polls, was upheld as constitutional today by the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which held the clause to be "an intelligence test only, denying to none the equal protection of the law."

The question was brought before the federal courts in a suit filed by Antoine M. Trudeau, Negro, who was not allowed to vote by a New Orleans registrar when he failed to interpret satisfactorily some sections of the State constitution.

U. S. COURT O. K.'S NEGRO VOTE TEST

Courier-Journal

Louisiana 'Understanding' Clause Constitutional, Opinion Declares.

6-6-33

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—(UP) Louisiana's "understanding clause" of the state election laws, through which negroes are barred from the polls, was upheld as constitutional today in a decision handed down by the fifth United States circuit court of appeals.

Actual

The court held the clause to be "an intelligence test only, denying to none the equal protection of the law," and ruled the clause was "not based on creed or color," but on the intelligence of the applicant to vote.

The opinion, written by Justice Nathan P. Bryan and concurred in by Justices Rufus E. Foster and Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., held:

"The section is one which is a test only of intelligence and applies to all voters alike, denying to none of them the equal protection of the law. . . . The Louisiana constitution protects every citizen who desires to register from being arbitrarily denied that right by the registrar of voters. . . . He can appeal to the trial courts of the state for relief, if denied, and submit his case to a jury."

The ruling held the understanding clause to be essentially different in aim and operation from the "grandfather clause" of Oklahoma and a similar clause of the Maryland constitution.

It was also held in the opinion that Antoine M. Trudeau, negro who brought suit against C. S. Barnes, registrar of voters of Orleans parish, to force the registrar to permit him to vote, had not exhausted his legal remedies in state courts.

Trudeau's mandamus suit was filed directly in federal court, and dismissed on grounds he had not sought remedies in state courts. The negro immediately appealed the case, and today's ruling upheld the decision of the lower court.

LOUISIANA LAW IS ATTACKED BY NEGRO LEADER

Informer

6-17-33

Louisiana

Washington, D. C.—That the ten million Negroes of the great Southland will never give up the fight for their franchise rights until those rights are finally won and the constitution of the United States vindicated, was again clearly shown here last Monday when Antoine M. Trudeau, prominent Negro business man of New Orleans, manager of the Safety Industrial Life and Sick Benefit Association, appealed to the United States Supreme Court for relief.

Mr. Trudeau asked the high tribunal to grant him a writ of certiorari and to review and reverse the decision of the fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which upheld the famous "understanding clause" of the constitution and laws of Louisiana, under which registrars are permitted to require all prospective voters to give "a reasonable interpretation" of the constitution of the United States, which interpretation must satisfy the registrar that it is "reasonable."

The clause is called the "understanding clause" because white people of Louisiana, and other Southern states which have such a provision in their constitution and laws, have "an understanding" that Negroes, for the most part, will never be able to give an interpretation of the constitution which the registrar will regard as reasonable.

That this understanding exists is clearly shown in this case, where Mr. Trudeau, a well trained and highly succesful business man, was refused the right to register by a fifth grade scholar, on the ground that he could not give a "reasonable interpretation" of the constitution. Mr. Trudeau contends in his plea to the Supreme Court that this is merely a device to disfranchise the majority of Negroes.

The court gave no indication of when it would act on the plea, or as to what its decision would be.

"Understanding Clause" Which Calls For Interpretation Of Certain Section of State Constitution, Thus Barring Many Negroes, Disqualifies Sister of White Politician.

3

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 21.—The "Understanding Clause" of the registration law of the State of Louisiana, which was admittedly made in order to prevent Negroes from being registered as voters, has backfired, and this time a white woman, relative of a prominent politician, is the victim. Miss Catherine Cobb, sister of Alvin A. Cobb, leader of the Jackson Anti-Long Democratic Club was refused registration by the deputy registrar of voters on grounds that she was unable to interpret for his satisfaction a class section of the state constitution. Miss Cobb complained that others wishing to be registered were not given sections of the constitution to read. The deputy stated that it was his prerogative to give the section to anyone he chose, and that he was the sole judge as to her ability.

This clause has been fought in all the courts up to and including the Supreme Court of the United States by A. M. Trudeau, local Negro insurance man. He received adverse decisions in all of the lower courts and the Supreme Court refused to hear his plea or to make a ruling on the constitutionality of the clause.

Courier-Journal 12-23-33

Publication

Maryland.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Negro Support Is Denied Senator

Advertiser

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—(AP)—A group of Maryland negroes has served warning they will not support U. S. Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough if he receives the Republican nomination for governor.

The group charged that in voting for the confirmation of Judge J. J. Parker as a member of the United States Supreme Court, Senator Goldsborough displayed an "indifference" to the negro race.

Robert P. McGuinn, one of three attorneys who signed the warning, attributed the following statement to Judge Parker when accepting the Republican nomination for governor of North Carolina in 1920:

"The negro as a class does not desire to enter politics. The Republican party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not reached that stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government."

8-30-34

Morning Sun

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

SEP 11 1934

SMITH AND FRANCE ADDRESS NEGROES

Candidates Tell Between 2,000 And 3,000 To Beware Of "False Prophets"

ASSAIL WARD HEELERS

Exhortations Of Speakers Punctuated By Cries Of "Amen" And Other Ejaculations

Addressing between 2,000 and 3,000 Negro voters in churches in several sections of Baltimore last night, H. Webster Smith, a candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination and Dr. Joseph Irwin France, a candidate for the G. O. P. Senatorial nomination, advised them to beware of false prophets.

The exhortations of the speakers were punctuated by fervent cries of "Amen" and other ejaculations, while at Shiloh Baptist Church, where 1,500 persons gathered in the main auditorium and other hundreds formed an overflow crowd in the basement, the old revival hymn "How Happy Am I!" shook the rafters.

Warns Of "False Prophets"

The candidates opened their evening's campaigning before several hundred persons in a church at Bond and Eager streets, where Dr. France said "false prophets will promise anything from a house and lot to pork chops on the kitchen range but don't deliver a damned thing."

Mr. Smith followed this up by asking if the Negro people had ever received anything from ward heelers and if the heelers had ever done anything for the advancement of the race. Cries of "No" came from every section of the auditorium.

Denies Buying Any Votes

"A speaker before me said that there are elements going among the colored people saying that I am trying to buy votes," Mr. Smith continued. "They must think you people are dumb. I have not given any voter a 5-cent piece or bought him a glass of beer. What else have they been saying lately?

"They said I had nothing to do with building the colored schools, when you know that I was the chairman of the Public Improvement Commission that did build them. I did not do it alone, but a group of fine gentlemen on the commission and I did do it and nobody else connected with the municipal government did it, and I defy them to say somebody else did it. If they do they are telling a deliberate falsehood and they know it.

"I don't care what they say about me," Mr. Smith continued. "I have a good law practice and it is a practice in which I don't make money out of people going to the Penitentiary. And I know of one candidate in this campaign who, as far as I know never has done anything for you—represented you in court—unless your money was first put on the barrel head.

Criticizes Rival Candidate

"This candidate, as far as I can learn, from the day of his birth until the present has not done a damned thing for the colored voters of Baltimore, yet he says I have done nothing when my name is borne on school houses for colored students in all sections of Baltimore.

"I believe in equality of educaton. The colored boy or girl who seeks an education should be given adequate advantages to obtain it. To do otherwise don't make sense."

Total Is 50,126 as 4,433 Voters Register Here

Afro-American

Largest Figure in City's History Passes Goal of AFRO'S Drive

10-20-34

7,516 NAMES ARE ADDED IN 2-DAY REGISTRATION

Baltimore Md.

Heavy Colored Wards Show Republican Trend.

CUMULATIVE REGISTRATION BY YEARS

Year	White	Colored
1894	84,166	13,174
1895	98,439	15,779
1896	95,045	17,379
1897	94,434	17,225
1898	90,858	17,855
1899	95,569	17,650
1900	100,778	18,739
1901	87,806	16,838
1902	84,346	15,791
1903	90,865	16,715
1904	101,394	17,880
1905	102,005	17,686
1906	89,689	16,494
1907	99,583	17,012
1908	98,821	17,165
1909	101,612	17,330
1910	90,310	16,127
1911	100,804	16,460
1912	96,374	15,664
1916	105,847	16,733
1920	217,822	35,497
1923	197,668	28,277
1924	217,787	30,996
1926	174,223	23,782
1927	190,914	25,051
1928	276,815	33,147
1930	250,390	36,749
1932	296,807	42,610
1934	317,647	50,126

Baltimore City now has 50,126 qualified colored voters on its registration rolls.

That figure was reached Tuesday when 4,433 persons added their names, bringing success to the AFRO-AMERICAN's campaign for a total of 50,000, just two years after its inauguration in 1932.

Tuesday's additions, together with the 3,083 names placed on the books on September 25, represent the third largest increase in the history of Baltimore, exceeding 1932's increase of 5,861 and that of 1930, which was 3,602.

Trebled Since 1916

From 1894, when there were only 13,174 qualified colored voters in the city, until 1916, the net increase was but 3,559, an increase of barely 27 per cent for the twenty-two-year period. The number trebled, however, between 1916 and 1934, growing from 16,733 to the present figure of 50,126, a net increase of 33,393.

The most significant single period of increase was between 1916 and 1920, when the figures jumped 18,764—from 16,733 to 35,497, due in a large measure to the influx of residents from the counties and from the South, just after the World War.

Decreases followed this peak, however, until in 1926 there were only 23,782 colored voters registered. Only in 1928, when the rgistration exceeded that of the previous year by 8,096, has a greater increase, in the years since 1920, been shown than this year's addition of 7,516.

Whites Exceeded in 8 Wards

Registration of colored voters exceeded that of whites in eight wards, Tuesday; the 4th, 5th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. These wards, incidentally, are the only ones in which a majority of the new registrants were Republicans.

In four of these wards, the 4th, 11th, 16th and 19th, the majority of the second-day registrants in 1932 were white. The remaining four, which were the only wards showing a majority of colored registrants for the corresponding period two years ago, showed marked increases in these majorities, Tuesday.

4th District Influence Weak

That Republican trend will hardly be felt, however, by legislative districts, as increases in the larger wards in the Fourth District revealed a Democratic advantage. That district, which entered the Democratic ranks for the first time in 1920, will, in all probability, be strengthened as a Democratic district as a result of this year's registration.

While it is debatable whether the intent of the recent Fourth District gerrymander was the weakening of Republican influence in that district or the direct breaking of the strength of colored candidates for office, the present trend indicates that both results have been attained.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Sun

DEC 6 1934

Denies Relief Influenced Negro Voters

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Mr. Frank Kent in his *Sun* article of November 30, in which he attempts to enumerate the factors responsible for the defeat of the Republican party in the last election, does the Negro a great injustice.

Mr. Kent states that the Republicans lost the Negro vote in this election because the Negro, being a recipient of Government relief, felt loath to vote against the Democratic party, which he felt was responsible for making it possible for him to receive relief.

The relief policies of the Democratic Administration have no more to do with the exodus of Negroes from the Republican ranks than the state of the weather in Nevada. Nor, perhaps, as much. The first time Negroes in any considerable numbers supported the Democratic party in a national election was in 1928. At that time Gov. Alfred E. Smith was the Democratic nominee, running on a platform that advocated repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution—an amendment which the majority of Negro voters had always opposed. Their opposition to prohibition, together with the fact that the Republican party—for the purpose of breaking the so-called solid South—had formed an alliance with the notorious Ku Klux Klan, left the Negro with no alternative but to vote the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Kent makes a further statement which is not original with him. He states that in Baltimore city more than fifty per cent. of persons on relief are Negroes. This statement is correct as far as it goes. But what Mr. Kent neglects to say is that in actual dollars and cents the Negroes of Baltimore city are receiving considerably less than fifty per cent. of the money expended for relief. In the final analysis, it must be evident that what really counts is not the number of persons on relief, but the amount of money spent.

If Mr. Kent will take the time and trouble to get the facts, I believe he will find the reaction of the Negro voters no different from that of any other fair-minded and impartial group.

HAROLD E. BROOKS.

Baltimore, Dec. 4, 1934.

Political — 1934

Suffrage

Massachusetts.

MASS. NEGRO VOTERS BECOME OF AGE

FATE and circumstances have a queer way of raising what seems to be the inconsequential into the limelight overnight. As one Mr. Kennedy was one night acting in the capacity of janitor and the next night the recipient of unusual wealth, just as significant was the change that came over the Negro voters in Mass. between the night of Sept. 19 and the 20th. Prior to this time both Republicans and Democrats had ample justification for feeling that they had been unjustly treated by their parties within the Commonwealth. And what was more depressing was the fact that there seemed to be no immediate relief in sight.

Chronicle

As far as the Democrats were concerned, there was hardly a single Northern state where the leadership of our group had received less consideration in national or state patronage. With the possible exception of one woman leader from the group, not a single member had been given anything, save insult. There have been numerous promises made, and still from the Mayor, right up to Washington, not a move had been made to encourage the affiliation and loyalty of the Negro Democrat. This type of reaction in a state that enjoys such a reputation for fairness, has caused a great many to wonder about the advisability of standing by.

9-29-34

The Republicans over a period of years have been utterly disregarding the Negro voter and still counting him in long before the elections, which is a decided insult to his intelligence. One outstanding grievance that we have is the fact that Atty. General Warner is reputed to believe that there is no Negro lawyer with sufficient intelligence to join his staff, and therefore he will not countenance a Negro in his office, save to run errands and swing a broom. Further, we feel that the Republican party, time after time, had refused to appoint a Negro judge, falling back on ~~the eternal~~ excuse "that the time was not yet ripe."

Boston

Now, the present circumstances bring both parties to a definite showdown. It is an indisputable fact that nothing will make a group of people think faster and more accurately than hard times. Thus, you find the common ordinary Negro voter in the streets today sensing the fact that the time has actually arrived for him to even up the score. He senses the fact that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans are going to have a walk away in the coming contest. He also knows that this victory is of major importance to their prestige, for with a defeat the Republicans are as good as dead in the state for the next four or six years; and with a like calamity the Democrats will lose their power with the Federal administration. Neither of these positions is an enviable one.

With these facts in mind both of these parties must do everything within their power to whip the Negro vote in line. We say, it is also an opportunity for the Negro to do a little whipping of his own. It is the time of his life to have a clear cut, definite understanding with his good white political brother, no matter what side of the fence he is on. Make him definitely declare his hands. Do not permit him to rest on the records of his very nebulous past, for that has been nothing but disgraceful, over a long period of years. All Negroes should remember that they have nothing to apologize for, inasmuch as no racial group in the Commonwealth has been loyal as they have to parties. The Democrats may yell to the high heavens about the newness of their Negro constituency, but two things they cannot deny: First, that those who have been allied with them for the past few years have given their uttermost and most enthusiastically; second, new votes, just like new money, spend just as well.

As for the Republicans, they have no such case, in fact they have no right to use the word case. Negroes have been voting with their party hook, line and sinker, ever since Lincoln's election. (And, lest they forget it, the argument of Negro loyalty now, on the basis of what Lincoln did years ago, is as dead as a door nail). It is what the Republican party has done for the Negro in the Commonwealth in recent years which seems to total zero.

There is no denying the fact that the Negro vote in Mass. can easily decide the coming contest, and that because of this strategic position, he cannot be ignored. Despite all the ballyhoo to the contrary by both parties, something between six and seven hundred thousand votes are going to decide this contest, and there is not likely to be a difference of more than 15,000 votes between the first and second man. On this very margin will the Negro cast his weight. Many of this group like Mr. Curley personally, and there is no getting away from the fact that he usually expresses his appreciation for those who support him. On the other hand, custom is a difficult thing to deal with, and the majority of Negroes . . . UP TO THE DEPRESSION . . . were in the habit of voting Republican. The DEPRESSION plus the cold attitude of white Republican leaders have brought the Negro to the point where he THINKS FIRST AND VOTES AFTERWARDS.

The above leaves both of these parties in a position where they MUST deal with the Negro if they want to carry-on on Beacon Hill.

THE BOSTON CHRONICLE appeals to every Negro voter in Boston and the Commonwealth to present to the leaders of both major political parties the following program as a fair and impartial consideration for the bulk of their votes in the November election and their continued party support.

1. That a Negro be appointed as a Probation Officer in the Roxbury Court at once.

2. That District Attorney Foley place a Negro on his staff immediately.

Boston Chronicle

3. That Attorney General Warner drop the bars and add a Negro lawyer to his office staff at once.

10-20-34

4. That both a Negro physician and dentist be placed in the Whittier Street Health Unit at once.

5. That Negro men and women be given fairer consideration for general employment in city and state departments.

6. That a Negro lawyer of repute be placed on the Massachusetts Bench.

Boston, Mass.

This program and this alone should be the principal basis upon which every Negro voter should base his conclusions.

Throw your votes to the major party that acts first and most extensively in these matters.

PLEDGE YOURSELF AND VOTE NOV. 6 ACCORDINGLY! !

I am thoroughly in accord with the above political program as suggested by the **Boston Chronicle** and I PLEDGE MYSELF to support only the candidates whose Party meets these requirements, irrespective of my present party affiliations.

Name .....

Address .....

Political Affiliation .....

(Fill in and return to BOSTON CHRONICLE, 794 Tremont St., Boston)

Political — 1934

Suffrage

Massachusetts.

MASS. NEGRO VOTERS BECOME OF AGE

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Boston

Now, the present circumstances bring both parties to a definite showdown. It is an indisputable fact that nothing will make a group of people think faster and more accurately than hard times. Thus, you find the common ordinary Negro voter in the streets today sensing the fact that the time has actually arrived for him to even up the score. He senses the fact that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans are going to have a walk away in the coming contest. He also knows that this victory is of major importance to their prestige, for with a defeat the Republicans are as good as dead in the state for the next four or six years; and with a like calamity the Democrats will lose their power with the Federal administration. Neither of these positions is an enviable one.

With these facts in mind both of these parties must do everything within their power to whip the Negro vote in line. We say, it is also an opportunity for the Negro to do a little whipping of his own. It is the time of his life to have a clear cut, definite understanding with his good white political brother, no matter what side of the fence he is on. Make him definitely declare his hands. Do not permit him to rest on the records of his very nebulous past, for that has been nothing but disgraceful, over a long period of years. All Negroes should remember that they have nothing to apologize for, inasmuch as no racial group in the Commonwealth has been loyal as they have to parties. The Democrats may yell to the high heavens about the newness of their Negro constituency, but two things they cannot deny: First, that those who have been allied with them for the past few years have given their uttermost and most enthusiastically; second, new votes, just like new money, spend just as well.

As for the Republicans, they have no such case, in fact they have no right to use the word case. Negroes have been voting with their party hook, line and sinker, ever since Lincoln's election. (And, lest they forget it, the argument of Negro loyalty now, on the basis of what Lincoln did years ago, is as dead as a door nail). It is what the Republican party has done for the Negro in the Commonwealth in recent years which seems to total zero.

There is no denying the fact that the Negro vote in Mass. can easily decide the coming contest, and that because of this strategic position, he cannot be ignored. Despite all the ballyhoo to the contrary by both parties, something between six and seven hundred thousand votes are going to decide this contest, and there is not likely to be a difference of more than 15,000 votes between the first and second man. On this very margin will the Negro cast his weight. Many of this group like Mr. Curley personally, and there is no getting away from the fact that he usually expresses his appreciation for those who support him. On the other hand, custom is a difficult thing to deal with, and the majority of Negroes . . . UP TO THE DEPRESSION . . . were in the habit of voting Republican. The DEPRESSION plus the cold attitude of white Republican leaders have brought the Negro to the point where he THINKS FIRST AND VOTES AFTERWARDS.

The above leaves both of these parties in a position where they MUST deal with the Negro if they want to carry-on on Beacon Hill.

THE BOSTON CHRONICLE appeals to every Negro voter in Boston and the Commonwealth to present to the leaders of both major political parties the following program as a fair and impartial consideration for the bulk of their votes in the November election and their continued party support.

1. That a Negro be appointed as a Probation Officer in the Roxbury Court at once.

2. That District Attorney Foley place a Negro on his staff immediately.

Boston Chronicle

3. That Attorney General Warner drop the bars and add a Negro lawyer to his office staff at once.

10-20-34

4. That both a Negro physician and dentist be placed in the Whittier Street Health Unit at once.

5. That Negro men and women be given fairer consideration for general employment in city and state departments.

6. That a Negro lawyer of repute be placed on the Massachusetts Bench.

Boston, Mass.

This program and this alone should be the principal basis upon which every Negro voter should base his conclusions.

Throw your votes to the major party that acts first and most extensively in these matters.

PLEDGE YOURSELF AND VOTE NOV. 6 ACCORDINGLY!!

I am thoroughly in accord with the above political program as suggested by the **Boston Chronicle** and I PLEDGE MYSELF to support only the candidates whose Party meets these requirements, irrespective of my present party affiliations.

Name .....

Address .....

Political Affiliation .....

(Fill in and return to BOSTON CHRONICLE, 794 Tremont St., Boston)

Political-1934
Suffrage.

Michigan.

COLORED ATTORNEY AND LEGISLATOR NOMINATED BY DETROIT REPUBLICANS AS CANDIDATE FOR U. S. CONGRESS

Republic and Independent
8-21-34

Hon. Charles A. Roxborough Defeats Two White Opponents In Spirited Contest In First District

Detroit, Mich.—(Special)—The probability that another colored man will take his place in the United States Congress loomed here the past week when the Hon. Charles A. Roxborough "went over the line" in the First Michigan Congressional District, located in Detroit, for the Republican nomination. He defeated his two opponents, Messrs. Sosnowsky and Mahoney by a handsome plurality. These two opponents are white Republicans. However, Mr. Roxborough, who has mad a brilliant record as a state senator in the Michigan legislature wa conceded by able white Republicar leaders as the best qualified man o the three running. This opinior was shared by many other of the white Republicans, and they together with a large majority of the colored Republicans staunchly supported Senator Roxborough. Announcement of the vote, which may show a slight difference in the final figures when the official count is certified, showed that the three candidates ran as follows:

Roxborough	6,078
Sosnowsky	4,110
Mahoney	2,204

The pre-primary campaign was quite a warm affair, which was punctuated with sharp jibes from all the candidates and their followers. However the opinion is that all this will be forgotten and a united front will be presented for Senator Roxborough in his contest with the Democratic opponent. The heavy vote cast in the Republican primary in the First Congressional District is being taken as a sure sign that Michigan, which was carried by Mr. Roosevelt two years ago, will return this year as one of the "old dependable" Republican states.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS

AUG 17 1934

Warns Colored Voters of Danger Confronting Race

To the Editor: A recent article in the Free Press read, "Negro is lynched by others of race at Shreveport, La." It appears that the late Bert Williams was right in this now famous song "Getting more like the white folks every day." We act just like them in every way. They have contradicted the ancient proverb that there is nothing new under the sun.

Men of my race, I want you to give this type of Negro your most serious thought. He has not only become a party to the great Southern sport of lynching Negroes, but he has become an accessory in creating the precedent in casting his ballot in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. By doing so he jeopardized the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, in which the party of Lincoln gave the Negro freedom, and for which Lincoln died a martyr.

I am sorry but some of my people are showing their gratitude by saying, "Turn the picture of Lincoln to the wall. I am a Democrat now." Unless we change our present selfish, so-called leaders, the end of our constitutional laws will come within the next 50 years.

J. W. RAWLINS.

Political - 1934.

Suffrage.

Mississippi.

Bilbo of the Bayous

Out of the backwoods of Mississippi comes Theodore Gilmore Bilbo, hell-bent for the U. S. senate.

Nothing can stop him. He's the Democratic nominee in a Democratic state, and if that isn't enough he's out flat-footed for the plain people, especially the veterans. In more than 1,000 speeches he has told 'em so.

Post 9-22-34

The rise of Bilbo of the Bayou state is another success story. From the time he was born in Juniper Grove he has been "diligent in his business" and therefore destined to stand before kings. He worked himself up from school teacher, preacher, lawyer and governor to a niche in Washton. Last year he was discovered working in the Agriculture Department clipping newspapers at $6,000 a year. Like Sir Joseph in Pinafore, who so carefully polished the handle of the big front door that he got to be ruler of the queen's navee, this hero clipped so well that now he is to be a senator at $10,000 a year less five per cent.

Neighbor Huey Long, whom the Mississippi statesman imitates, had better look to his laurels as a disturber of the senate peace. Bilbo has promised "to raise more hell than Huey"—a big order.

The senate will have a lot of serious work to do next winter and, doubtless, will not applaud the Long and Bilbo act.

Committee Throws Out Ballot Box When It Finds Negroes Voted

Call

CANTON, Miss.—(ANP) — Because three Negroes were permitted to participate in the voting, the Madison county Democratic executive committee had the Madison box which polled 112 votes in the senatorial run-off primary Tuesday thrown out.

9-28-34

It was pointed out by the committee, in announcing its action, that the Negroes had not been affiliated with the Democratic party during the past two years. J. H. Taylor, E. W. Taylor and Rosie Scott, the only Negro woman registered in this county, were the Negroes who voted.

Kansas City Star

Competition!

Post 9-22-34

Three Negroes Vote; Box Is Thrown Out

CANTON, Miss., Sept. 22.—The Madison station box in Madison County was thrown out today when the county Democratic executive committee ascertained that three negroes had been permitted to vote. The votes thrown out were Bilbo 43; Stephens 69; Ellzey 74; McGehee 42.

9-23-34

A resolution adopted by the committe stated that the three negroes had not been affiliated with the Democratic party for the past two years and therefore should not have been permitted to vote in a

BOSSES SEEK NEGRO VOTE

Daily Worker

Mississippi Tenants Told to Go to Polls for Cut in Crops

12-15-34

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 14.—Ruling class terror, usually directed towards preventing Southern Negroes from voting, is today being used in this State to mobilize Negro tenants and share croppers to vote for the continuation of the destruction of cotton acreage in the referendum being held today on the Bankhead Cotton Reduction Act.

New York Daily

Participation of certain Negroes in the referendum is advocated both by the big planters and the local agents of the New Deal administration in the fear that the Act will be repudiated by the small white growers and tenant farmers whose conditions have greatly worsened since its enactment. While Negro tenant farmers and croppers are by far the worst sufferers under the cotton reduction plan, those who are allowed to vote will be supervised by the planters and their agents, with the purpose of preventing any expression at the polls of their hostility to the "New Deal" program of plundering the small growers in the interests of the rich planters.

Many militant Negro croppers and small farmers are, however, reported to be planning to vote in today's referendum, both as a means of protesting the cotton reduction robbery, and of breaking through the ruling class terror which bars them from the polls in [illegible] ons.

GREENWOOD, MISS.
COMMONWEALTH

DEC 14 1934

A TASTE OF RECONSTRUCTION

All over the South today, the negro came back to the polls.

In most of the Southern states, the participation by the negro in the balloting on the Bankhead bill is the first time in nearly fifty years that the black man has been permitted to vote on any issue.

True the voting on the Bankhead bill is not a regular election. But it is a plebiscite on a matter of far reaching importance not only to those eligible to participate in the balloting but to the entire business life of the Southland.

Not being terrified by shadows, but it might be wise to point out that if the federal government has authority to prescribe eligibility qualifications for a vote on one thing it can do so on another, and eventually break down the carefully built up political system in the South which insures the voting supremacy of the white race.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Missouri.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

OCT 2 1934

DAVIS YIELDS TO COLORED VOTE

Names Claybourne George as 11th Member of Campaign Committee

By RICHARD L. MAHER

The Press Politics Editor

Mayor Harry L. Davis, G. O. P leader in the county today capitulated to the demands of the colored voters for representation on the party campaign committee.

He announced that Claybourne George, former councilman and now member of the Civil Service Commission, had been selected as the 11th member of the committee due to requests for his appointment.

The committee was to meet today to inspect the new headquarters at 1240 Huron road and to make plans for the opening of the campaign.

The Democratic campaign committee of 12, headed by Felix Matia of the Board of Elections was scheduled to meet today, too. Gathering at Democratic headquarters at Hotel Statler, the committee was to ratify the campaign program laid out by Leader W. B. Gongwer.

* * *

Martin L. Davey, the Democratic nominee for governor, left Cleveland today following two talks over a state-wide hookup last night. Mr Davey accused Clarence J. Brown, G. O. P. standard-bearer, of misrepresenting the Democratic candidate's position on a moratorium on public debts.

Mr. Brown recently branded the Davey program a "repudiation" of debts.

"Anyone who calls my plan 'virtual repudiation' is either amazingly dumb or else intellectually dishonest," Mr. Davey told his radio audiences.

"I suggested a two-year moratorium on principal payments on bond issues with the requirement that the interest must be paid. Such a temporary measure actually would protect the investor and save him from the forced liquidation of his loan.

ONE DEAD, TWO SHOT BY MISSOURI GUNMEN

Commercial Appeal

Terrorists Seek to Keep Negroes From Polls

11-7-34

SOME VOTERS ARE BEATEN

Memphis

Pemiscot County Officers Report Clues to Identity of Attackers—Arrests Forecast Following Inquest Today

By The Associated Press

HOLLAND, Mo., Nov. 6. —Gunmen seeking to prevent negroes voting in today's election terrorized this Southeast Missouri town today, killed one white man, wounded two others, beat several negroes and disappeared before state highway troopers arrived.

Almost before the firing ceased, Grover W. Dalton, chairman of the state Republican committee, issued a statement calling the disorders "an outrage and a disgrace to the entire state" but "not more than should be expected from the Pendergast-dominated state Democratic machine."

Climax to Demonstrations

Today's shootings climaxed a series of anti-negro demonstrations in Southeast Missouri in recent weeks, prompted by the slaying of Dave Martin, shell-shocked Sikeston World War veteran, whose body was found in a field. Three negroes, now held in jail at Poplar Bluff for safekeeping, allegedly confessed to the slaying.

Horrace Ferrell, 36, was shot to death and his father, John E. Ferrell, 65, was wounded in an attack in front of the Holland Consolidated School about 8:30 a.m.

An hour later, Clarence Posey, identified as a well-to-do farmer, was shot but not dangerously wounded as he was driving into town with several negroes to vote Posey is said to be a Republican.

Warrants were sworn out for Hubert Utley, operator of a night club at the Arkansas-Missouri line and Walter Holley, well known farmer and member of a prominent Pemiscot County family, following statements by Posey who said they were his assailants.

The slaying of Horace Ferrell and the wounding of his father authorities said, was a case of "mistaken identity". The Ferrells officers said, had hired Sampson brown, a negro, to drive them to Alamo, Tenn., on a business trip, and that Edmond Drobie, negro school teacher, was making the trip with them.

Drobie asked to stop at the home of W. K. Myers, superintendent of the Holland school, for some books.

Gunmen Open Fire

As the car containing the Farrows and the two negroes pulled away from the Myers home, a machine containing three men drove up and one or more of the men started firing, the gunmen apparently under the impression that the Ferrells had brought the negroes into town to vote.

Several other reports of violence were received. In one instance, the three men stopped an automobile driven by a woman who was bringing several negroes to vote. She was not molested, but the negroes were reported to have been beaten severely.

Another report was that two negroes had been shot to death near the Arkansas line, but officers investigated throughout the day without verifying it. Investigators said there apparently was no truth to the report.

As soon as he learned of the disorders, Capt. A. D. Shepperd, commander of the Sikeston district of the state highway patrol, sent two troopers to search for the slayers By the time the troopers arrived order had been restored.

Pemiscot County officers said they had clues as to the identity of the gunmen and might make arrests after the inquest tomorrow. Pending the inquest, the coroner declined to discuss what information he had gathered.

Missouri.

Political-1934
Suffrage

SAMSON IN CHAINS

It should not be necessary to persuade Negroes to register and vote. The effort made to keep them from having that right is the plainest proof.

After having made a great Civil war bring them freedom their friends changed the basic law of the land so that it guaranteed that freedom in perpetuity. Realizing that a man is not free unless he can make a living, they gave Negroes the right of property. With those two great rights secured to them Charles Sumner and his co-workers still were not satisfied. They passed the 15th amendment, giving the right to vote. They knew that in a country like this where the people rule, other citizens could and would elect officials and pass laws which would put the freedmen back into virtual slavery, except they could act in their own defense.

Thus were born the great Civil war amendments to the Constitution, the 13th, the 14th and the 15th, about which Negroes make speeches. But they do not utilize the three amendments. Two of them, that about freedom and the other about property, they use, but many of them leave it to white men to do their voting. Young Negroes out of school, and women who are housekeepers are the two classes among us who think they can remain free and protect their property without taking a part in elections. They turn up their noses at politics, and then complain to high heaven about not getting treated fairly.

It is not how you vote, but that you vote which counts. Even a bad vote is to be preferred to voluntary disfranchisement. The non-voter is neither a force actively at work, nor a threat that can turn into action. He is Samson blind and chained, only fit to be laughed at. He voluntarily relinquishes his best weapon at the very time he says he is among enemies.

Negroes will never be respected as citizens so long as any considerable number among them refuse to vote. It is plain common sense that a non-voter be held in contempt. He does without being compelled to do it that which slavery imposed on his ancestors.

Of all the sins of omission and commission which the citizen can be guilty of, non-voting hurts longer and strikes deeper. It is disloyalty to country and suicide for self. It is a deliberate abandonment of public business to those whom the non-voter says are not as good as he.

In the case of Negroes, whose interests are not looked after by any allies, non-voting is suicidal. It is even worse than that, because Negroes who live where they are permitted to vote and yet do not use that privilege, are the hope of their disfranchised brethren.

It is no wonder we are the first fired and the last hired when we show such litttle interest in our own welfare! He who would have others help, must do something for himself first!

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC PRECINCT CAPTAIN SLAIN; WOMEN AND MEN BEATEN BY GANGSTERS

A reign of terror swept down upon the polls Tuesday in the municipal election, leaving four slain—one a Negro Democratic captain—and 11 injured from brutal sluggings in the bloodiest and most fiercely contested balloting in Kansas City's history.

These violent disorders came on the heels of one of the most bitter campaigns ever staged here that brought out a record vote of 222,000 retaining the Democratic organization in power. Democratic control had been challenged by the Citizens-Fusion ticket that elected two members of the city co

The first to die was William Finley, Negro Democratic precinct ca[illegible]n, who shot it out with a gang [illegible] raiders who rushed into a polling place at Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue, where L. S. Atkinson, Negro [illegible]ocer, conducted a store at 1901 [illegible]st Twenty-fourth street.

In Surprise Attack

[illegible]e shooting took place shortly [illegible] a shiny new car drove up in [illegible]t of the polling place and four [illegible] men, having dark hair and [illegible]plexion, rushed from the ma[illegible]ine into the store in a threaten[illegible]ng manner. The car bore no license plates.

When they entered the polling place Mr. Atkinson, the [illegible] was waiting on a customer. The [illegible]tion clerks, all of whom were Negroes, were busy handling voters who were casting their votes. Mr. Finley, captain in the Fourteenth precinct of the Fourth ward, was standing in front of the polling place chatting in his customary jovial manner and barking instructions to aides and workers.

The neighborhood is solidly colored and the voting had been peaceful. Before anyone knew what was taking place the raiders strode inside and began beating Douglas Gregg, 47, 2301 Flora avenue, Negro Democratic judge of election. He was at his seat busy with his tasks.

Rush and Beat Judge

Gregg was seized by his collar and the hoodlums were bounding him to the door as clubs, blackjacks and pistol butts swung on his head and body.

Outside the door Finley saw what was happening and rushed to his associate's assistance. Inside the women clerks became hysterical and fled out the rear door screaming.

"Let loose that man," Finley shouted. They did but they turned on him. In an instant three of the raiders pulled their guns and the Negro precinct captain pulled his. Amid screams of terror-stricken voters and passersby a volley of shots broke the erstwhile peace of the neighborhood.

Finley answered gunfire with gunfire. He fell mortally wounded with a bullet in his heart but not before he fired twice at the attackers seriously injuring one.

Dangerously Wounds One

The wounded man later turned up at General hospital seriously injured with a bullet in the stomach. He gave several names later giving his name as Charles Casciola, 25, 1210 Admiral boulevard. At the hospital it was said that during a visit of his brother, conversation centered around a fight at Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue, the place where Finley was slain. Mention was also made by someone that "they got the Negro."

Several speculations are rife concerning the shooting. A few minutes before the gang car drove up S. D. Harrison, detective, assigned to the polling place at Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue, was called away for no apparent reason by Bush Wells and Frank Clark, Negro patrolmen. Shortly after they left the carload of raiders drove up. When Harrison returned the shooting was over and the dead precinct captain lay on the sidewalk with ribbons of blood oozing from his body.

James Lindley, 2213 Flora avenue, Negro Republican judge, fled from the polling place when he saw the hoodlums enter. Some think it was Lindley the intruders were after instead of Finley and got confused on the name.

The other three dead are white. They are Lee Flacy, deputy sheriff, fatally wounded in a gun battle; P. W. Oddham, hardware merchant, bystander shot and Larry Cappo, occupant of one of the cars that carried slayers of Flacy shot.

Of the 11 injured, one is a Negro, James Washington, Citizens workers, who was slugged.

Born in Otterville, Mo.

Finley is a native of Otterville, Mo., and has been a political worker for the past 16 years. He has been a Democratic captain for the past nine years, and was a custodian at the criminal court building. He would have been married 19 years on April 15. There are no children.

"Bill always carried his precinct in primaries and elections," his widow, Mrs. Mable Finley said Wednesday, "and everybody liked him Although before the last presidential election he received some threats from a political opponnt that they were going to 'get him.'" When asked for the names of the person or persons who had threatened her husband's life she hesitated and said, "If guess I'd better not tell that just now."

Widow a Paritial Invaild

She was visibiy moved by her husband's sudden death and is a partial invalid. Her whole dependence for the past four years has been her husband.

"He was so good to me," she sobbed," and nothing was too good for him to get me if I wanted it."

Funeral ararngements have not been made but she said the body would be sent to his home in Otterville for burial.

His brother, George Finley from Otterville, was at the home helping his sister-in-law with the ordeal that has come so suddenly to the household.

Beside the widow and brother, two nieces, Mrs. Daniel Bell, Betty Anne Finley; and three nephews, Jack, Billy and Paul Finley, all of Otterville, survive.

He was a member of Perseverance lodge No. 74, Knights of Pythians. Watkins brothers have charge of the body.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

MAR 27 1934

"REFUSED RIGHT TO VOTE."

Negro Reports His Family Was Driven From Polls.

A charge Negro voters were intimidated and assaulted in the fourth precinct of the first ward was made at Citizens-Fusion headquarters today by V. H. Thurmand, Negro, 1139 East Fifth street.

He said he was beaten by a group of Italians at the address, after he protested because several Negro women who went with him to the polls to vote had been refused permission to do so. Thurmand said Mrs. Esther Thurmand, his mother, and Mrs. Bernice Callaway, his daughter, and Elijah Anderson, a friend, had been advised to "go across the street to the pool hall" when they sought to vote. Thurmand said Negro votes were "fixed" or bought, at the pool hall.

Many Negro voters in the precinct were afraid to vote the Citizens ticket today, Thurmand said.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

MAR 28 1934

James Lindley Yesterday Fled From Slaying Scene.

James Lindley, 2213 Flora avenue a Negro Republican election official who fled from the polling place at 1901 East Twenty-fourth street yesterday and probably saved his life when machine hoodlums shot and killed William Finley, Negro Democratic precinct captain, was discharged finally from a charge of vagrancy today by Judge Thomas J Seehorn in the circuit court. Judge Seehorn dismissed an application for a writ of habeas corpus filed in Lindley's behalf.

Lindley told the judge he was arrested the night before the election by a Negro policeman, Bush Wells, and placed in jail on a vagrancy charge. By the filing of the habeas corpus action Lindley was able to go to the polling place and serve as an election official. The hearing on the writ was postponed until today.

Lindley explained to Judge Seehorn he had managed to slip out a rear door before the election thugs arrived and in that way probably saved himself from the fate which the Negro Democratic official met when an attempt was made to protect another Negro.

PATTERSON'S INERTIA

The only terms on which Roscoe Patterson, candidate for reelection as United States senator for Missouri, should get the vote of Negroes in the fall election will be that he is the lesser of two evils. He had his chance to deserve support, but he made nothing of it. Six years are long enough for any good there is in him to have been demonstrated. Call

It is not usual for THE CALL to take a position in primary elections. So far as the nomination is concerned, we might as well be silent now, because it is fairly certain that Senator Patterson, asking renomination on the Republican ticket, will get it. But beyond the nomination lies the election, the harder of the two hurdles for him to overcome.

4-27-34

We enter our protest now against the election of a man who knows us not in service. Only if his opponent has a bad record indeed will we change, and then it will be regretfully, because it will be a choice between evils. Kansas City,

The condition is altogether wrong which makes Negro voters decide their political preferences by measuring the special attention given them. It ought to be—the Constitution and the whole code of laws so requires—that Negroes get a share of the advantages as well as the responsibilities of American citizenship. It is not so. Both the officials and Negro voters are in the habit of letting custom rather than law direct their actions.

There is revolt but not reform. When the Republican party under William McKinley turned its back on the traditional policy of that party which included a friendly interest in Negroes and a share of the offices which ignored their disfranchisement in southern states, Negroes began to vote for Democrats in local elections. This disaffection spread until it is highly probable that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, got the lion's share of it in 1932. The reason is plain—it is men like Senator Patterson.

Roscoe Patterson was a good party man when President Hoover tried to force Judge Parker of North Carolina onto the Supreme court bench. But Roscoe Patterson has never been the good party man who could get his requests—for No[illegible]—granted by the administration. He says he asked that some worthwhile appointment be made of a Missouri Negro. We are too polite to say we do not believe him. But if he did, he is powerful to act against us, but weak to serve us, and we want no more of him.

The case of the Republican senator from Missouri, who seeks reelection, is not helped any by the attitude of the national party and its leaders. Pat Hurley, Republican secretary of war, is typical of them. Hurley is the chap who sent white war mothers to France on one of the famous p[illegible]nger boats but spent only half as much government money and used a freight boat for Negro war mothers. Beginning back in the days when Dr. Hubert Work, national G. O. P chairman, led his party's national ticket to a tremendous victory, the national party headquarters has had an attitude which all but said it would take the Negro's support, but had nothing to offer for it.

Something for nothing is an unnatural relationship. It cannot last in politics any more than in any other walk of life. The grip of the Republican party on the Negro, actually loosed nearly forty years ago, but not perceived by the voter until recently, whenever renewed, will be by the conscious, deliberate, mutual action of both sides. Roscoe Patterson, Missouri's Republican senator like Everett Sanders, the National Republican chairman, will have to learn that Negroes have feelings, interests and ambitions like other men and are to be won only by a fair exchange. While he is learning, THE CALL refused to endow him with imaginary good qualities. We repeat—this paper will support Roscoe Patterson in the genral election only as a choice forced on it by his opponent proving to be worse in prospect than he has been in realization. No party nomination shall make a bad man good in our eyes. We shall continue to view all candidates for all offices from the viewpoint of the Negro and favor or oppose them according to how they serve the Negro's interests.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Again we find ourselves amidst a political campaign. The keenest interest, of course, is centered around those seeking places as party nominees on the two major party tickets. There are quite a number of these members seeking to become their party's choice for election to some of the minor offices. This is right and as it should be. Representation in lawmaking bodies and party councils means much to us. As a matter of fact, we do not see how we, as a group, are to ever fill our rightful place in a democracy like this of ours until we find ourselves in such representative places.

We find, however, an unfortunate situation amongst us which should not exist. Many of those who yet vow their allegiance to the G. O. P. think that they are campaigning in the interest of their party by abusing members of the race who think differently from the way they think and vote differently from the way they vote. They do not understand that we are living in a new day, while they insist on playing the game in the same old way. They do not realize that the time has come when logic and reason have taken the place of ignorance and abuse. The colored men and women are beginning to think for themselves and are not excited over the story of Lincoln.

The coming primary will offer the voter an opportunity to select the best men who are candidates on the two major parties and we are pleased to note that the Negroes of St. Louis will have a part in these selections on both the Democratic and Republican tickets. We hope that they will use wisely their ballot and think.

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James Lindley Yesterday Fled From Slaying Scene.

James Lindley, 2213 Flora avenue a Negro Republican election official who fled from the polling place at 1901 East Twenty-fourth street yesterday and probably saved his life when machine hoodlums shot and killed William Finley, Negro Democratic precinct captain, was discharged finally from a charge of vagrancy today by Judge Thomas J. Seehorn in the circuit court. Judge Seehorn dismissed an application for a writ of habeas corpus filed in Lindley's behalf.

Lindley told the judge he was arrested the night before the election by a Negro policeman, Bush Wells, and placed in jail on a vagrancy charge. By the filing of the habeas corpus action Lindley was able to go to the polling place and serve as an election official. The hearing on the writ was postponed until today.

Lindley explained to Judge Seehorn he had managed to slip out a rear door before the election thugs arrived and in that way probably saved himself from the fate which the Negro Democratic official met when an attempt was made to protect another Negro.

PATTERSON'S INERTIA

The only terms on which Roscoe Patterson, candidate for reelection as United States senator for Missouri, should get the vote of Negroes in the fall election will be that he is the lesser of two evils. He had his chance to deserve support, but he made nothing of it. Six years are long enough for any good there is in him to have been demonstrated. Call

It is not usual for THE CALL to take a position in primary elections. So far as the nomination is concerned, we might as well be silent now, because it is fairly certain that Senator Patterson, asking renomination on the Republican ticket, will get it. But beyond the nomination lies the election, the harder of the two hurdles for him to overcome. 4-27-34

We enter our protest now against the election of a man who knows us not in service. Only if his opponent has a bad record indeed will we change, and then it will be regretfully, because it will be a choice between evils. Kansas City,

The condition is altogether wrong which makes Negro voters decide their political preferences by measuring the special attention given them. It ought to be—the Constitution and the whole code of laws so requires—that Negroes get a share of the advantages as well as the responsibilities of American citizenship. It is not so. Both the officials and Negro voters are in the habit of letting custom rather than law direct their actions.

There is revolt but not reform. When the Republican party under William McKinley turned its back on the traditional policy of that party which included a friendly interest in Negroes and a share of the offices which ignored their disfranchisement in southern states, Negroes began to vote for Democrats in local elections. This disaffection spread until it is highly probable that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, got the lion's share of it in 1932. The reason is plain—it is men like Senator Patterson.

Roscoe Patterson was a good party man when President Hoover tried to force Judge Parker of North Carolina onto the Supreme court bench. But Roscoe Patterson has never been the good party man who could get his requests—for No[illegible]—granted by the administration. He says he asked that some worthwhile appointment be made of a Missouri Negro. We are too polite to say we do not believe him. But if he did, he is powerful to act against us, but weak to serve us, and we want no more of him.

The case of the Republican senator from Missouri, who seeks reelection, is not helped any by the attitude of the national party and its leaders. Pat Hurley, Republican secretary of war, is typical of them. Hurley is the chap who sent white war mothers to France on one of the famous p[illegible]nger boats but spent only half as much government money and used a freight boat for Negro war mothers. Beginning back in the days when Dr. Hubert Work, national G. O. P chairman, led his party's national ticket to a tremendous victory, the national party headquarters has had an attitude which all but said it would take the Negro's support, but had nothing to offer for it.

Something for nothing is an unnatural relationship. It cannot last in politics any more than in any other walk of life. The grip of the Republican party on the Negro, actually loosed nearly forty years ago, but not perceived by the voter until recently, whenever renewed, will be by the conscious, deliberate, mutual action of both sides. Roscoe Patterson, Missouri's Republican senator like Everett Sanders, the National Republican chairman, will have to learn that Negroes have feelings, interests and ambitions like other men and are to be won only by a fair exchange. While he is learning, THE CALL refused to endow him with imaginary good qualities. We repeat—this paper will support Roscoe Patterson in the genral election only as a choice forced on it by his opponent proving to be worse in prospect than he has been in realization. No party nomination shall make a bad man good in our eyes. We shall continue to view all candidates for all offices from the viewpoint of the Negro and favor or oppose them according to how they serve the Negro's interests.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Again we find ourselves amidst a political campaign. The keenest interest, of course, is centered around those seeking places as party nominees on the two major party tickets. There are quite a number of these members seeking to become their party's choice for election to some of the minor offices. This is right and as it should be. Representation in lawmaking bodies and party councils means much to us. As a matter of fact, we do not see how we, as a group, are to ever fill our rightful place in a democracy like this of ours until we find ourselves in such representative places.

We find, however, an unfortunate situation amongst us which should not exist. Many of those who yet vow their allegiance to the G. O. P. think that they are campaigning in the interest of their party by abusing members of the race who think differently from the way they think and vote differently from the way they vote. They do not understand that we are living in a new day, while they insist on playing the game in the same old way. They do not realize that the time has come when logic and reason have taken the place of ignorance and abuse. The colored men and women are beginning to think for themselves and are not excited over the story of Lincoln.

The coming primary will offer the voter an opportunity to select the best men who are candidates on the two major parties and we are pleased to note that the Negroes of St. Louis will have a part in these selections on both the Democratic and Republican tickets. We hope that they will use wisely their ballot and think.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES

JUL 13 1934

REPUBLICANS HERE SEEKING TO REGAIN HEAVY NEGRO VOTE

Make Capital of Texas Ruling Barring Race From Democratic Primary.

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Of course, we also recommended the name of James R. Claiborne for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twelfth District and he was an easy winner. Such confidence in the Argus, as was expressed by the voters, is very much appreciated by the editor.

Ordinarily we, like many other people, have some respect for bar associations' selection of judges but it should always be borne in mind that most of the bar are just like other people—They have their pets and their friends. Their friends are sometimes judges on the bench or one whom they would like to see on the bench, and therefore they make a strenuous campaign among other members of the bar urging them to vote for a favorite. It has even gone to the extent where one lawyer may be heard to call another using this language, "Be sure and vote for Judge or Lawyer So-and-So, who is the candidate for the bench. You know he is a friend of mine and if he is elected so-and-so—and I am your friend and so-and so-and so."

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Members of Race Win Good Places on Republican Ticket

St. Louis, Mo.,—The colored vote was a big factor in the Republican primary Tuesday, August 7 Two colored candidates were nominated for justice of the peace—Charles H. Turpin in the Fourth and George M. Allen in the Fifth constabulary districts. Turpin was renominated, with the support of Richard W. Kent, colored Republican leader of the Sixth ward and one of the most influential colored G. O. P. leaders in St. Louis.

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George M. Allen, lawyer, and Ira Dorsey, constable, scored in the Fourth constabulary district, with the support of the Fifth and nineteenth G. O. P. organizations. Harry Meyers, white and Gabe Roth, white, went over to victory with Allen and Dorsey.

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Dick Kent, Republican chief of the Sixth, also really nominated Sig Bass, Dick Hart, and Alfred Grattendick for the circuit court.

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Jasper C. Caston, another colored man, was nominated by the Republicans for the state legislature in the Fourth district.

Mrs. Lucy Bristoe Gilmore and Mrs. Naoma Oldham, colored women Republicion leaders in the Twenty-third ward, carried the ward for William Maffitt Bates, white, for the state senate, over J. W. McKelvy, Republican committeeman, who was supporting W. Blodgett Priest for the senate in the Thirty-second district.

Enemies Stick Together

This was one of the outstanding events of the St. Louis primary. Mrs. Gilmore is the G. O. P. committeewoman in the Twenty-third ward. She defeated Mrs. Oldham for the job two years ago. Though political antagonists, Mrs. Gilmore and Mrs. Oldham got together in the interest of State Senator Naffitt and Jim McKelvy, Republican leader of the Twenty-third for many years.

The Twenty-third is one of the big colored Republican wards of St. Louis.

All the big colored wards, the Fifth, Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third figured prominently in the renomination of Edward Koeln, John Schmoll, William Tamme, Oliver G. Champman and other old-time Republican office holders.

Koeln, Schmoll, Tamme and Chapman were loyally supported by the colored vote for the reason that all four have played fair with the colored people in the distribution of patronage. Schmoll has colored stenographers and colored clerks in his office; so have Koeln, Tamme and Chapman. The Sixth ward, Dick Kent's stronghold, rolled up a big vote for Tamme, who formerly resided in the Sixth. He represented the ward in the city com-

VOTE AT ALL COSTS

Voting is increasing among Negroes. It is a most hopeful sign. For Negroes to vote was states where their part in elections is taken for granted, and in the South where it would have been for any other voters to do so. It is a most hopeful sign. For Negroes to vote was **a big factor in the Republican primary.** It is a most hopeful sign. **The best thing** about the increase of Negroes **voting** is that they themselves are being numbers. It is a most hopeful sign. **did not realize that** but it is the truth—if **No Democratic** form of government is **democracy** itself is not an impossible possible without all the people taking an **active part.** For Negroes **as harmful** to our government as it would **gro voting** is that they themselves are be- **have been** for any other **voters** to drop **hind this movement.** It is their money they have to overcome the attempts to dis- **their participation.** The American people **which is backing their demands that the** franchise them, they are voting in increas-

Political - 1934

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VOTE AT ALL COSTS

No Democratic form of government is possible without all the people taking an active part. For Negroes to vote was a most hopeful sign. It is a most hopeful sign. It is the truth—if it but it is the truth—if it did not realize that democracy itself is not an impossible dream.

Voting is increasing among Negroes. In states where their part in elections is taken for granted, and in the South where they have to overcome the attempts to disfranchise them, they are voting in increasing numbers. The best thing about the increase of Negro voting is that they themselves are behind this movement. It is their money which is backing their demands that the American people their participation. The government as it would drop other voters to

courts protect their rights to vote in primary elections. It is men and women of their own race who are manning election booths and operating party machinery in the precinct. The day when Negroes voted because of whites is giving away to the new one in which they act because they themselves want to.

The next step is voting with judgment. The old appeal summed up in the sententious phrase, "waving the bloody shirt," had its logical conclusion. Both we who were victimized by it and those who sought to control our votes by that clap-trap, should have realized that Negroes can no more decide today's issues on yesterday's than could any other people.

It is true that Negroes are not the only ones thus appealed to. The idea back of the Klan and the other I-am-better-than-thou movements which arise is essentially a looking back. But they all fail. For the same reason it could have been foretold that Negroes would not maintain interest in politics when politics paid them off in panegyrics instead of substantial advantages.

Because Negroes needed the advantages, and were bound to fall behind their fellow Americans without them, they should have taken positive measures to correct the mistake. Instead they withdrew from voting, their self-disfranchisement going alarming lengths in northern and border states. From that folly they are now recovering.

We repeat again what we have said always, it is better for the Negro to vote foolishly, even vote for that which will hurt him than to fail to vote entirely. In the former case at least he is using the means at hand. In the latter he is both coward as well as fool.

The next step in Negroes' citizenship is voting wisely, now that the wisdom of voting at all has come to be recognized. It is too much to hope that this will be accomplished quickly. When white people cast thousands of votes for Andy Gump, a character exisiting only on the comic page, because the cartoonist pictured him as running for congress, Negroes may be expected to do some voting that will be open to criticism. But they will learn by doing. In time they will be as competent as other Americans to pick men and weigh measures.

Then will be achieved the democracy intended by Jefferson, an ideal not attained yet in this country, and not even attempted by those who have conspired to make any part of the people non-voters. Every election is an opportunity for more schooling in how to vote right. Prepare yourself to vote wisely as best you can. But vote always!

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 25 1924

HEADED FOR CORRUPTION.

Disclosures of primary election crookedness made in the primary recount report filed yesterday with Circuit Judge Ryan make plain the kind of elections St. Louis will have in the near future unless these disclosures are followed by prompt prosecution and punishment of whoever is responsible for misusing the ballots. Add these disclosures to the allegations of fraudulent registration, with the large voting area involved, and it is clear this situation is not sporadic. Ward after ward has become involved since the first disclosures were made. From corrupt voting and a corrupt count it is only a step to carting repeaters from one polling place to another, as was done in St. Louis under a corrupt political machine years ago.

No amount of explaining can account for such discrepancies as 451 unnumbered ballots being counted in the Fifth Ward for one candidate, and 319 for another, or the 656 improperly marked ballots that were thrown out in this ward on the recount. Even rank carelessness by polling place officials would not account for eight more ballots in a single box than were voted according to the list. Duplicate registration by some city employes can't be blamed on ignorance. Nor is there any legitimate explanation for the 7,113 irregular registrations just reported by the Non-Partisan Election Committee to the Board of Election Commissioners as having been found in eight of the wards. Suspension or removal of polling place officials does not permanently cure an evil spread that far.

Lodging house registration abuses in St. Louis never have been completely suppressed. They exist in every large city. But there could be a more rigorous check on these places than election authorities have seen fit to make in recent years in some of the machine-controlled wards. The fifty-eight registered Negro voters reported in the Star-Times from one lodging house in downtown Market street operated by a City Hall porter may all represent lawful votes. The city is filled with transients who have lived here the requisite twelve months. But this situation demands closer supervision than ever to make sure that the election law is not being abused. It makes no difference whether, as shown by the report to the court, no local candidate was displaced on the ballot by the alleged irregularities. State and national offices also are involved and a few corrupt votes might change the result in these in a close contest. Suppress fraudulent registration and voting now and scandal and misgovernment will be avoided later.

Women's Work -

Political - 1934

New Jersey

Suffrage

BAYONNE, N. J.
~~EVENING NEWS~~
Times
APR 13 1934

ADVICE TO NEGRO VOTERS

Editor, The Bayonne Times.

Dear Sir: Being a keen observer and noticing the present and past situation among the Negroes of this town, I want to say we are handicapped without sincere leaders.

A large number of our leaders are men who have their "pet" bosses to whom they attempt to sell their race. There are some so-called leaders who can't be seen for any purpose. This type of leader can only be seen a month before election trying to induce the voters to adhere to his wishes.

There are according to the last census about 142,585 Negro churches in the United States and of course each of the churches has at least one minister. I have referred to mistrust of our leaders and think that if the ministers of the Negro churches would instill in their congregations' mind the need of unity of race and the various economic problems along with the teachings of Jesus Christ they would be the men for the Negro leadership. The Negro has since slavery been taught the will of Jesus, but what he needs most is to have the shade removed from his eyes and learn the evils of our political leaders.

And, too, the Negro himself should consider the fact that when these so-called leaders approach him on election day or before these leaders realize he possesses an instrument that is precious. That instrument is the ballot and my friends should use the thinking faculties God Almighty endowed us with and use them at all times, especially when voting. Ask yourselves the question, "What has this man contributed (for or to) the Negroes in the past." Never mind his promises for it has been the politician's policy to make promises but to keep none.

Abraham Lincoln once said, "You can fool some people some of the time; and you can fool some people all of the time; but you can't fool all people all of the time." This should be the Negro's platform this election and at all election times. In the last election the Negroes of Bayonne had four supposed leaders, none possessing leadership qualifications.

So in closing I would advise in my small way that the Negroes of Bayonne stop the so-called leaders from hoodwinking them as they have in the past and use the mental faculties they have been endowed with.

WILLIAM H. LASH.

NEWARK, N. J.
SUNDAY CALL
APR 29 1934

Vote in Orange May Be Swung By Two Wards

Third and Fourth Hold Chief Interest for 19 Candidates.

Orange's two most cosmopolitan wards may hold the fate of nineteen candidates for city commissionerships. The Fourth, which includes the city's finest areas that have held more or less aloof from political battles in the past, is in the warfare almost to a man—and woman. Windows of residences which never had photos of candidates now have them. Banners that were regarded as unsightly on autos grace the rear of motors seen in the area.

The election is the main topic at homes and clubs, and, for once, there is no chiding of the Fourth ward's Hill section for apathy in a city campaign. Heretofore regarded as territory of the ins the Hill has become somewhat doubtful politically. The administration, however, betrays no anxiety over the ability of its chief worker there, Miss Mary L Dyckman, to carry the area as usual for its candidates.

Women Were Rivals.

Miss Dyckman's chief rival is Mrs. Burton M. Webb, a leading worker of the Junior League of the Oranges, who is championing the candidacy of Ira A. Kip Jr., a "favorite son" of the section, upon whom City Commissioner Walter B. Savage, leader in a drive to defeat the ins, places much dependence. Mrs. Webb also is seeking to dethrone Miss Dyckman as Republican county committeewoman in the ward's Eighth district, in the primaries May 15.

In the lower districts of the Fourth, including Orange valley, once the city's first manufacturing center, the administration is relying to a great extent upon City Commissioner John J. Conron, a product of the once flourishing hat shops and a political ally of the Valley's Democratic chieftain, Tax Commissioner William F. Kearney.

In the Third, the city's most densely populated ward, excitement also is high. Here the administration's main hope is in a favorite son, City Commissioner Charles Ippolito, long one of the locality's leaders, who supplied one of the 1930 surprises by capturing second place among the five winners. The outs also have favorite sons, Ralph E. Giordano and Ovid C. Bianchi. Each is in every combination rumored to have been agreed upon or in the making. Both have demonstrated strength in previous campaigns, and politicians say a winning out ticket, which does not include one or the other, would not be possible.

Richard J. FitzMaurice, who is attempting a comeback, having lost a commissionership in 1930, always has had strength in the two wards. His workers say he will poll a good vote as his supporters will be more alert than they were four years ago. The ins are thankful for the way former Mayor Frank J. Murray has jumped into the breach, believing he will save the day as Orange has followed his leadership consistently at the polls since 1914. Murray continues to make Savage the target of his verbal thrusts.

Eyes on Two Wards.

The vote in the First, Second and Fifth wards is expected to be close leaving the Third and Fourth to decide the issue. Administration backers privately concede that the Kip forces are to make inroads upon the ins majorities of previous elections in the Fourth, but they say the First, where the large Negro vote is concentrated will be more friendly this year than in the past. John M. Drabell, who emerged from political wilderness in 1930 to give the ins a scare, losing fifth place by only a few votes, developed marked strength in the First, and is thought to have retained it. He is regarded as one of the outs' strongest opponents. Political quarters are discussing the increasing strength of Frank M. Brown, who with Harry D. Welthing and William J. Gilchrist, is campaigning with the anti-administration forces.

The heaviest artillery of the West Orange outs is in action, but a wedge has been driven into their ranks, the split resulting in different groups teaming.

The West Orange administration is tightening its lines, and is said to be mostly concerned about the strength of Frank A. O'Connor and Benjamin P. Laidlaw, who fought a sharp duel for fifth place four years ago, O'Connor winning. O'Connor was dropped by the administration this year. The town's politicians say his supposed weakness has been bolstered by his dropping, and are speculating on whether the administration can give him his first political setback in forty years. Randolph F. Debevoise, Edward Albert and Francis A. Byrne are hurling the heaviest broadsides at the administration. Mayor Simeon H. Rollinson, who will leave the political stage next month after forty years, is doing his bit for the ins' warriors, Fred C. Erwin, George V. McDonough, Armand C. Brundage, Bernard M. Degnan and William F. Vosseler, after appearing with them.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS
MAY 11 1934

G. O. P. Rifts Put Ginger In East Orange Primary

New Alignments Mark Councilmanic Contests in First, Third and Fifth Wards, with Personalities to Fore—Vote of 20,000 Expected

East Orange political leaders expect a vote of about 20,000 at Tuesday's primary at which a mayor and five councilmen will be nominated by each party. Regardless of the vote, at least one new face will appear in the City Council after the general election in November.

The Republican primary campaign has stressed personalities rather than issues. Rifts resulting in new alignments in the party ranks have developed in the First, Third and Fifth wards. The Democrats have no major primary contests.

A complicated situation in the Third Ward holds the interest of Republican leaders. Shade Tree Commissioner Anthony P. Miele, Ward Chairman Howard B. Lloyd and Milton W. Chalmers are contesting for the councilmanic nomination.

Sectionalism Factor.

The break there is between the north and south sections of the ward, the latter contending it has been ignored in the past in selection of a council candidate. Hostilities flared up after Miele had been picked to run by the ward group of the City Central Committee. A group including James H. Owen, president of the Third Ward Republican Club, bolted, claiming insufficient notice of the meeting had been given. Lloyd is the candidate of the insurgents. Chalmers is the least active of the three in the field.

The Miele and Lloyd camps have been eager to gain open support by administration officials. Miele backers hailed the recent declaration of Mayor Martens, who lives in the ward, that he was going to vote for the shade tree commissioner.

In the campaign each side has been accused of lies and misleading statements. Negro ward leaders have assured Miele he will receive their votes.

Another interesting but less bitter battle is taking place in the Fifth Ward, where Councilman Christopher R. Morrow is opposed for renomination by William F. Metz, a former councilman. Morrow, who has organized a strong group including a number of young workers, has been defending the administration's handling of finances, prominent politically because of the refinancing program being carried on by Norman S. Taber, financial adviser. Morrow, a veteran in the council, is chairman of the finance committee.

Argues for Economies.

Metz has devoted efforts to personal canvassing. He has studied the municipal budget and argues economies can be instituted.

The Republican First Ward fight between Councilman Edwin L. Ellor, seeking renomination, and a newcomer, Leon La Rue, has been tepid thus far. La Rue is a leader in the Republican Better Government League, formed early in the campaign to place a second municipal ticket in the field. No other candidates of the league have appeared, although the group has announced support of Lloyd in the Third Ward. It also was backing Robert W. Wood, who withdrew as a candidate in the Fifth Ward. Wood is now allied with the Morrow forces.

There has been talk of rifts in both the Second and Fourth wards among Republicans, but Councilman Cyrus H. Vail of the Second and Councilman Frederick C. Rauch of the Fourth are unopposed. Mayor Martens also is without opposition as he seeks his ninth consecutive term.

BAYONNE, N. J.
EVENING
Times
MAY 29 1934

URGES NEGRO UNITY

Editor, The Bayonne Times,

Dear Sir: I want to use your columns for the first time to congratulate my colored people for the splendid support they gave the Garven candidates. We were fortunate to three women of our race for committeewomen, besides in the twelfth and twenty-third districts of the Third Ward our people were voting as they never did before, because they were tired of promises that were given them by the other leaders.

I worked hard in this campaign and I am sure that we got results, as our meetings were well-attended, and as long as I have been in Bayonne I have never seen the interest displayed as now.

Let us learn a lesson from Camden and other cities in New Jersey where the colored population is less than in Bayonne but where they have colored policemen, firemen, probation officers and City Hall clerks. Do you think that they got those jobs because they were loved by the leaders? My answer is no. They got jobs because their voting strength demanded them, and that is the only way we can do the same.

Take the last municipal election in 1931 here in Bayonne. Do you know that the minority group could have turned the election their way by a few hundred votes. It is a fact that if we had 300 solid votes instead of being divided in three groups we could demand anything we wanted.

I hope our colored voters will take heed to these figures as the next city election is not far off and we want to have something to say, and we want to be heard. In Bayonne we can't get a garbage job, a park job, or cleaning sewers and these are menial jobs.

Wake up, examine yourselves and I assure you that if you will listen to advice that we will come out more than conqueror.

RICHARD S. FITZHUGH,
President, Colored Stalwarts

NEWS
Moorestown, N.J.
AUG 29 1934

COLORED CITIZENS FORM NEW CLUB TO UNITE ALL VOTERS

On Monday evening of last week, the Colored Citizens' Political Association was formed with Sagamore Dorsey as president; Alexander Butler, vice president; Edythe C. Wimberley, secretary; Wilbert Warren, treasurer; Marie Long, chaplain, and Frank Anderson, Sr., sergeant-at-arms.

The association is the outgrowth of the desires of the colored citizens of Moorestown to bind themselves into one political unit. For several years, the negro population has lent its political efforts to either the Active Workers, or the Moorestown Colored Republican organizations.

"Various occasions have arisen when the progress of the colored cause has suffered because of the divided strength, and the failure of the two clubs to pool their interests," says an announcement from Mrs. Wimberley. She continues:

"Although the consolidation of the two organizations has not been accomplished, several Active Workers have pledged their aid, allegiance and support together with that of members of the Moorestown Colored Republicans in the birth of the Colored Citizens' Political Association.

"One awaits, with interest, the fruit which this organization, based upon such a strong foundation as unity, must bear."

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER
OCT 9 1934

RALLY HELD BY NEGRO VOTERS

Hear Address by Hoffman at Lincoln High School.

Invading Jersey City in a surprise visit to make a bid for negro votes, Harold G. Hoffman, Republican candidate for Governor, took a shot at Mayor Frank Hague, calling him "head of a tyranny that is placing the greatest tax burden in years on the people of his city."

Hoffman spoke at a rally of negro voters heldin Lincoln High School, with about 1,000 attending and cheering all kinds of attacks which laid lynching, discrimination and brutality on the doorstep of the Democratic party, national and local.

Part of the address Hoffman made at the school was in repetition of his address earlier in the evening at Krueger Auditorium, Newark. His criticism of Mayor Hague came as he was labeling Judge William L. Dill, his Democratic opponent, as the hand-picked candidate of the Mayor.

Calls Dill Hand-picked

"Bill Dill was nominated," Hoffman said, "because the Mayor of this city, which has over $6,000,000 of its bonds in default and leader of a county that owes the State over $5,000,000 in back taxes and head of a tyranny that is placing the greatest tax burden in years on the people, put his hand on his shoulder and said, 'Bill, you're it."

After that, Hoffman repeated his charge that Dill was more under obligation to the Republican leaders he and Hague are attacking than Hoffman.

The candidate assailed the financial policy of the Democratic party and candidate, declaring that it was hanging a millstone around the necks of the children of the State.

"I am," he declared, "against new taxes. I don't want to see a sales tax, a business tax or an income tax. But I am for any or all of these taxes before I would see your schools closed or see anyone starve.'

Hoffman told the negroes that their place was in the Republican ranks. He said that with the help of the negroes of Hudson County cutting down the Democratic margin here his party would score the outstanding victory of its history.

"We are," he added, "coming up to the Hackensack River with a 250,000 majority. We want you to help cut down the Hudson margin of the Democrats. And that majority won't be so bad if we can get an honest count in this county. You have your workers out and see that we get an honest count and we'll score that greatest victory in Republican history."

Receives Noisy Ovation

Hoffman had dashed to the Lincoln High School meeting from Newark, accompanied by his campaign band and quartet. He received a noisy ovation.

Fred Conwell, negro candidate for the Assembly, was chairman of the meeting.

Among the speakers was Congressman Oscar DePriest, negro member from Illinois. He denounced the Democratic party nationally and called for the re-election of Senator Hamilton F. Kean.

The Congressman's son, Stanton DePriest, was another speaker. He flayed the national administration and charged it with responsibility for lynching and made the "hit" speech of the evening.

Among a long list of other speakers were Daniel Fitzhenry, Republican leader of the Eighth Ward; County Chairman C. Caesar Walter, Fred Labue, Freeholder candidate; J. Owen Grundy, Boulevard Commissioner candidate; Morris Chesler, candidate for the Assembly; C. Bion Jones, James Roberson and other negro leaders.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER
OCT 18 1934

Elizabeth Mayor Replies to Brophy Platform

ELIZABETH, Oct. 17.—Mayor Thomas Williams at a meeting of the Williams-for-Mayor committee in the Elizabeth-Carteret Hotel today, replied to the platform announced by his Democratic opponent, Joseph A. Brophy.

The Mayor announced that within a few days he expects to be able to make public the name of a large manufacturing concern which will locate in the city.

Mayor Williams stated that a prominent Democrat recently said the Board of Education is one of the finest educational bodies the city ever had. He also criticized the Democratic City Council for giving opposition to his administration.

Announcement was made at the meeting of four inter-racial meetings. Oct. 23, for colored voters at 80 Bond street; Oct. 26, at Ukrainian Hall; Oct. 29, for Italian voters at Continental School, and Nov. 2, for Polish voters at the Polish National Home, 111 First street.

Political - 1934

New York.

Suffrage.

NEGROES' VOTES OPENED THE WAY

Negroes' votes are a powerful asset. The nearly 300,000 Negroes in New York city were given two judgeships by Tammany. Similar recognition would have been commonplace for any other group of voters so numerous, but because Negroes have not been getting it, Tammany was highly praised for its act.

Now comes high position for Hubert Delaney, a Negro, under the administration which supplants Tammany in New York City. Evidently the Negro people, these 300,000 New Yorkers, are coming into their own.

The appointment of Delaney to the board of taxes and assesments, especially representing the borough of Manhattan, an eighteen billion dollar responsibility, means that never again will the Negro in that city be said to have "his share" when given city hall janitorships and a few jobs in the street cleaning and police departments.

Tax commissioner for the richest portion of the world's greatest city is a tribute to the man who gets it. Furthermore because race and color have been such absolute barriers to all his people, this high seal of approval at the same time gives the lie to America's belief about Negroes.

Then there is the third and greatest effect, Negroes see that their votes have value, that they are a force which can open for them entry into even the highest level of American endeavor.

HEMPSTEAD VOTERS DEMAND NEW DEAL

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.—Voters in this little Empire State town are insisting upon a revamping of local politics, asserting that this is a "downright Southern-governed town," with colored citizens barred from all municipal jobs.

Under the Citizens' Party, which has been in control for several years, not one colored person has been given a job, not even in the street cleaning department, is the statement of those seeking a change.

Reuben J. Stephens is leading the new deal forces. He has been asked to run with the white Democratic committeeman, for the twenty-third district, as his running mate, but has refused, to make an independent race.

Hillburn Negroes Help Defeat Biased Candidate

Special to The New York Age

HILLBURN, N. Y.—The Negroes of Hillburn are supposed to be too dirty and ignorant to go to the same school with the whites and too ignorant to have a parent-teachers association. But you should have seen the politicians carting the lowliest colored and white to the polls Tuesday to save the day for them.

We were advised two years ago that a state law required a fire alarm on every school. The powers bought them and put one on the white school a year ago and saved the one for the Negro school until two days before the election.

And yet the Democratic candidate for trustee lost by only 263 to 218 votes with 49 voided ballots and no party machinery.

The worm has turned.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION
JUL 2 1934

"So far as the Negro voter is concerned, there is no reason for keeping him out of the Democratic party. He is part of Texas and his political strength may grow to such proportions as would make him a welcome participant in party effort. The intelligent and capable Negro should vote and in Texas his ballot is wasted unless it is cast in a Democratic primary. . . . Common sense should tell the Democratic party that it is no longer necessary, as it was in the '70's, to maintain a strictly white man's party. —*Dallas News.*

NEGROES WIN IN NEW YORK PRIMARY VOTE

Eight Victorious in Election Contest; Two Will Go To Assembly

NEW YORK.—(ANP) — William T. Andrews and Thomas B. Dyett won nominations in the twenty-first New York state assembly district here Thursday, September 13, and in so doing, routed the old guards of the Democratic party.

It was said here that the race will gain two state assembly seats regardless of the way major party candidates fare as a result of Thursday's primary.

The successful candidates were sponsored by the Ramape Democratic club, which was organized to vie for leadership within the party with the Chicopee club and its leader, Thomas Murry, 76-year-old white man.

Stephens Renominated

Andrews, according to the latest tabulation obtained on Friday afternoon, had received 2,363 votes as compared to the 1,323 votes which Eustace V. Dench had gained. Mr. Dyett, who is an assistant district attorney was 700 votes out in front of James C. Thomas.

J. Dalmus Steele, well known member of the Elks and a prominent church figure, won the Republican nomination for the assembly in the twenty-first district. He ran ahead of Harold C. Burton by several hundred votes.

Elected four years to the assembly from the nineteenth district, James L. Stephens was renominated by the Democratic forces. He will be opposed in November elections by Robert W. Justice, principal of commercial school here, who made such a good showing in the primary.

Two To Assembly

Although conceding the triumph to Stephens, Mr. Justice stated he will run as an independent in November. Stephens, according to incomplete returns, had 959 votes to 757 for Justice.

In the nineteenth district, Dr. Godfrey Nurse won a seat on the Democratic state committee, while Eunice Hunton Carter, who was unopposed, won the Republican nomination for the assembly seat from the same district. Steele and Andrews will be contested in the general elections, but Lyett and Nurse will be the first elected to seats in the Democratic state committee in the country.

At the present, Stephens is the only Negro in the state assembly. But there will be two Negro assemblymen in November.

Register and Vote

WITH REGISTRATION days almost upon us—October 8-9-10-11-12-13—and election day just five weeks ahead, intelligent citizens today are preparing to enroll as voters. Exercise of the franchise is one civic obligation inescapable for all men and women who hold that they are concerned with the future of the nation, the state and their own communities.

As Negroes—a people who wail loudly about lack of representation and influence in legislative councils—we cannot pass up the duty of enrolling and voting and continue to blame our major ills on the dominant race. If you live in New York City provisions have been made for you to register near your home Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday between the hours of 5 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. On Saturday the hours are 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. The policeman in your block will tell you where to enroll.

The requirements are simple. If you have voted in the state before and have lived in the county four months, and thirty days in the election district (by November 6), you merely sign the rolls again. If you are a new voter you must be a citizen of the United States and state one year prior to election day, must have the same residential requirements necessary for other voters, and must be able to read and write English.

Regardless of your political preferment, enroll in one of these groups next week. The citizen who, by neglect or indifference fails to participate in the choosing of officials to legislate for and govern him cannot be considered worthy of the right of citizenship.

How Should We Vote?

WITH ELECTION DAY a scant three weeks ahead, it is not amiss to give serious consideration to candidates who will offer themselves for the approval of voters. Harlem's response to our plea for a big registration is gratifying, and the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Assembly districts in which most of our Negro populace is centered, report enrollments totaling 97,621, an increase of 24,277 over 1930, the year comparable to 1934 so far as politics goes. This indicates that Negroes are acquiring a wholesome interest in a field which influences the warp and woof of our entire social and economic fabric, especially in view of the fact that the increase for the entire city was 415,841.

The question: "Which party should I support?" should prove easy for the intelligent Negro voter. While racial issues are not clearly outlined this year as in the past, every Negro can make his choice by accurately analyzing his race's position in our local, state and national scheme of politics. None can deny that we gain in some measure by the gains of our entire citizenry, and we lose by the same token.

One of our chief concerns should be strengthening the hand of the LaGuardia administration, which came into being last year when the people rose and rebelled against the corruption and waste of Tammany Hall. For the mayor to continue to keep us from municipal bankruptcy and improve the city's finances as he has done since January, Tammany Hall's fingers must be kept from New York City's purse strings. The intelligent and progressive controller, Joseph D. McGoldrick, must be elected.

So it should be all along the line, from chief state executive to assemblyman. Robert W. Moses, Republican candidate for governor, has demonstrated his capacity for understanding and meeting human problems. His vast projects as New York City and Long Island park commissioner reveal him as a scientific planner, whose whole aim is to advance the public welfare. His independence and managerial grasp likewise fit him for the post of governor in contrast with the weak-kneed kow-towing of Herbert H. Lehman to Tammany.

We urge you to vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom November 6 as a duty to yourself. Next week we will give you more reasons why any other course would constitute a failure to recognize the path to your own ambitions for your race and the commonweal.

39,505 Fewer Harlem Voters Registered For Coming Election

An apathetic registration in Harlem, showing a loss of 39,505 votes in the 7 assembly districts in which Negroes live, greeted Republican, Fusion and Democratic campaign chiefs, at the close of registration, Saturday evening, October 13th.

So marked was the lack of enthusiasm on the part of party workers in Harlem, in contrast with the high spirit of the workers last year that a New York Age reporter who visited various polling places, in the seven different assembly districts in which Negroes vote, was surprised to learn that as far as Republicans are concerned there is an almost universal resentment on the part of Republican workers against the lack of consideration for them shown by Mayor LaGuardia who still continues many Tammany hold-overs in his administration.

Equally resentful were the Democratic workers who have either been ignored by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the matter of appointments to office or have become "fed up" with the many promises given them by the Tammany district leaders.

The registration figures, complete in Harlem, as compared with last year's figures are as follows:

A. D.	1934	1933
11	27,740	32,846
13	18,106	21,447
17	16,806	18,955
19	18,140	20,145
20	12,291	15,689
21	22,149	24,150
22	22,426	26,625
Total	137,652	170,157

One of the surprises at the polls was the fact that a large number of Democrats who are still in office despite the change of the local administration, were very active in trying to get out a large registration of Democrats, in an effort to defeat Controller McGoldrick, Republican-Fusion incumbent who seeks election. Should the Democrats succeed in electing Frank J. Taylor as controller, then the Republican-Fusion administration would lose control of the Board of Estimate, a possibility which is causing no little concern to Mayor LaGuardia.

Making Your Vote Count

LAST WEEK we pointed out why Harlemites (and Negroes throughout the state) should support the Republican ticket in the November 6 election. We ended by stating that any other course "would constitute a failure to recognize the path to your own ambitions for your race and the commonweal."

When one reviews the long fight Negroes have staged in their efforts to send Washington a congressman from Harlem, where black folk are 204,000 strong, it is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion we have made. For more than a decade students of New York politics have insisted (and with sane reasoning) that Harlem can elect its own national representative only when our gerrymandered Congressional districts are reapportioned along more sensible lines. The Twenty-first Congressional district, which includes most of Harlem, is one of the largest districts in the state. In 1920, when the state's population was 21.2 per cent less than it was in 1930, the average number of residents in each Congressional district was 225,000. The Twenty-first district had a population of 317,803. While figures are not available, it is safe to assume that the district still retains an amazingly disproportionate number of residents.

The district lines in New York City provide a distinct advantage for the Democratic party, a group which has ignored all pleas for a Harlem nominee for Congress in marked contrast to the G. O. P. Negroes must play their part in electing Republicans as governor, state senators, and assemblymen in order to secure reapportionment giving representation to Harlem's 204,000 residents. If we fail to choose a legislature and a chief executive sympathetic with our ambitions (the Republican state convention included a plank in its 1934 platform pledging full "interest and co-operation" in our struggle upward) we may not expect to elect a congressman of our choosing before 1940.

As for Harlem Democratic voters who have voted the straight party ticket in the past few years, they also have a stake in jeopardy. In the Twenty-first Assembly district William T. Andrews is the Democratic standard-bearer. He is sponsored by the Ramapo Democratic Club, an organization actually, but not nominally, headed by District Attorney Dodge, whose chief interest is to wrest the leadership of the district from the Chicopee Club. Negro Democrats predominate in the Twenty-first, but their claims to leadership have been rejected by the uptown Tammany bosses with the assistance of Negro adherents who hoped to gain some advantage for themselves or their friends.

If Andrews is elected the hand of Dodge will be strengthened and Negroes will find another obstacle in their path to the leadership next year. If Democrats assist in electing J. Dalmus Steele, progressive and able Republican, they will serve notice upon their leaders that they are unwilling to continue to furnish the votes and remain docile.

The situation is almost parallel in the Nineteenth, where Martin J. Healy rules over a territory some 80 per cent colored. He has defeated every attempt to change the leadership because Negroes have helped him. His candidate, the incumbent, J. Edward Stephens, is opposed by the militant, intelligent young attorney, Eunice Hunton Carter. Here also is an opportunity to elect perhaps the first Negro woman to any legislature.

Negro Democrats and Republicans in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first, particularly, may vote for Republican candidates with the full assurance that they are building a brighter future for themselves and their race. Negroes elsewhere should do likewise as an expression of their concern for their own welfare.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

North Carolina

Moving Forward In North Carolina

F. K. WATKINS, formerly operator of a chain of theatres, and L. E. AUSTIN, editor *Carolina Times*, are candidates on the Democratic ticket for justice of the peace in Durham, North Carolina. In a neighboring city, Raleigh, Dr. LEMUEL T. DELANEY has been elected a member of the Democratic committee in his precinct, voters of his race combining their forces with quite a few white electors to insure his choice. Not so long ago a colored man made the race for city council in Greensboro, but was unsuccessful in his effort.

In a field of 44 candidates, out of which 40 were to be nominated in the recent Democratic primary in Wake County, North Carolina, were two Negro aspirants. They carried the three precincts in which members of the race held the balance of power, but lost in other precincts and failed of nomination.

A leading North Carolina Democrat said not so long ago that Negroes had no right to be active in politics except as Republicans, which meant in North Carolina to be active uselessly, since in the present state of affairs Republicans have practically no chance of emerging victorious at the polls in that state and other parts of the South. Negroes, and many white people, however, know that statement was merely a misleading smoke screen and that a citizen has the right to qualify and participate in politics under whatever party banner he chooses.

The movement in North Carolina is interesting. The candidacies of Negroes will have a tendency to arouse others of their race to actually vote, after qualifying of course. And whether that will mean the nomination and election to public office of more Negroes or not is not now so important.

The important thing at this stage is that a part of the population, which for a mixture of reasons has not been of much weight in North Carolina governmental affairs, is becoming a factor to be considered. In a democratic form of government every person has the right, and should exercise the right, to have a voice in how and by whom he shall be governed.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

JUN 10 1934

GENERAL ELECTION VOTING.

Editor of The Daily News:

In a news item carried in Tuesday's issue of my favorite morning paper, I read the statement of a leader of a faction of the powers that be, in which she (Mrs. Iseley, of Raleigh) says the Republicans of Johnston county entered the Democratic primary at the expense of "would-have-been" congressman Pou. It is further stated that it is the intentions of this same faction to "see to it" that those Republicans vote the Democratic ticket this November.

I also read a letter in Tuesday's issue of the Daily News, written by Mr. Maxwell, of the state board of elections, explaining our election laws, regarding electors of one political faith voting in the primary of another, in which Mr. Maxwell gave a comprehensive interpretation of this part of our election law.

It would seem to me that some one has "the cart before the horse." The time to have taken action to "prevent" was on challenge day before the primary. To make a public statement that it is the aim to see that any elector cast his or her vote for any certain party at our general election is to assume that we are already living under those conditions of Dr. Wirt fame, one faction giving out a statement of this kind is only stating in this way the kind of government they would like for the people to endure, so long as this faction was in power, and what a dictatorial form of government it would be.

Congressman-Nominee Cooley acted before the primary. He challenged students. Did Mr. Pou challenge the negro Republican supporters who were in his line? Who said they were negro Republicans? They could just as easily have been negro Democrats as Raleigh has plenty of them, judging from the way they were voted by Democrats in 1927 city elections. Some election it was too, mud-slinging. Ha.

And too, this writer has no quarrel to make about the negro voting. If he complies with the law, he is entitled to it, but why say he is Republican because he is a negro? He can just as easily be a Democrat.

The Democratic politicians of the south have a way of saying, negro-Republican, etc., in order to hold their party together through prejudice. It would seem to me that the proper way to carry on political campaigns would be to eliminate intimidating remarks.

This Raleigh faction of Mr. Pou's has not helped their party by making this statement. Johnston Republicans, as well as elsewhere will continue to do their own voting.

A. E. C.

Salisbury.

GASTONIA, N. C.
GAZETTE

MAY 28 1934

NEGROES AND THE PRIMARY.

(Greenville News.)

Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, advises South Carolina negroes that the "lily white" Republican party in this state is "not worth a tinker's dam," and that they would promote their own welfare by "lining up with the Democratic party which owns the state."

"The laws keeping you out of the Democratic primaries are not worth the paper they're written on," he asserted.

It is quite true that the Republican party can do little or nothing for the negroes in South Carolina. They must look to the Democratic party for whatever they get from government in this state.

The advice may prove somewhat embarrassing to the South Carolina Democratic party, however, which has existed as a "white man's party" and which is, one dares say, not at this time favorably inclined to the admission of the negroes of the state to its membership, thus giving them an effective vote in the selection of legislative and other officers.

Probably the South Carolina negroes will not be in any big hurry to attempt to follow DePriest's advice. But if and when they should decide to endeavor to do so, one wonders what will be the result. There are no "laws," as we understand it in this state barring negroes from the primaries. Such laws in other states have been declared unconstitutional. The party organization, however, has its rules and regulations or customs concerning qualifications for membership and under these few negroes have been permitted to participate. Politics is supposed to know no color lines under the federal constitution, however, and there is growing question as to whether the existing party system in South Carolina would stand if vigorous court contests were carried through. Negroes vote in Democratic primaries in some other southern states, one understands. With the continued diminution of the percentage of negroes in the state's population, the opposition to negro voting may be somewhat tempered.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
July 22, 1934

Negroes Claim They Were Denied Ballot

Statesville Men Bring Suit Against Ward Registrar, Charging He Refused to Register Them.

Special to The Observer.

STATESVILLE, July 21.—A test case has been filed in Iredell superior court by two local negroes who were refused the privilege of registering in the recent primary.

The action was brought by T. E. Allison, Jr., and Robert W. Dockery of Statesville against C. R. Sharpe, registrar, of Ward 2, Statesville, and Hugh Mitchell, chairman of the board of elections of Iredell county.

The complaint alleges that both Allison and Dockery are graduates of "A" grade colleges and both have certificates to teach in the shools of North Carolina. They complain that they presented themselves to the registrar on different dates in May, 1934, asked to be registered.

The registrar required the applicants to read a section of the Constitution and then refused to register them.

The plaintiffs appeal from the decision of the defendans, asking that three eminently qualified negro citizens were denied registration in the recent school supplement election here, the Winston-Salem Post, a negro newspaper, called upon the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to "act or disband."

The newspaper said it had been assured by officials of the organization that some action would be taken in protest of the alleged disfranchisement, but that "as yet nothing has occurred." Declaring the N. A. A. C. P. was formed for this kind of reform, the editorial contends that "they should either take some action in the matter or immediately disband nad let some one form an organization that will really act."

Charlotte, N. C., News
July 15, 1934

Claim Negroes Barred From School Tax Vote

Winston-Salem, July 14.—Charging that three eminently qualified negro citizens were denied registration in the recent school supplement election here, the Winston-Salem Post, a negro newspaper, called upon the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to "act or disband."

The newspaper said it had been assured by officials of the organization that some action would be taken in protest of the alleged disfranchisement, but that "as yet nothing has occurred." Declaring the N. A. A. C. P. was formed for this kind of reform, the editorial contends that "they should either take some action in the matter or immediately disband nad let some one form an organization that will really act."

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Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Moving Forward In North Carolina

F. K. WATKINS, formerly operator of a chain of theatres, and L. E. AUSTIN, editor *Carolina Times*, are candidates on the Democratic ticket for justice of the peace in Durham, North Carolina. In a neighboring city, Raleigh, Dr. LEMUEL T. DEFANEY has been elected a member of the Democratic committee in his precinct, voters of his race combining their forces with quite a few white electors to insure his choice. Not so long ago a colored man made the race for city council in Greensboro, but was unsuccessful in his effort.

In a field of 44 candidates, out of which 40 were to be nominated in the recent Democratic primary in Wake County, North Carolina, were two Negro aspirants. They carried the three precincts in which members of the race held the balance of power, but lost in other precincts and failed of nomination.

A leading North Carolina Democrat said not so long ago that Negroes had no right to be active in politics except as Republicans, which meant in North Carolina to be active uselessly, since in the present state of affairs Republicans have practically no chance of emerging victorious at the polls in that state and other parts of the South. Negroes, and many white people, however, know that statement was merely a misleading smoke screen and that a citizen has the right to qualify and participate in politics under whatever party banner he chooses.

The movement in North Carolina is interesting. The candidacies of Negroes will have a tendency to arouse others of their race to actually vote, after qualifying of course. And whether that will mean the nomination and election to public office of more Negroes or not is not now so important.

The important thing at this stage is that a part of the population, which for a mixture of reasons has not been of much weight in North Carolina governmental affairs, is becoming a factor to be considered. In a democratic form of government every person has the right, and should exercise the right, to have a voice in how and by whom he shall be governed.

south have a way of saying, negro-Republican, etc., in order to hold their party together through prejudice. It would seem to me that the proper way to carry on political campaigns would be to eliminate intimidating remarks.

This Raleigh faction of Mr. Pou's has not helped their party by making this statement. Johnston Republicans, as well as elsewhere will continue to do their own voting.

A. E. C.

Salisbury.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

JUN

GENERAL ELECTION VOTING.

Editor of The Daily News:

In a news item carried in Tuesday's issue of my favorite morning paper, I read the statement of a leader of a faction of the powers that be, in which she (Mrs. Iseley, of Raleigh) says the Republicans of Johnston county entered the Democratic primary at the expense of "would-have-been" congressman Pou. It further stated that it is the intentions of this same faction to "see to it" that those Republicans vote the Democratic ticket this November.

I also read a letter in Tuesday's issue of the Daily News, written by Mr. Maxwell, of the state board of elections, explaining our election laws, regarding electors of one political faith voting in the primary of another, in which Mr. Maxwell gave a comprehensive interpretation of this part of our election law.

It would seem to me that some one has "the cart before the horse." The time to have taken action to "prevent" was on challenge day before the primary. To make a public statement that it is the aim to see that any elector cast his or her vote for any certain party at our general election is to assume that we are already living under those conditions of Dr. Wirt fame, one faction giving out a statement of this kind is only stating in this way the kind of government they would like for the people to endure, so long as this faction was in power, and what a dictatorial form of government it would be.

Congressman-Nominee Cooley acted before the primary. He challenged the negro Republicans? They could just as easily have been negro Democrats who were in his line? Who said they were negro Republicans? Who challenge the supporters who were voted by Democrats in 1927 city elections. Some election it was too, mud-slinging. Ha.

And too, this writer has no quarrel to make about the negro voting. If he complies with the law, he is entitled to it, but why say he is Republican because he is a negro? He can just as easily be a Democrat.

The Democratic politicians of the

Nov. 4th Carolina

MAY 28 1934

NEGROES AND THE PRIMARY.
(Greenville News.)

Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, advises South Carolina negroes that the "lily white" Republican party in this state is "not worth a tinker's dam," and that they would promote their own welfare by "lining up with the party which owns the state."

"The laws keeping you out of the Democratic primaries are not worth the paper they're written on," he asserted.

It is quite true that the Republican party can do little or nothing for the negroes in South Carolina. They must look to the Democratic party for what-ever they get from government in this state.

The advice may prove somewhat embarrassing to the South Carolina Democratic party, however, which has existed as a "white man's party" and inclined to the admission of the negroes of the state to its membership, thus giving them an effective vote in the selection of legislative and other officers.

Probably the South Carolina negroes will not be in any big hurry to attempt to follow DePriest's advice. But if and when they should decide to endeavor to do so, one wonders what will be the result. There are no "laws," as we understand it in this state barring negroes from the primaries. Such laws in other states have been declared unconstitutional. The party organization, however, has its rules and regulations or customs concerning qualifications for membership and under these few negroes have been permitted to participate. Politics is supposed to know no color lines under the federal constitution, however, and there is growing question as to whether the existing party system in South Carolina would stand if vigorous court contests were carried through. Negroes vote in Democratic primaries in some other southern states, one understands. With the continued diminution of the percentage of negroes in the state's population, the opposition to negro voting may be somewhat tempered.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
July 22, 1934

Negroes Claim They Were Denied Ballot

Statesville Men Bring Suit Against Ward Registrar, Charging He Refused to Register Them.

Special to The Observer.

STATESVILLE, July 21.—A test case has been filed in Iredell superior court by two local negroes who were refused the privilege of registering in the recent primary.

The action was brought by T. E. Allison, Jr., and Robert W. Dockery of Statesville against C. R. Sharpe, registrar, of Ward 2, Statesville, and Hugh Mitchell, chairman of the board of elections of Iredell county.

The complaint alleges that both Allison and Dockery are graduates of "A" grade colleges and both have certificates to teach in the shools of North Carolina. They complain that they presented themselves to the registrar on different dates in May, 1934, asked to be registered.

The registrar required the applicants to read a section of the Constitution and then refused to register them.

The plaintiffs appeal from the decision of the defendans, asking that the section of the consolidated statutes be declared unconstitutional which provides that "Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language and shall show to the satisfaction of the registrar his ability to read and write any such section when he applies for registration, and before he is registered."

Charlotte, N. C., News
July 23, 1934

NEGROES CLAIM THEY WERE DENIED BALLOT

Statesville Men Bring Suit Against Ward Registrar, Charging He Refused to Register Them.

The action was brought by T. E. Allison, Jr., and Robert W. Dockery of Statesville against C. R. Sharpe, registrar, of Ward 2, Statesville, and Hugh Mitchell, chairman of the board of elections of Iredell county.

The complaint alleges that both Allison and Dockery are grad-

GASTONIA, N. C.
GAZETTE

Charlotte, N. C., News
July 15, 1934

Claim Negroes Barred From School Tax Vote

Winston-Salem, July 14.—Charging that three "eminently qualified negro citizens were denied registration in the recent school supplement election here, the Winston-Salem Post, a negro newspaper, called upon the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to "act or disband."

The newspaper said it had been assured by officials of the organization that some action would be taken in protest of the alleged disfranchisement, but that "as yet nothing has occurred." Declaring the N. A. A. C. P. was formed for this kind of reform, the editorial contends that "they should either take some action in the matter or immediately disband nad let some one form an organization that will really act."

Greensboro, N. C., News
July 27, 1934

Court Is Asked to Declare Election Statute Invalid

Two Negro Teachers In Iredell County Ask Court to Hold Literacy Qualification Clause Unconstitutional—McLendon Refers Case to Brummitt's Office.

Two Iredell county negro teachers, who charge a registrar of that county with illegally refusing to register them for the June primary, are plaintiffs in an action in which the state court is asked to declare the literacy qualification clause in a section of the state election laws unconstitutional.

The action was instituted in Superior court of Iredell county by T. E. Allison and Robert W. Dockery on behalf of themselves "and all other persons similarly situated," and Maj. L. P. McLendon, of this city, chairman of the state board of elections, co-defendant in the suit, stated Wednesday that the office of Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt will defend the case for the board.

Defendants named in the action are C. R. Sharpe, registrar of ward 2, Iredell county, who is alleged to have wrongfully refused to register the plaintiffs; Hugh G. Mitchell, chairman of the Iredell county board of elections, the Iredell board of elections, and Major McLendon and the state board of elections.

Certified Teachers.

Plaintiffs' complaint alleges that Allison, a resident of ward 2, Statesville, for many years prior to May 5, 1934, when it is contended he was refused permission to register, is a graduate of a college approved by the state of North Carolina with an "A" rating and holds a teacher's certificate "authorizing him to teach the children of North Carolina to read and write and constitution of this state." Similar allegation is made as to Dockery's educational training and qualification.

When the plaintiffs presented themselves to the registrar, C. R. Sharpe, it is averred, they were requested by the official to read and write certain sections of the state constitution. Although the plaintiffs alleged that they complied by writing the excerpts from the constitution "in a plain, legible and readable manner," it is charged that the registrar refused to permit them to register, remarking that "you don't satisfy me."

The complaint alleges that the registrar derived or acquired his authority to disfranchise the plaintiffs from article 6, section 5993, of the state election laws. This provides that "Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language and shall show to the satisfaction of the registrar his ability to read and write any such section when he appliies for registration and before he is registered."

Alleges Denial of Rights.

That portion of the clause which specifies that a portion "shall be able to show to the satisfaction of the registrar his ability to read and write any such section when he applies for registration and before he is registered," it is contended, "is in dereliction, contravenes and denies to the plaintiffs and all other citizens of North Carolina their rights of suffrage guaranteed them by the constitution of North Carolina and the constitution of the United States."

The plaintiffs ask that the educational qualification clause referred to in their complaint be declared unconstitutional on the ground that (a) it enlarges upon section 4, article 6, of the state constitution; (b) it provides no method of appeal from the decisions of the registrar; and (c) it permits registrars arbitrarily to disfranchise any citizen of North Carolina without due process of law.

For secondary relief the plaintiffs petition that the remainder of section 5993 of the election laws, beginning with the word "provided," be declared unconstitutional for that it violates the 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States by discriminating against the negro citizens of North Carolina and denies them the right to vote "because of their race and color."

Summons in the unusual litigation was issued by John L. Milholland, clerk of Superior court of Iredell county, on July 19.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 27, 1934

NEGRO TEACHERS FILE COMPLAINT

Claim They Were Not Allowed to Vote; Attack Election Law

Greensboro, July 26.—(AP)—Two Iredell county Negro teachers, who charge a registrar of that county with illegally refusing to register them for the June primary, are plaintiffs in an action in which the state court is asked to declare the literacy qualification clause in a section of the state election laws unconstitutional.

The action was instituted in Superior court in Iredell county by T. E. Allison and Robert W. Dockery on behalf of themselves "and all other persons similarly situated," and Major L. P. McLendon, of Greensboro, chairman of the state board of elections, defendant today stated that the office of Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt will defend the case for the board.

Defendants named in the complaint are C. R. Sharpe, registrar of Ward 2, Iredell county, who is alleged to have wrongfully refused to register the plaintiffs; Hugh G. Mitchell, chairman of the Iredell county board of elections; the Iredell board of elections, and Major McLendon, chairman of the State board of elections.

Plaintiffs complaint alleges that Allison, a resident of Ward 2, Statesville, many years prior to May 5, 1934, when it is contended he was refused permission to register, is a graduate of a college approved by the State of North Carolina with an "A" rating and holds a teachers' certificate "authorizing him to teach the children of North Carolina to read and write." Similar allegations are made as to Dockery's educational training and qualification.

When the plaintiffs presented themselves to the registrar, C. R. Sharpe, it is averred, they complied fully with his request that they read and write excerpts from the State constitution. "You don't satisfy," they quote the registrar as saying in refusing to permit them to register.

The plaintiffs then refer to Article 6, Section 5993, of the State election laws: "Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language.

Salisbury, N. C., Post
July 27, 1934

Negro Teachers Bring Suit On Discrimination

Greensboro, July 27 (AP)—Suit has been brought in Iredell county superior court by two negro school teachers seeking to declare the literacy qualification in a section of the state election laws unconstitutional, it was announced here.

The negroes charge A. T. R. Sharpe, registrar of Ward 2, Iredell county, with illegally refusing to register them for the recent June Democratic primary. The plaintiffs are T. E. Allison and Robert W. Dockery, who brought the suit in behalf of themselves and "all other persons similarly situated."

The defendants include Sharpe, Hugh G. Mitchell, chairman of the Iredell board of commissioners, and Major L. P. McLendon, of Greensboro, chairman of the state board of elections. McLendon said the office of the state attorney general would defend the case for the board.

The plaintiffs claimed they are graduates of colleges approved by the state.

Greensboro, N. C., News
November 1, 1934

RACE ISSUE BROUGHT INTO PRESENT FIGHT

Hastings Asks Rankin to Speak On Negro Voters' Rights In Mississippi.

NEGRO IS NOMINATED

623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)
Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office

Washington, Oct. 31.—The negro issue has been introduced into the 1934 congressional campaign by new deal candidates in some of the eastern states.

Senator Hastings, of Delaware, co-chairman of the Republican congressional committee, has attacked Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, who is speaking for the Democratic ticket in Delaware, addressing a series of questions to Mr. Rankin, with the request that he answer them in Delaware. One question, which may prove difficult for Mr. Rankin to answer, is:

"And finally, may I inquire whether distinguished new dealers like yourself advocate that we disfranchise the negro in this state by following the course that has been effectively pursued for this purpose in the state of Mississippi?"

Chairman Farley is seeking to keep eastern negroes under the Democratic banner. He had the President appoint a negro by the name of Vann to the highest position ever held by a member of that race in the department of justice during a Democratic administration.

The latest Democratic move along this line is the nomination of a negro, Arthur W. Mitchell, by the Democrats of Illinois, to succeed Representative Oscar De Priest, Republican, who now represents the first district in the lower house of Congress. The first district is composed almost entirely of negroes, and the state Democratic leaders decided it would be well to nominate a negro in order to attract a large number of votes for the state ticket.

According to reports, Mitchell has made an aggressive campaign and has a good chance of winning. He has the indorsement of Farley, and he has been working day and night, convincing the negroes of the first district that if they send him to Washington he will do more for the race than De Priest can, because he will have more friends at court.

Much interest is felt in the Illinois campaign. If Mitchell is elected it will be the first Democratic negro to sit in the house.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C.
TIMES

JUL 27 1934

NEGROES ATTACK ELECTION LAWS

Suit Brought In Iredell County Against Literacy Section

GREENSBORO, July 27.—(AP)—Suit has been brought in Iredell county Superior Court by two Negro school teachers seeking to declare the literacy qualification in a section of the State election laws unconstitutional it was announced here.

The Negroes charge A. T. R. Sharpe, registrar of ward 2, Iredell county, with illegally refusing to register them for the recent June Democratic primary. The plaintiffs are T. E. Allison and Robert W. Dockery, who brought the suit in behalf of themselves and "all other persons similarly situated."

The defendants include Sharpe, Hugh G. Mitchell, chairman of the Iredell board of commissioners, and Major L. P. McLendon, of Greensboro, chairman of the State Board of Elections. McLendon said the office of the State attorney general would defend the case for the board.

The plaintiffs claimed they are graduates of colleges approved by the State.

DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD

NOV 28 1934

Why Consider The Negro Vote "A Dangerous Political Football"?

(By A Durham Citizen)

To The Editor:

In a recent issue of the Durham Messenger there appeared an editorial entitled "Negro Vote Dangerous Political Football." In this editorial exception seemed to have been taken to and alarm caused by the recent election of two Negro justices of the peace in Durham, and to what it calls "demands for political representation in white groups."

I have been wondering if either of these matters should cause any one to become alarmed; also, what the editor means by referring to the Negro vote as a "dangerous political football." If he means there is "danger" of its being used in a way so as to mitigate certain injustices and ameliorate certain conditions affecting the Negro, and may be, even to the extent of upsetting certain traditions and customs, and if this contention should be granted, would this be any reason for a great deal of excitement? Would it be any different from the activity of any other political bloc whether it be of a capitalistic, labor, industrial, farm, or Negroid nature? I doubt, however, that there will be in the near future a substantial and well integrated Negro bloc voting en masse generally, but should there be, why would it be any more dangerous than any other political bloc?

Aren't Negroes required to pass just as rigid tests in qualifying to vote as the masses of the whites and is it not quite probable that the voting Negroes are about as intelligent on the men and measures being voted for as the voting mass of whites? If by putting aside prejudice, this be granted, what if the Negro should vote en masse for a particular man or measure? Would not this be all right? Aren't "blocs" formed for the purpose of seeking some advantage for the particular group which feels that it is not getting the consideration justly due it?

Furthermore, is what the Negro wants really and truly any different from what any other American citizen wants, and would granting the Negro the full rights and privileges of citizenship deny any one else those things to which he is entitled, for what more does the Negro seek than life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? Would any Christian American consciously and deliberately attempt to deprive another American of an opportunity for well rounded growth and development? Would not America and peoples generally be better off if the citizenry were more interested in one another than in trying to perpetuate certain prejudices, customs, and traditions which of their very nature give rise to division, strife, and tension rather than tending to unify efforts and bring about the realization of peace and happiness for all? Can a community, city, state, or nation make rapid progress toward accomplishing the worth while things in life, also toward its full development, by spending much of its time, thought, and energy in trying to keep a part of its population down? It seems to me that it would go forward much faster by making it possible for and encouraging all of its citizenry to go forward and help carry the burdens of society. Is not the common good of the community economically, socially, politically, spiritually, and otherwise the important consideration?

The editor says, "We have always believed in helping to improve conditions among Negroes but we do not believe Negro leaders are acting wisely in pushing members of their race into places where they are not wanted."

It is not altogether clear to me in what way the "we" referred to think that the conditions among Negroes should be improved; whether they think he should be made or kept a "good darkey" or made or kept a good loyal American citizen with all of the rights, privileges, and responsibilities thereof. If the Negro enjoyed the full rights of citizenship and had equal opportunities with others otherwise, many of his undesirable conditions would be remedied in the natural course of things.

I could not agree with the editor in questioning the wisdom of Negro leaders pushing members of their race "into places where they are not wanted," without knowing the "places" referred to and, maybe, why Negroes are not wanted there. Is it not possible and probable that many of the leaders of the white race who are now doing otherwise would be acting wisely if they should encourage members of their race to be more tolerant and Christianlike in their attitude toward the Negro, and realize that traditions just for traditions' sake will not go far toward promoting peace and good will in the future?

As to the Negro justices of the peace, I think the editor will find, if he will look it up, that about as many whites voted for at least one of the Negro justices of the peace as did Negroes.

As to "demands for political representation in white groups," is this unnatural or unusual and not to be expected? Is not the Negro a part of the population and does he not have to live? Do not problems come up in these groups affecting him? Then, should he not have representation? If so, should not one of his group who lives with him and is affected in the same way as the group, be a better representative for him than one not so sympathetic and understanding as to his needs, hopes, aims, and aspirations?

If the white man really understood the Negro and wanted to be fair, I wonder if he would look upon the Negro as he does? I think not. I have lived amongst, attended school with, worked with and been otherwise associated with both races, and have noted very little difference between those of the same level. Abuse of privilege does not seem to be peculiar to either race, nor does either race impress me as having a monopoly on either intelligence or ignorance, or virtues or vices. There is, however a marked difference between the advantages, opportunities, and incentives of the two races.

Without explanation by the editor of what he means by "dangerous" or in what way he means it, I am unable to agree with him that the Negro vote is a dangerous political football.

A. T. S.

Ohio.

Political - 1934
Suffrage

SIX NEGROES IN PRIMARY FIGHT IN CLEVELAND

Atlanta
8-11-34
Washington, D.C.

Battle Looms Over State and County Offices in Ohio Tuesday

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Significant political history is predicted to be made in Cleveland, in the forthcoming Republican primaries August 14 as result of a declaration this week by Councilman LeRoy H Bundy, regarded as the most astute Negro political leader in Ohio.

Despite a raging battle over state and local county offices, Councilman Bundy is urging race voters that the most important duty they are called upon to perform is first to vote for Negro candidates for the Ohio General Assembly. "We are creditedfi" he stated "with 30,000 odd votes in Cuyahoga County and our candidates deserve to receive every one of them."

Thus pledging himself, and the powerful, militant political organization he has built up over a period of years, and supported by his councilmanic colleagues Laurence C. Payne and John E. Hubbard and their political organizations, nomination of all race candidates seems certain.

Prominent among race candidates backed by Councilman Bundy and his colleagues Councilmen Payne and Hubbard are Frank C. Lyons, State Senate; Harold L. McGhee, Chester K. Gillespie, Harold T. Garraway, Edward A. Bailey and James F. Summerville, State Representatives.

DEMOCRAT
Bryan, O.
AUG 20 1934

INTELLIGENT VOTING

After all, there is no such animal. The primary last week was an illustration of this. Electors had a long list of names presented to them, for various state offices, judicial places, national and state representatives as well as county offices—more than fifty names in all. Weeks or months of study would be necessary to gain a knowledge of all the candidates sufficient to discriminate. The result is that the average voter must enter the booth with only a sketchy knowledge of a few of the candidates, depending on advice from some person or group interested, or merely voting for a name that sounds good.

One of the candidates for Congressman-at-Large on the Republican ticket goes by the name of M. Herbert Hoover and he received the largest vote of any of these candidates in Williams county. We suspect, without being unduly suspicious, that the voters made their mark for a name rather than that they had studied the list of Congressional candidates and concluded that M. Herbert Hoover was the best qualified.

There have been times when unscrupulous persons have taken advantage of the carelessness of voters, placing a ~~Negro of~~ a popular name, such as Smith, on the ballot and only a few years ago a colored gentleman received many votes for a high office in Ohio.

Voting is one place where there are no experts. That is, those who come the nearest to being experts, the politicians, disqualify themselves as experts because they are always gentlemen with axes to grind, and so they are intent on exercising cunning, rather than intelligence.

The vagaries of voters are notable. They will mourn about high taxes, and then deliberately nominate a man who is not fit for the job and reject one who is fairly well qualified, or at other times they will continue a man in office who is notoriously expensive, and continue another because they are pleased with his petty economies.

Considering all these things one might expect the worst officials possible, but strangely a pretty fair choice is made generally; a choice which probably is a little better than if all officials were drawn on a wheel, as jurors are.

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER
SEP 20 1934

PROTEST MAYOR'S CAMPAIGN CREW

Colored Voters Omitted in County Committee; Also Rees H. Davis.

BY RALPH J. DONALDSON.

Mayor Harry L. Davis yesterday appointed a Republican campaign committee more notable for its omissions than its membership.

Failure of the mayor to appoint anyone from the colored group of voters, who comprise the backbone of the Republican organization in Cuyahoga County, brought immediate protests.

State Representative Chester K. Gillespie said last night that he had heard considerable criticism from among his group because no colored person was named to the committee and that he considered the omission a serious blunder.

The omission of Rees H. Davis, chairman of the Republican county executive committee, also evoked widespread comment. It was also noted that there were no members of the committee who could be considered as representatives of Clarence J. Brown, the Republican candidate for governor, or the ward leaders, the precinct committeemen, the women's Republican organization or any of the nationality groups.

The committee consists of Mayor Davis as chairman and nine other members. One of the members, E. J. Kulas, president of the Otis Steel Co., is a personal friend of Davis, and four others are members of the mayor's cabinet. They are Safety Director Martin I. Lavelle, Welfare Director David S. Ingalls, Utilities Director William J. Rogers and Law Director Ezra Z. Shapiro.

Only two members of the committee, other than Davis, could be considered to be practical politicians. One is Maurice Maschke, former Republican county chairman; the other is George H. Bender, president of the League of Republican Clubs and candidate for congressman-at-large.

The other two members are Daniel E. Morgan, unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor at the recent primary, and John A. Hadden, attorney.

The campaign committee, appointment of which was authorized by the Republican county central committee, has full authority to conduct campaigns, leaving little for the executive committee to do.

Political—1934

Suffrage.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES

JUN 28 1934

Racial Group Hears Negro Votes Barred

Convention Here Discusses Problem of Colored Race Advancement.

An appeal to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for aid in getting the franchise for Negroes in Wagoner county was made here Thursday morning by Rev. John Whitmore, Wagoner.

Whitmore asked advice of the executive council of the association in his discussion of the situation in Wagoner county before the twenty-fifth annual conference of the association which convened Wednesday.

There is a general feeling in the county that Negroes shouldn't vote Whitemore said. Registration officials, acting on this principle, have not permitted them to register.

Negroes in Wagoner county have not voted since statehood, Whitmore said. "A test case brought recently failed to get results and today only a handful of the 4,300 Negroes in the county are allowed to vote."

Whites Need Educating

Solution of the race problem lies largely in education of the white worker that he must work with the Negro worker if he expects permanent benefits, Oscar Ameringer, editor of the American Guardian and prominent state Socialist, told the morning session.

"The whole race problem is essentially economic," Ameringer said. "We feel no prejudice in eating the food a Negro cook prepares. Children learn to look down on Negroes only after they are taught prejudice."

Ameringer cited the New Orleans dock workers strike in 1904 in which Negro and white workers pulled together for common good and urged that the Negro be given equal opportunity in all unions with white workers.

Problem Is Economical

"No white man will pay a white worker more for a job than he will have to pay a Negro worker for the same job," Ameringer said.

His discussion backed up the argument made by Charles H. Houston, prominent Negro lawyer, Wednesday night that Negroes were brought to this country for labor purposes, and are being kept for that purpose.

L. W. Washington, El Paso, Texas reviewed the fight that has been made in Texas against "white" primaries.

Two supreme court decisions and a state court decision have been necessary to break down the blanket discrimination against Negroes, Washington pointed out.

NRA Hurts Colored Race

O. B. Cobb, Bryn Mawr, Pa., discussed the fight Negroes staged for the right to send their children to the new school built in 1932. Negro parents kept their children out of school two years in protest before they finally won.

"The NRA has left the Negro with less real wages than it found him," Houston charged.

Houston made a strong appeal to his 500 Negro hearers to "unite with the 'poor white' laborer in common cause." Only when the poor whites and the Negroes cease fighting each other will they start getting what they want, he added.

Miss Mary White Ovington, New York City, one of the founders, outlined history of the movement and urged Negroes to give white a better understanding of their problems.

Roosevelt Sends Greetings

Greetings from President Roosevelt and other prominent leaders were read at the opening session Thursday night.

Roosevelt said "No one can glance even casually at the progress Negroes have made in the last 60 years, particularly the last 15, without finding hope and inspiration for the future."

Miss White urged more white people to participate in interracial work. "If the Negro is to advance its people must enlist the aid of white people," she said.

More than 400 delegates are attending the twenty-fifth annual conference of the association this week.

Walter White, secretary, will discuss the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill and Charles H. Houston, Washington, will talk on Negroes on juries.

Thursday night's session will deal with the New Deal as its affects the Negro, by Oscar L. Chapman, assistant secretary in the department of interior, and John P. Davis, executive secretary of the joint committee on national recovery.

Assistant Interior Secretary at Parley

The Negro can expect broader economic recognition under the new deal program, believes Oscar J. Chapman, assistant secretary of the interior, who arrived Thursday for the national conference of the Association for Advancement of Colored People.

"Both material benefits to the Negro and general recognition have improved since inception of the recovery program," Chapman said. "Although he isn't getting recognition equal to that of the white worker."

Chapman was forced to change his schedule to permit him to leave Friday for Chicago and may not be able to speak to the Chamber of Commerce luncheon as scheduled.

The assistant secretary will talk at Thursday night's session of the conference.

Vote For La Verne Carleton

As we go to press for the last time before the runoff primary we want to warn every one of our readers in the Oklahoma City area that Bob Graham, legislative candidate, should be defeated. Although Graham is a young man, he by no means represents the type of young white southerner who believes in giving the Negro a square deal. The Black Dispatch has dedicated itself to the purpose of promoting the interests of liberal, progressive candidates for office, and we shall work just as hard to throw into the discard that type of reactionary demagogue who still believes that the way to rise in public life depends upon ability to shout "Nigger" loudly.

Bob Graham as a member of the Oklahoma legislature, some time ago sought to antagonize black folk and create race friction by the introduction of an unseemly and crazy bill which would make it a felony for a Negro to be caught in a room with a white woman. While we hold no brief for illicit sex relationship between people of any race, we at the same time know, and Bob Graham knows that legitimate contacts can occur between women of his race and Negro men. The truth is, that far more illicit contacts occur, and have occurred through three centuries between white men and Negro women than as implied in Bob Graham's proposed law. It was a condition of slavery that first brought about the orgy of black concubinage and millions of white mothers in the South have suffered because of the hangover of this condition since Lincoln's freedom.

The proposed law of Bob Graham ought to be an insult to every clean white woman, and it ought to be a fighting piece, and a red rag in the face of every Negro man who is striving to advance his race.

It is said that members of the James Europe Post of the American Legion will vote for Bob Graham because Graham is an overseas man. We do not believe this. The war was fought to end war; it was fought for the right of the voice of men to be heard in their own government; it was fought for equality of opportunity.

So long as in the South we have white men in public office who sponsor legislation seething in race hate, the war is not over. Bob Graham's ilk prolongs war—race war and race hate. The way to vote against this type of demagogue is to vote next Tuesday for La Verne Carleton, democratic candidate for the legislature.

The New Deal

With agitation on for a "New Deal" in Oklahoma politics the Black Dispatch is inclined to go a step further and ask for a "New Deck." All the old cards used in state politics are marked, torn and known before anyone uses them. Truly, black and white, rich and poor, need a new deck of cards with which to operate and play the game of state government.

In a recent issue of the Veterans Journal, official organ of the Veterans Voters League, the argument is made that a new deal cannot be perfected under the old charter of state. A new constitution for Oklahoma is demanded. In all probability there may be called a constitutional convention during the next four years to re-write a new state instrument to take the place of our archaic constitution.

Of course the majority of white citizens are interested in a new type of state taxation; the women of the state are interested in further political emancipation, and there are other vital issues which would come before a group delegated with the power and responsibility to write a new constitution. Forces would be at work in such a convention to revolt against the entire present order. Democratic candidate for governor (and not Tom Anglin) would be made perhaps for the elimination of parcess or failure of Roosevelt's NRA. At least one staid democratic candidate for governor (and not Tom Anglin) writer during the recent campaign, if Roosevelt's program fails, it is his opinion that the Democratic and Republican party, as such, will cease to exist.

Such a psychology would be bound to reflect itself in state government. State party governments are like rivers, great tributaries to national party government. That happens to the nation will happen to the state. The cumulative—heaped up and piled together.

Governor Murray called a constitutional convention during his administration to prepare amendments to our state constitution. At that time the Black Dispatch sponsored a call for a group of Negro leaders to meet for the purpose of offering suggestions to Governor Murray's constitutional convention. The governor took umbrage at this and refused to allow any consideration of the suggestions made. He made many unkind utterances regarding the very constructive suggestions made by the Negro group.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES

JUN 28 1934

Racial Group Hears Negro Votes Barred

Convention Here Discusses Problem of Colored Race Advancement.

An appeal to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for aid in getting the franchise for Negroes in Wagoner county was made here Thursday morning by Rev. John Whitmore, Wagoner.

Whitmore asked advice of the executive council of the association in his discussion before the twenty-fifth annual conference of the association which convened Wednesday.

There is a general feeling in the county that Negroes shouldn't vote Whitemore said. Registration officials, acting on this principle, not permitted them to register.

Negroes in Wagoner county have not voted since statehood, Whitmore said. "A test case brought recently failed to get results and today only a handful of the 4,300 Negroes in the county are allowed to vote."

Whites Need Educating

Solution of the race problem lies largely in education of the white worker that he must work with the Negro worker if he expects permanent benefits, Oscar Ameringer, editor of the American Guardian and prominent state Socialist, told the morning session.

"The whole race problem is essentially economic," Ameringer said. "We feel no prejudice in eating the food a Negro cook prepares. Children learn to look down on Negroes only after they are taught prejudice."

Ameringer cited the New Orleans dock workers strike in 1904 in which Negro and white workers pulled together for common good and urged that the Negro be given equal opportunity in all unions with white workers.

Problem Is Economical

"No white man will pay a white man more for a job than he will have to pay a Negro worker for the same job," Ameringer said.

His discussion backed up the argument made by Charles H. Houston, prominent Negro lawyer, Wednesday night that Negroes were brought to this country for labor purposes, and are being kept for that purpose.

L. W. Washington, El Paso, Texas, reviewed the fight against "white" primaries.

Two supreme court decisions have been made in Texas against Negroes, Washington pointed out.

NRA Hurts Colored Race

O. B. Cobb, Bryn Mawr, Pa., discussed the fight Negroes staged for the right to send their children to the new school built in 1932. Negro parents kept their children out of school two years in protest before they finally won.

"The NRA has left the Negro with less real wages than it found him," Houston charged.

Houston made a strong appeal to his 500 Negro hearers to "unite with the 'poor white' laborer in common cause." Only when the poor whites and the Negroes cease fighting each other will they start getting what they have been casually at the progress Negroes have made in the last 60 years, particularly the last 15, without finding hope and inspiration for the future.

Miss Mary White Ovington, one of the founders, and Miss White urged more white people in interracial work in the department of interior, and John P. Davis, executive secretary of the joint committee on Negro affairs.

Thursday night's session will deal with the New Deal as its affects the Negro, by Oscar L. Chapman, assistant secretary in the department of interior, who spoke on "Negroes in the Social Security Program."

Wednesday and general recognition have improved since inception of the program," Chapman said. "Although he isn't getting recognition equal to the white worker."

Chapman was forced to change his schedule to permit him to leave Friday for Chicago and may not be able to speak to the Chamber of Commerce luncheon as scheduled.

The assistant secretary will talk at Thursday night's session of the conference.

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In the New Deal coming to Oklahoma the present separate school law ought to be re-written so that Negroes can participate in the general school fund. The Black Dispatch does not believe in separate schools or separate anything, but that policy has been fixed, and perhaps will continue across another period. What we do insist, and what we believe is possible just now, is the abolition of the old separate two-mill levy and the participation of the Negro school child in the administration of a common reservoir with the white child, of school tax funds. This is the only method by which the Negro school child can get his just deserts. It is the only fair path to pursue by those who insist that they want the black boy and girl to share equally with the whites.

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While the law was passed for Negroes, in the past fifteen years white folk have learned methods to enforce this statute on white folk. In a recent editorial in the Oklahoman much exposition was given to this fact. Thousands of white people now see that Haman is being hanged on his own gallows. What part will Negro leadership have in scrapheaping this type of law? Will we stand idly by and allow another new deal to be consummated without giving expression to our viewpoint? Qualifications for voting could more safely be lodged in the constitution than in the legislative branch of government, but in such qualifications are nominated, they should be fair and just. What is your definition of a fair law under which citizens should qualify for suffrage?

Life and limb are not safe in Oklahoma. The mob occasionally takes its toll in blood of human beings. Practically all of the Oklahoma delegation in congress voted against the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill. They hid behind the state rights issue which has always been a red rag in the face of the South.

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U. S. MARSHAL JIM CROWS NEGRO SPECTATORS IN FEDERAL COURTROOM

Herbert K. Hyde Cites Bill of Rights; N. A. A. C. P. To Appeal Surprise Decision

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"The question here is," sai Judge Vaught, "whether this cour has the power under the 14t amendment to restrain the city."

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Judge Vaught entirely relieved the city from agency for the state or in any way coming under the meaning of the 14th Amendment, which prohibited states from depriving citizens of life, liberty or property without due process of law. He entered his order of dismissal without allowing a statement either by the city or by counsel representing the petitioners.

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"Your honor's attention is called to section 41 of the Bill of Rights, passed by congress for the purpose of vitalizing the 14th Amendment."

Hyde read the following:

"Section 41. Equal Rights Under the Law. All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other.

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Political - 1934

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Oklahoma

URGENT NEED FOR TRAINING CITIZENS IN USES OF BALLOT REVEALED IN VOTING SCHOOL

Black Dispatch 2-18-34 Oklahoma City Okla.

GREAT INTEREST DEVELOPS IN PROGRESSIVE VOTER'S LEAGUE VENTURE

Mutilated Ballots Plentiful In First Mock Election

Thirteen mutilated ballots were found by the counters in the election held by the Women's Auxiliary of the Progressive Voter's League, in its first Voting School, held Monday evening in the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Ellis, 823 East Second street. One of the mutilated ballots was cast by a member of the Central Committee of the Progressive Voter's League.

Rev. Ellis Leads in Mayor's Race

The primary election showed Rev. J. H. Ellis leading for mayor over his nearest opponent, Rev. L. C. Cleaves, while in the 1st ward, A. L. McKay led for councilman over Cornelius Scales. The race in the 2nd ward was headed by G. L. Scales, Rev. W. P. Pipkins leading second; 3rd ward, Mrs. J. V. Holmes had a safe lead over Rev. F. K. Leath, while in the 4th ward Mrs. A. E. Harris swamped Dr. W. L. Vaughn, who trailed.

What Precinct?

Seven of the voters when questioned did not know the precinct in which they resided in the city and two had never registered or had ever voted in a regular election.

School a Success

The first school was a howling success from the standpoint of attendance and the interest shown, according to Mrs. A. E. Harris, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary. "I had no idea that so many would attend our first school, and the positive lack of information about the use of the ballot as developed in the meeting, shows the urgent need of the schools we plan to hold in every block in the city," she said.

Officials

Mrs. W. J. Edwards acted as clerk during the election, Cornelius Scales judge, and H. McKinley Rowan, chairman of the registration bureau of the Progressive Voter's League, inspector. Counters were Mrs. A. L. McKay, Mrs. R. F. North and Mr. A. E. Jackson.

Rowan Instructs

A school of instruction, under the supervision of Attorney H. McKinley Rowan, followed the school election, and short talks were made by Mrs. E. A. Harris, Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Rev. J. H. Ellis and E. A. Jackson. Refreshments were served.

Next School

The next school will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 12, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holmes, 14 North Douglas. Everybody is invited.

Are You Going To Jump the Fence?

Negroes desirous of changing their politics this year from Republican to Democrat, or visa versa, should do so before the 4th of April. Under state laws, changes from one party affiliation to another must be made 90 days before an election.

Black Dispatch 3-30-34

Section 5,658, Oklahoma statutes 1931 provides: "That no change in registration shall be granted on the ground of change of politics unless application therefore be made at least 90 days before the next succeeding general primary election."

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Date of the first primary election this year is July 3. Therefore, application to reregister on ground of change in politics must be made to the precinct registrar on or before April 4.

At the time of making application to reregister the voter should present his registration certificate to the precinct registrar of the precinct named in the certificate, who should write across its face "cancelled," signing his name thereto. Upon the surrender of such cancelled registration certificate the elector should be entitled at any time to a new certificate.

Disfranchisement In Oklahoma

While we are asking democratic candidates what they are going to do when they land in office, it would not be out of place this year to inquire of them when the Negroes of Wagoner county will be given their franchise. This writer has just returned from that benigned section, where since statehood Negroes have been denied ballot rights.

Negroes vote today in almost every section of Oklahoma. In Okmulkee county there is a condition similar to what is going on in Wagoner county, but in the practice of total and complete disfranchisement the ribbon must be handed to the governing agencies in Wagoner county.

One almost sheds tears when he travels up that fertile Choskie valley, on the banks of the Arkansas, from Muskogee to Haskell, and sees the thousands of acres of land once belonging to Negroes, but which has now passed from their hands. The story of the county courts in Oklahoma, where through white guardians this valuable land was wrested from their grasp, is one of the darkest and most shameful blots upon the records of this state.

It is easy to realize that if the defenseless Negroes who do not vote, in this county, could have had their suffrage in one election, they could have rid themselves of this terrible penalty they pay for being black. They do not have that vote and we who live in more liberal sections should demand from those who ask for our support that something be done for these, our sable-hued brethren.

Without the ballot, how can the Negroes of Wagoner county protect themselves against the tax assessor? How can they come to an equitable understanding with those who name the "tribute" exacted by the state? It is safe to say that hundreds of Negroes have lost their rich fertile valley farms through the confiscatory manipulation of taxes.

To those of us who vote, it seems almost unbelievable that in a section of Oklahoma, Negroes are still required to read and explain with satisfaction to some illiterate individual the constitution of the state. This is going on in Wagoner today. The injustice is exposed when we state that a poor white, with a friendly spirit and conscience, told us last Saturday in Wagoner that he cannot read, but has never been denied the right to vote in the city of Wagoner.

We understand full well and know the reason why the Negroes are not permitted to vote in Wagoner county. The reason lies in the fact that their numerical strength is sufficient to elect Negroes to office in that county. This forms the basis of their disfranchisement. It's the same reason why Negroes are disfranchised in Mississippi.

Such is the awful penalty visited upon black men because they have obeyed the admonition of God, who says that men should be fruitful and multiply." In Wagoner we have the real test of the white man's moral fiber. We vote in Oklahoma county today, but would we vote in Oklahoma county if the Negro vote were numerically stronger than that of the whites? You, in all sections of Oklahoma, ask yourself this question?

The democratic party in Oklahoma ought to commit itself to the proposition that the county clerk in every county should be the county registrar. The law should provide that he should register citizens and taxpayers every day in the year. The recent exposures as disclosed in recent daily papers regarding elections, and the administration of election laws in Oklahoma, are the direct result of the present laws of Wagoner county have their ballots.

The democrats are believers in democratic rule—the rule of the majority—they ought to be good sports and let the Negroes in this state have cut their political eyeteeth. They are no longer Abraham Lincoln republicans. We make a solemn bet here and now that if Wagoner county will release the Negro to his ballot, there will not be a stronger or more solidly democratic stronghold in Oklahoma.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Oklahoma

URGENT NEED FOR TRAINING CITIZENS IN USES OF BALLOT REVEALED IN VOTING SCHOOL

Black Dispatch 2-10-34 Oklahoma City Okla.

GREAT INTEREST DEVELOPS IN PROGRESSIVE VOTER'S LEAGUE VENTURE

Mutilated Ballots Plentiful In First Mock Election

Thirteen mutilated ballots were found by the counters in the election held by the Women's Auxiliary of the Progressive Voter's League, in its first Voting School, held Monday evening in the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Ellis, 823 East Second street. One of the mutilated ballots was cast by a member of the Central Committee of the Progressive Voter's League.

Rev. Ellis Leads in Mayor's Race

The primary election showed Rev. J. H. Ellis leading for mayor over his nearest opponent, Rev. L. C. Cleaves, while in the 1st ward, A. L. McKay led for councilman over Cornelius Scales. The race in the 2nd ward was headed by G. L. Scales, Rev. W. P. Pipkins leading second; 3rd ward, Mrs. J. V. Holmes had a safe lead over Rev. F. K. Leath, while in the 4th ward Mrs. A. E. Harris swamped Dr. W. L. Vaughn, who trailed.

What Precinct?

Seven of the voters when questioned did not know the precinct in which they resided in the city and two had never registered or had ever voted in a regular election.

School a Success

The first school was a howling success from the standpoint of attendance and the interest shown, according to Mrs. A. E. Harris, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary. "I had no idea that so many would attend our first school, and the positive lack of information about the use of the ballot as developed in the meeting, shows the urgent need of the schools we plan to hold in every block in the city," she said.

Officials

Mrs. W. J. Edwards acted as clerk during the election, Cornelius Scales judge, and H. McKinley Rowan, chairman of the registration bureau of the Progressive Voter's League, inspector. Counters were Mrs. A. L. McKay, Mrs. R. F. North and Mr. A. E. Jackson.

Rowan Instructs

A school of instruction, under the supervision of Attorney H. McKinley Rowan, followed the school election, and short talks were made by Mrs. E. A. Harris, Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Rev. J. H. Ellis and E. A. Jackson. Refreshments were served.

Next School

The next school will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 12, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holmes, 14 North Douglas. Everybody is invited.

Are You Going To Jump the Fence?

Negroes desirous of changing their politics this year from Republican to Democrat, or visa versa, should do so before the 4th of April. Under state laws, changes from one party affiliation to another must be made 90 days before an election.

Black Dispatch 3-30-34

Section 5,658, Oklahoma statutes 1931 provides: "That no change in registration shall be granted on the ground of change of politics unless application therefore be made at least 90 days before the next succeeding general primary election."

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Date of the first primary election this year is July 3. Therefore, application to reregister on ground of change in politics must be made to the precinct registrar on or before April 4.

At the time of making application to reregister the voter should present his registration certificate to the precinct registrar of the precinct named in the certificate, who should write across its face "cancelled," signing his name thereto. Upon the surrender of such cancelled registration certificate the elector should be entitled at any time to a new certificate.

Disfranchisement In Oklahoma

While we are asking democratic candidates what they are going to do when they land in office, it would not be out of place this year to inquire of them when the Negroes of Wagoner county will be given their franchise. This writer has just returned from that benigned section, where since statehood Negroes have been denied ballot rights.

Negroes vote today in almost every section of Oklahoma. In Okfuskee county there is a condition similar to what is going on in Wagoner county, but in the practice of total and complete disfranchisement the ribbon must be handed to the governing agencies in Wagoner county.

One almost sheds tears when he travels up that fertile Choskie valley, on the banks of the Arkansas, from Muskogee to Haskell, and sees the thousands of acres of land once belonging to Negroes, but which has now passed from their hands. The story of the county courts in Oklahoma, where through white guardians this valuable land was wrested from their grasp, is one of the darkest and most shameful blots upon the records of this state.

It is easy to realize that if the defenseless Negroes who do not vote, in this county, could have had their suffrage in one election, they could have rid themselves of this terrible penalty they pay for being black. They do not have that vote and we who live in more liberal sections should demand from those who ask for our support that something be done for these, our sable-hued brethren.

Without the ballot, how can the Negroes of Wagoner county protect themselves against the tax assessor? How can they come to an equitable understanding with those who name the "tribute" exacted by the state? It is safe to say that hundreds of Negroes have lost their rich fertile valley farms through the confiscatory manipulation of taxes.

To those of us who vote, it seems almost unbelievable that in a section of Oklahoma, Negroes are still required to read and explain with satisfaction to some illiterate individual the constitution of the state. This is going on in Wagoner today. The injustice is exposed when we state that a poor white, with a friendly spirit and conscience, told us last Saturday in Wagoner that he cannot read, but has never been denied the right to vote in the city of Wagoner.

We understand full well and know the reason why the Negroes are not permitted to vote in Wagoner county. The reason lies in the fact that their numerical strength is sufficient to elect Negroes to office in that county. This forms the basis of their disfranchisement. It's the same reason why Negroes are disfranchised in Mississippi.

Such is the awful penalty visited upon black men because they have obeyed the admonition of God, who says that men should be fruitful and multiply." In Wagoner we have the real test of the white man's moral fiber. We vote in Oklahoma county today, but would we vote in Oklahoma county if the Negro vote were numerically stronger than that of the whites? You, in all sections of Oklahoma, ask yourself this question?

The democratic party in Oklahoma ought to commit itself to the proposition that the county clerk in every county should be the county registrar. The law should provide that he should register citizens and taxpayers every day in the year. The recent exposures as disclosed in recent daily papers regarding elections, and the administration of election laws in Oklahoma, are the direct result of the present registration law, designed to disfranchise Negroes. If democrats are believers in democratic rule—the rule of the majority—they ought to be good sports and let the Negroes of Wagoner county have their ballots.

The Negroes in this state have cut their political eyeteeth. They are no longer Abraham Lincoln republicans. We make a solemn bet here and now that if Wagoner county will release the Negro to his ballot, there will not be a stronger or more solidly democratic stronghold in Oklahoma.

NEGRO TO RUN FOR $6000 JOB IN OKLAHOMA

Frank Anderson Republican Candidate for Corporation Commissioner

MUSKOGEE — (ANP) — Negro voters are becoming an important factor in the general and local elections throughout the state. Jacob Simmons Jr. ran as a candidate for the state legislature from Muskogee county. He was beaten, but polled a heavy vote, winning some votes in every precinct. The local daily paper stated: "Surprisingly, several whites voted for the Negro."

One Negro, E. D. Howard, ran for congressman-at-lage and another, Andrew Jackson Jordan, for congress from a district.

The race which has excited the most comment, however, is that of Frank Anderson, Okmulgee school teacher, for corporation commissioner against E. R. Hughes, white Republican member of the corporation commission.

White Man Withdraws

There were four Republican candidates and Anderson received the next highest number of votes to Hughes, the incumbent.

After it became known that Anderson was still in the race, Hughes withdrew from the race, saying that he refused to run against a Negro.

Hughes' withdrawal makes Anderson the uncontested Republican candidate for the office which pays $6,000 a year. It will not be necessary for him to run in the run-off on July 24 as he already has the nomination by default.

Many Anticipate 'Plums'

Negroes constitute a voting force of 50,000 in this state. In Tulsa and Oklahoma City, the two largest cities, they have charge of some of the election booths.

Many Negroes ran for such jobs as justice of the peace. In the recent election there were five candidates in the township in which Muskogee is located.

After the primary, Ton Anglin, slated for the July 24 run-off against E. W. Marland, in the race for governor, announced that he would not enter the run-off. Negroes who followed Marland's fortune are apt to win some fine plums in such places as the state school at Langston, the Boy's training school, the State Hospital for the Insane, the Deaf, Blind and Orphans' home and the Home for Negro girls. Two of the foremost leaders for Marland were J. W. Sanford and W. E. Mitchell.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN
JUL 29 1934

What Difference?

IN commenting upon the presence of a Negro's name on the state primary ballot the Henryetta Free Lance declares that the law should be so amended that voters in primary contests will know whether the candidate is a Negro or otherwise. The Free Lance would have the ballot state that the Negro candidate is a Negro.

Why the primary? If the Negro candidate should be so designated in a primary contest, why should he not be so designated in the general election? Is it because that voters should vote their party ticket in the November contest regardless of race, color and previous condition of servitude?

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Changing Election Laws

All kinds of foolish tommyrot is being indulged in by Republican orators, speaking to Negro audiences, regarding the candidacy of Senator Pine. While in Tulsa recently we heard an expression like this: "If Pine is elected governor we have our first chance to change the election laws since statehood." Black Dispatch

We immediately asked the enthusiastic Pine adherent for information regarding the duties, responsibilities and authority of a governor. "Does he," we asked, "have the authority to pass laws, or is law making the constitutional province of the legislature?" 10-13-34

He stammered a while but finally admitted that the governor of a state did not have power to legislate, and that he could not translate into statutory law any principle in government without the official assistance of the legislature. Oklahoma City Okla.

"All the governor can do is to suggest, recommend and advise regarding questions of legislation, is it not?" we urged. The supposed-to-be knowing one admitted grudgingly that this was also true, while his auditors gapped at his exposed ignorance or obvious hypocrisy.

Think of a man attempting to tell voters that if Pine (a Republican) were elected governor, an Oklahoma legislature (Democratic) would be forced to change the election laws. Pine, himself, would consider such a suggestion coming from him as a "political blunder." Pine has already said that he believes in the "will of the majority." With Oklahoma normally Democratic by 100,000, it can be easy to assume that whatever we have in the way of election laws is today the "will of the majority" and we have it from the lips of the Okmulgee statesman that he never monkeys with the "will of the majority."

We want every Negro who reads this article to know that the election laws of this state in no wise suit the Black Dispatch. We want them changed and we want Negroes to vote in all elections and everywhere. Shameful conditions exist in many counties which we desire corrected, but they will not be corrected by Oklahoma Republicans. The change will come through the will of Democrats.

Republicans several years ago elected a majority of the lower branch of the legislature. The leadership of that branch was so imbued with the philosophy of Mr. Pine they refused to pass a fair election law and passed it up to the Democratic senate. We lobbied personally around the capital for the passage of such a bill, only to discover that our erst-while Republican friends were afraid of making a "political blunder."

The truth is, and sensible Negroes ought to see it, a change in the administration of the election laws has been gradually creeping over Oklahoma for the past ten years. More and more, as the Negro vote has seeped over into the Democratic column, liberality and fairness has exhibited itself in the various counties.

Only a few years ago the Negroes right here in Oklahoma City and county were disfranchised. This writer knows the time when truck loads of Negro men and women futilly sought to register. On one occasion we stormed the old Threadgill hotel by hundreds, only to be denied.

Is such a condition existing in Oklahoma City today? Have you ever attempted to determine the reason why? The reason for liberality here, in Tulsa and in Muskogee, rests in the fact that Negro voters have helped in several elections to make Democratic victory effective and certain. The deep-seated belief that the mass of Negroes will vote nothing but the Republican ticket has been completely exploded, and Democrats in Oklahoma know now that the Negro vote is a flexible thing, instead of being an ignorant piece of Republican granite.

The replies made last spring to the Black Dispatch questionnaire show that from candidates for governor down to constable, the Democratic party in Oklahoma openly bids for Negro votes. It would be foolish to assume that a candidate or a party would refuse to allow a vote to be cast ,if they were definitely certain that vote was for, instead of against. It is because the Negro vote has at last become flexible that Mr. Marland stated recently that he hoped to see the Negro vote become an integral part of the Democratic party.

Even though there is a normal Democratic majority of 100,000 in Oklahoma, the Negro vote in many counties is the deciding factor. Logan, Lincoln, Washington, Tulsa, Oklahoma and Creek are counties we think of off-hand, where the Negro vote can determine any election and where if the Negro would join with the Democrats it would go far towards placing statewide emphasis on the value of the Negro vote. Negroes in these counties, by voting intelligently, have a chance to work for the liberation of Negroes in other counties.

The thing we want to emphasize is, that Pine, as governor, will not have the power, authority or inclination to change the election laws of this state. Public sentiment writes every law and enforces it. In Oklahoma, public sentiment is gradually accepting the view that the Negro should vote. Public sentiment in this commonwealth is Democratic. Shall we court majority rule, or shall we turn to a pillar of salt looking backward towards Fort Sumpter and Appomattox?

Bartlesville, Okla.
MORNING EXAMINER

OCT 4 1934

It does seem the democrats who have grabbed off most of the Negro votes in Oklahoma would be satisfied with their taking over this Negro vote, formerly considered as safe for the republicans and whose republicanism had as much to do with the difficulties they met in trying to vote as did their race, without trying to use the accident of a Negro being on the republican state ticket to scare every voter with a trace of racial prejudice away from the republican state ticket. It is just too much like getting 'em going and coming to look like good cricket. Neither party is frankly meeting the racial issue, but the republicans are definitely getting the worst of it.

ARDMORE. OKLA.
DAILY ARDMOREITE

SEP 30 1934

NEGRO VOTERS FAVOR MARLAND

W. E. Mitchell, Chairman of Democratic League, Finds Enthusiasm.

W. E. Mitchell, Ardmore, chairman of the Democratic League of Southern Oklahoma, Negro party organization with 20,000 members, has just completed an extensive trip through the southern area on behalf of the league. He visited in Ada, Durant, Antlers, McAlester Checotah and many other communities.

Assurance that the colored voters are rallying to the cause of E. W. Marland was sounded by Mitchell on his return.

He arranged a series of speaking dates for the colored people of the district. These speakers are to orate in behalf of Mr. Marland's candidacy, the new deal and the state democratic ticket, he said.

"We are determined," he said, "to let W. B. Pine, republican candidate for governor, know that the Negro vote can't be bought even if he does spend a million dollars on the campaign."

Mitchell also expressed the opinion that Frank A. Anderson, colored nominee for the corporation commission on the republican ticket would have absolutely no influence in swaying the Negro vote from the democratic ranks.

At The Cross-Roads

We voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt to be president of the United States, and at the same time announced political independence. We shall always occupy such a position, insofar as we believe that the best man should be voted for, regardless of party, and we shall couple that election to our general notion of what is politically expedient to do at that time.

Since the vote we cast for Roosevelt, and one we have never regretted, we have been preaching a new political gospel. We have argued that Negroes should tie closer to state government, and that in Oklahoma the only way to effectively do this is to get into the Democratic primary and in a large measure become a part of the Democratic party.

In the election last Tuesday, November 6, the returns, as tabulated by the election board, show that thousands of Negroes have heeded the suggestion of the Black Dispatch. It is safe to estimate that fully 25,000 Negroes voted for E. W. Marland. Previous figures compiled by the election board showed that there were 44,000 Negroes registered in Oklahoma. We believe the increased interest this year advanced the Negro's voting strength beyond the 50,000 mark.

While we have been registering independent and asking Negroes to qualify and vote Democratic, there has been cricicism heaped upon our notion of things because of the charge that the editor of the Black Dispatch is not willing to do what he asks others to do. Futile attempts have been made by local and state Negro Democrats, whose records show they are Democrats for revenue only, seeking to prevent any recognition being given this writer, with no charge other than "He's not a Democrat."

To give you an idea of how far this sort of thing has gone, we recall that in the recent race for county commissioner in the first district, one political adventuress, a woman, went down to the headquarters of one of the candidates and advised him that all of the Negro Democrats on the East Side of town were going to oppose him because he was accepting support from this writer. The fact that this candidate was elected in the primary by a huge majority and the additional fact that this woman opposed him, is sufficient evidence for one to know that this political terrorist had no influence, or if she did have, failed to exercise it.

STATE MAJORITY GROUP BIDS FOR EDITOR DUNJEE'S MEMBERSHIP IN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

BLACK DISPATCH SCRIBE SEEKS REACTION FROM STATE LEADERS ON REGISTRATION QUERY

Demo Correspondence Publicized For Benefit of Reading Public

Editor Roscoe Dunjee was this week debating with his friends the advisibility of registering as a Democrat. In a letter sent out to many of his associates he has called attention to letters from prominent Democrats of the state, and high in the official life of the party, who have in letters to the editor invited him to join the Democratic party.

Decision Not Reached

"I have not reached a decision on this point," declared Editor Dunjee, when approached on the subject, "but I am giving the matter serious consideration. One never knows his problem until he begins to manhandle it. One of the serious handicaps to 100% effectiveness of my publication in the last campaign resulted from the carping of a lot of inconsequential fellows who sought to stifle the influence of the publication by shouting, 'The Black Dispatch is on the fence.'

Should Be Negro Bloc

"While I still believe that the Negro vote should in more or less degree form a block, that bloc in the nature of things in this state would go to the Democratic party, because of the general control it would give in pivotal counties where the Negro vote would be the deciding factor. What I wish to do is the most eective thing pointing the way out politically for Negroes."

Many Invitations

Letters received from Eugene Maple, president of the State League of Young Democrats; Sam Battles, secretary-treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee, and La Verne Carlton, state representative from the 5th legislative district, were exhibited by Editor Dunjee as requests coming direct to him asking that he actively join the Democratic party.

Withheld Requests

"These letters started coming to my office last August but I refrained from discussing this matter during the course of the campaign for the reason that I knew it might percipitate extraneous discussion ont necessary at that time," Editor Dunjee said. "I would like, however, my friends over the state to write me their reaction to this matter," he continued.

Render rGeater Service

Writing under date of October 26, the secretary-treasurer of the Democratic Central Committee said in his letter to Editor Dunjee:

"It seems to me that if you align yourself with the majority party in this state, by reason of such alignment, you would be in a position to render greater service to your people. I would be pleased to welcome you into the Democratic party; the party of the people. Such action I am sure, would meet the approval of the majority of your people."

Here Are Letters

There follows the correspondence:

STATE LEAGUE OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS OF OKLAHOMA

"Dear Mr. Dunjee:

"I have watched your activity in the city political affairs for the past few months with a great deal of interest. I know that you are not only interested in good government but that you also have a desire to be of service to your country and your race.

'I have noticed in past political campaigns that you have registered as an Independent but that you have supported in many instances Democrats for political offices. May I suggest, that one of your ability, could be of great service as an outspoken champion of the principles of the Democratic party? There is only one politictl party today which represents and fights for the best interest of the people. There can be no middle ground.

"I have talked with a great many members of your race and I know that they love and respect you for the manner in which you have unselfishly championed their every cause. I hope that in the near future you will not only support the nominees of our party but will register and become actively affiliated with the Demorati party of this state.

"Wishing you continued success, I remain

"Yours very truly,

EUGENE MAPLE, President
State League of Young Democrats."

Prejudiced Judge Sits in Muskogee Franchise Case

MUSKOGEE.—A judge's personal opinion on governmental questions does not disqualify him to rule on them, Federal Judge Robert L. Williams declared here Friday when he refused to leave the bench during the hearing of a suit in which Negroes are seeking the right to vote.

Attorney for I. W. Lane, 66-year-old Wagoner man, demanded that William withdraw on the grounds that he had expressed prejudice against Negroes voting and had sponsored legislation against them while governor.

Lane contended he had not been permitted to register in Wagoner county last election and has asked $5,000 damages of the county registrar, Jess Wilson.

Lane was the moving spirit in a similar suit for 100 Wagoner caunty Negroes in 1928, shortly before election day The case was called for trial four year later but was dropped by Lane before a decision was reached.

Suffrage

What The Record Shows

Still gambling on the theory that Negroes easily forget the low-browed, venal trading Negroes, who went out last fall to harvest the $10,000 posted by oil companies to prevent the recall of Mayor Blinn, arrived back on the streets this week to attempt ridicule of the Progressive Voter's League.

If one Negro has approached this writer, fifty have, to announce, "Did you see what YOUR MAYOR TOM McGEE had to say about Hassman park?" The most of this gang were the purchasable fellows who last October held a meeting and endorsed segregation in order to support their contention that Mayor Blinn should be retained in office.

On its face it would appear that there were merit in the argument now bubbling from the lips of these hypocrites. They seek to condemn the Progressive Voter's League because of its support of Mayor McGee. A survey of the record will of course, disclose the speciousness of their argument. In the position it took in the last mayoralty election there is nothing for which the Progressive Voter's League need apologize.

The Progressive Voter's League opposed Mayor Blinn because Mayor Blinn voted against the purchase of Hassman park. Shortly after its purchase Governor Murray issued an executive order in which he declared that Negroes of this city could not use said park on the 19th day of June, 1933. Negroes of the city vainly requested former Mayor Blinn to ignore the governor's order and let the governor understand and know that he, Mayor Blinn, was running Oklahoma City. No city mayor in America were ever so spineless as was Mayor Blinn in this instance.

On September 23, 1933, Mayor Blinn, along with other city councilmen, voted for an unconstitutional segregation ordinance, now in force in Oklahoma City. This ordinance was voted in face of the fact that this writer appeared twice before the council, and once before the planning board, in company with other organization heads, demanding that the unlawful ordinance now on the statute books be not enacted.

On October 5, 1933, the following editorial appeared in the columns of the Black Dispatch:

"MAYOR BLINN WANTS YOUR VOTE

"Mayor Blinn now wants the Negro vote. The Black Dispatch does not assume that Mayor Blinn is entitled to it. This publication supported Mayor Blinn when he ran for his present position, but we have had to apologize for that stand upon many occasions.

"Take, for instance, the mayor's spineless attitude in the Hassman park controversy. The park commission granted the Negroes the privilege to dedicate the Hassman park on the 19th day of June. Immediately following this Governor Murray issued one of his famous executive orders stating that the Negroes could not meet in the park on that date.

"Instead of addressing a communication to Governor Murray and informing him that he, Mayor Blinn, was the chief executive of Oklahoma City, and would call the governor if, and when he needed him, and that furthermore that governmental function would not be arbitrarily snatched from his grasp, Mayor Blinn meekly submitted to Governor Murray's doctrine of might, informing the Negroes they could not go in their own park.

"Yes, the man who now frantically asks for the Negro vote became afraid to allow us to go out and hold a peaceful ceremony at which time the Negroes expected to give the park a name. This was their sole and only purpose. The name is still in pot, and the Negroes of Oklahoma City barred from their park by grace of this untenable position assumed by his honor, the mayor. In this position the mayor was also joined by members of the city council now up for recall. Remember this also.

"The question of whether the mayor of Oklahoma City or the governor of the state is the real head of this municipal government is by no means a Negro question. We believe that in this abandonment of authority regarding Hassman park, Mayor Blinn has assumed a position which perils the sovereignty of the political unit which he heads. Looking at his action from this angle, every voter should be disturbed and characterize Mayor Blinn's conduct as incompetent."

We want now to quote from our news columns of October 21, 1933. While the Progressive Voter's League was attempting to get Mayor Blinn out of office because Blinn did not want us to have Hassman park, and for the further reason that he had voted for the segregation ordinance now in force, other Negroes were busy protecting the position of Mayor Blinn and their segregation policies.

Here is a very illuminating story regarding what the Progressive Voter's League was trying to do, wether it accomplished it or not, and keep in mind that the Mr. Jackson referred to in the news story was and is a member of the Progressive Voter's' League. It follows:

"Blinn Leaders

"J. J. Dawson and Mrs. Christine Williams led the Blinn forces. Dawson held a rally Monday night at Slaughter's hall which was attended by Councilmen Jacoby and Taylor. Dawson refused to allow Councilman Taylor to answer Ed Jackson, irate citizen, who asked Taylor during the course of his speech why he wanted Negroes to vote for him two weeks following his vote for a segregation ordinance. Taylor said he would not answer the question unless the chairman permitted him. He said he was guest of the meeting and could only act as directed by the chairman.

"Too Busy For Questioning

"Dawson told the audience that they were too busy for such questions and interruptions as Jackson interposed. Frank Reed also attempted to get the floor and ask some questions regarding segregation. Dawson informed him that he would not allow him to ask the speakers any questions.

"Councilman Jacoby fared slightly worse than Taylor for he attempted to answer when asked by Jackson what he thought of his vote two weeks ago which segregated Negroes.

"Here's Alibi

" 'I'm sorry you interrupted me,' said Jacoby after a momentary recoil from the sharp shafts of the crafty Jackson. 'I was making a good speech when you started that argument, but I'll say this, you know and I know that segregation has got to go to the Supreme Court for settlement.'

"Dawson informed Jacoby that he would not allow him to be razzed any more. 'I'm sorry and it won't happen again tonight.' "

In the light of all of the record recorded above, what do you, dear reader, assume the Progressive Voter's League should have done last fall? Blinn had a written record for segregation. His record showed he opposed the purchase and use of Hassman park for Negroes. On the other hand Mayor Tom McGee made liberal promises to Negroes. No member of the League mentioned Hassman park to him because all knew that the city by ordinance had designated it as a city park. Hassman park had ceased to be an issue. We cannot say that Mayor McGee violated a specific promise along this line, although we know that he as candidate, knew Negroes were making an issue of Blinn's record on this subject.

The Negro vote last October was more of a negative than a positive gesture. The Progressive Voter's League asked and secured the support of the Negro vote for Mayor Tom McGee. How otherwise were we to protest the anti-Negro position of Mayor Blinn?

DePriest Says Vote Democratic In Oklahoma

Says Marland Voted Against Costigan-Wagner Bill

"The name of the Republican party in Oklahoma is not worth the paper it is written on, and if I were in Oklahoma I'd join the Democratic party and help run this state," declared Congressman Oscar DePriest Sunday in an extended address before the closing session of the N. A. A. C. P.

The speech was broadcast over WKY, and more than 3,000 white and black citizens heard the fiery Chicago statesman. Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, regional field director of the Association, presided at the mass meeting held in the First Presbyterian church (white) 9th and Robinson.

"A voteless people is a defenseless people," declared DePriest, "and we must learn to vote for men and measures regardless of party label."

DePriest insisted that every Negro register and vote in elections, and he also stressed the fact that the N. A. A. C. P. was the greatest organization Negroes had which to fight for race rights.

Without comment, but reading from the record, DePriest said that E. W. Marland was absent from the House of Representatives when the vote was taken on the right of Negroes to eat in the house restaurant, and he also stated that Marland voted against the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill.

PROGRESSIVE VOTER'S LEAGUE REMINDS MAYOR McGEE OF 123 BLACK VOTES THAT ELECTED HIM

1,200 NEGROES WENT TO POLLS FOR MAN WHO PROMISED "A SQUARE DEAL"

Council Designated Hassman Lot as Negro Park, Cites Letter

Aroused because of the reported position of Mayor Tom McGee, regarding Hassman park, members of the central committee of the Progressive Voter's League forwarded to the mayor Wednesday a communication. In the letter the League members call attention to the fact that McGee, while a candidate for mayor, made favorable promises regarding "a square deal."

The letter goes on to point out that Negroes elected the mayor. In specific items as to ward it shows that in five Negro precincts the Negro vote showed a majority for him of 130, over all votes cast, and that fully 1,200 Negroes voted for him in Oklahoma City. McGee was elected by a majority of 123.

Attention is also called to the fact that the City Council on September 23, 1933, designated Hassman park as a Negro park. In paragraph seven of the segregation ordinance a rider is attached naming Hassman park as a city park.

Decision to write the leter to Mayor McGee was reached in a conference held at the McKay Funeral Home last Monday. Anther letter was also directed to J. T. Lucado, head of the Managerial League, supporting the candidacy of McGee last October.

The full text of the Progressive Voter's League leter follows:

"During the month of October, 1933, as members of the Central Committee of the Progressive Voter's League, a delegation from our organization held a conference with you and associates, running on a recall platform. Based upon the promises made by you at that time the Progressive Voter's League supported your candidacy for mayor of Oklahoma City.

"During the conference held, as before mentioned, you unreservedly promised the Progressive Voter's League that you would, as mayor, give the Negroes of this municipality a square deal. Our entire committee was led to assume, by reason of your liberal utterances that under your leadership all units of this fine citizenship would move forward.

"The records show, Your Honor, that following this conference, the Negro vote in Oklahoma City rolled up the small majority electing you the mayor. To be specific the records show that in Precincts 2, 6, 7, 8, of Ward 2, and in Precinct 2 of Ward 3, (all exclusively populated by Negroes) you received a majority of 130 votes. You were elected over former Mayor Clarence J. Blinn, by a majority of 123. These figures are taken from records in the county election board office.

"It is variously estimated from 1,000 to 1,200 Negroes voted to retire former Mayor Clarence J Blinn, and they openly stated in their meeting places during that campaign, and it was the full knowledge of the Managerial League committee that Negroes so voted because of the former mayor's record in the matter of segregation and with regard to Hassman Park.

"Last week, Your Honor, you were quoted in the daily press as having told a Negro delegation that Negroes would never get Hassman park so long as you are mayor. It is this reported attitude of yours which forms the basis of this communication.

"At the present time, Your Honor, Hassman park belongs to the Negroes of Oklahoma City by reason of an emergency city ordinance passed by the city council (not by Negroes) September 23, 1933.

"Your attention is hereby called to section seven of this ordinance, commonly designated as a "segregation ordinance." It reads as follows:

" 'That all parks now designated for the exclusive use of Negroes shall be used exclusively by Negroes for recreation and celebration purpose, and it shall be unlawful for any white person to use said parks for such purposes, to include especially Booker T. Washington, Hassman and Riverside parks.'

"Negroes of the city vigorously fought the passage of this ordinance, not because they did not want Hassman park, but rather because it was attached as a rider to an unlawful and unconstitutional segregation ordinance. In the light of this record we are at a loss to understand some of your reported statements regarding 'selfish Negroes,' etc.

"For your information we feel that you should know that under a gentleman's agreement with former Mayor Blinn and the then city council several years ago, it was decided that out of the funds derived from an oil lease on Booker Washington playground, Hassman park would be purchased. Councilman Taylor, one of your present conferees, made this statement in open council meeting at the time he and a majority of the council voted to buy this park. We do not believe you would or could have made the reported statements, had this information been before you. We are asking you to vacate your position as soon as you have digested the information contained in this letter.

"It is a misstatement of fact, on the part of those who have reported to you on this matter, that Hassman park is in a wholly white residential section. The property adjoining this park on the south has been owned for a quarter of a century by a Negro. The property on the east, owned by Mr. John Noble, has been rented for many years to Negroes. Just west of the property, for many years, a Negro park has been conducted. There are but three isolated homes occupied by whites on the northern edge of Hassman park.

"Your Honor, last October the members of the Progressive Voter's League went out and in good faith asked the Negroes to vote for you. We accepted your statement made to us that you were an apostle of the "Square Deal." We had secured Hassman park by city ordinance before you went into office and under a gentleman's agreement which we do not see in conscience you may ruthlessly violate. Will you be kind enough to give us your reactions following the perusal of this communication?"

"Respectfully yours,

"Roscoe Dunjee, president; Dr. W. L. Vaughn, vice president; S. R. Youngblood, Jr., secretary; G. L. Scales, treasurer; A. L. McKay, Rev. J. H. Ellis, William Fant, Mrs. M. J. Brockway, Atty. H. McKinley Rowan, A. E. Jackson, Thomas Edwards, Mrs. J. B. Holmes, Dr. Maurice B. Moore, C. E. Scales, Rev. W. P. Pipkins, Rev. E. W. Perry, Mrs. A. E. Harris, Rev. J. W. Johnson."

Are You Registered

A ten day registration period started Wednesday, during which time new and old voters may qualify to vote. If you comtemplate voting in the June primaries it is important that you be sure your old registration certificate has not become void.

Failure to vote in three successive elections would void your old certificate. If you have moved out of the precinct where you lived when the certificate was issued, or if your precinct boundary lines have been changed, your certificate is invalid.

The safe think to do is to locate your precinct registrar during the registration period now on and have the precinct official inform you whether your certificate is still in force and effect.

The Service Of Voting Schools

Oklahoma City witnessed more activity and voting in the Negro precincts of the city last Tuesday than has occurred since statehood. Long lines of citizens were noted at all of the polling places in the 2nd Ward, and they were men and women who came to the voting places and patiently stood for hours in line until they had cast their ballot. At all of them the polls closed with voters still in line, unable to vote.

The Black Dispatch wants to point out that the added interest exhibited in ballot rights is the direct result of the voting schools conducted by the Progressive Voters League last spring and summer. During the course of these schools hundreds of Negro men and women who had never cast a ballot, were carefully instructed in the art and mechanics of voting, and Tuesday the harvest was reaped from the effort.

Care was taken in all of these classes, conducted by the Progressive Voters League, not to inject partisan politics, and although many attributed ulterior motives to the group, the central idea of those who labored hard with the movement was to stimulate a larger interest on the part of Negroes in voting. For many years there has been an unseemly inertia on the part of Negroes in every section of the city. This is not a healthy sign of achieved citizenship.

During the period when disfranchisement was rampant in Oklahoma many Negroes lost interest in voting and, in fact, a large group of young people grew to manhood without any knowledge of the actual manner in which a ballot is cast. This was embarrassing to many of them, and as a result they went on from year to year dismissing the thought of voting.

The experiment of the Progressive Voter's League has proven a valuable one. It is a program that should be adopted everywhere in the state. There is no reason why the voting strength of the Negro in Oklahoma should not be 80,000 instead of 44,000. Teaching the youth of the race the art and mechanics of voting is going to lend power and effectiveness to our citizenship. Voting schools point the way out.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, PA.
TELEGRAPH

NOV 3 1934

VOTERS NORTH AND SOUTH

THIS evening the great battle of 1934 comes to an end with Governor Pinchot leading the forces in Harrisburg and Senator Reed and others closing the contest in York county. It is interesting that in these latter days greater conviction of Republican success signalizes these closing rallies.

Neighboring York county, where Secretary of Highways Lewis directs the forces, is said to have seen the light during the last ten days which means a Republican result that would not have been conceded a month ago.

As Negro voters look into the story of the persistent attitude of the Democratic party toward their race the effort to stampede them into the Farley camp is proving a real failure. Too many Negro voters are sufficiently intelligent not to recall what has happened to their people in the South and elsewhere where the Democratic party has actually refused them even the franchise or any consideration whatsoever.

If the Farleys and others want to show their interest in the Negro race, they have every opportunity of doing so in the South which that party controls. Tragedies of many kinds have characterized their control of the section south of the Mason and Dixon line and if anybody has raised the race question it is the party which is now endeavoring strenuously to fool the registered Negro voters into line for Democratic ascendancy. It remains to be seen, however, what value the Democratic arguments have where the Negro voter is watching his step.

BRISTOL, PA.
COURIER

OCT 24 1934

COLORED VOTERS IN ROUSING MEETING APPLAUD SPEAKERS

Issues Discussed at Big Rally Held In Trades Hall

DELEGATIONS PRESENT

Groups Come From Yardley, Newtown And Langhorne

"Talk is cheap. It is easy for the Democrats to talk about what they will do for the Negroes, but the facts show that under the Republican administration we had an assistant federal district attorney, E. Washington Rhodes, for nearly eight years * * *" stated Robert J. Nelson, member of the State Athletic Commission and State Chairman of the Colored Division of the Republican State Campaign Committee. Mr. Nelson addressed a rally of Republican colored voters in Trades Hall, here, last night. The rally was sponsored by the recently organized Bristol Colored Republican Club.

The seating capacity of the hall was taxed to the utmost. Delegations came from Yardley, Newtown and Langhorne.

In addition to Mr. Nelson the campaign issues were discussed by James E. Groome, Yardley, president of the Bucks County Firemen's Association; and Herbert E. Millen, colored attorney of Philadelphia.

Philip Jones, president of the Bristol group, called the meeting to order and presented Louis Willhite, as the chairman of the evening. Mr. Willhite in brief remarks welcomed the guests and introduced the speakers.

Mr. Nelson gave a most interesting discussion of the issues as they affect the colored people. He was frequently applauded.

Mr. Nelson said:

Talk is cheap. It is easy for the Democrats to talk about what they will do for the Negroes, but the facts show that under the Republican administration we had an Assistant Federal District Attorney, E. Washington Rhodes, for nearly eight years. This position carried with it power, prestige and a good salary. The Democrats displaced him and until this day they have refused to appoint a colored lawyer to that position. Myles Kelly was a Deputy United States Marshal when the Republicans were in power. Mr. Kelly, a colored man was removed and no colored man was put in his place.

The Democrats are saying more colored men should be given jobs, but two major positions held by Negroes under a Republican administration have been taken away from us by those who say we should have more jobs. It is one thing to advocate but another to perform. Why don't they give us more jobs!

If the colored voters desire proof of the insincerity of the Democrats let them remember the brutal lynching of George Armwood at Princess Anne, Maryland. This lynching occurred three days before the President was scheduled to speak at Chestertown, Maryland, only thirty miles from the place this dastardly crime was committed. The President refused to speak out against lynching when he had the greatest opportunity a man ever had to help curb the tremendous increase in mob violence immediately after the Democratic administration took over the reins of government at Washington.

In this connection may I call your attention to the Wagner-Costigan Anti-Lynching Bill which had the support of more people than any similar bill ever presented to Congress. This bill was presented at a time when President Roosevelt had absolute control of Congress. Every single piece of legislation advocated by the President was passed by both branches of Congress. The National Bar Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League and many other organizations both white and colored, including many southern white women urged the passage of the above mentioned bill due to the increasingly large number of lynchings since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration. Did the President speak out against this dark blot on the fair name of the country? He did not. He remained mute while the greatest bill for human rights and respect for constitutional law and order was killed in committee by southern Democrats.

It is the opinion of those who think and understand that the reason the President did not advocate the passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill is that it was objectionable to the southern states which control the Democratic party and if he had advocated it he would have lost the votes of Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and some others of the Negro-hating states of the south. This failure to advocate humane legislation simply because it was contrary to a group of law breakers in the south shows that the President lacks courage or does not consider the colored people of this country worthy of his protection equal to that of the other people of the country.

Pennsylvania has ever had a friendly feeling for the colored people. In its laws there is nothing that savors of segregation or the lack of equal opportunity. Being an industrial state thousands of us fill positions in the industrial pursuits. If these industries are unable to make money and if they are taxed out of business colored men and women would lose thousands of jobs. It is, therefore necessary for us who live in Pennsylvania to think about Pennsylvania business. One of the chief reasons for the depression is lack of success in business. The Federal, State and City governments canot employ every one.

Aside from a racial angle, it is necessary for the Negro to think in terms of candidates who will protect the business interests of Pennsylvania because no first class citizen wants to live on charity. Every man and woman who is respectable prefers to have a job.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania has presented to the people of this State candidates for office of exceptionable ability and character. Headed by William A. Schnader this ticket appeals to the thoughtful citizenry of Pennsylvania regardless of party alignment. This is evidenced by the large number of real Democrats who are leaving their party and coming over to our party. Our candidate for Governor is the best qualified man in Pennsylvania now in the field for that high office. No other candidate who has ever aspired to this high office in the State has come to it with his intimate experience. All of the progressive laws on our statute books in the past ten years have emanated from him. All Pennsylvanians can poke out their chests with pride when they go to the polls on November the 6th, and cast their vote for William A. Schnader.

Senator Reed is admittedly the ablest man in the United States Senate and all Pennsylvanians should feel it their duty to keep him there for the next six years. Harvey Taylor for Secretary of Internal Affairs is another high type man and so is Harry B. Scott, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Judge Trexler for the Superior Court will be supported by all the people who believe in retaining in the judiciary an able and incorruptable judge.

Keep Pennsylvania in line for the Republican ticket thus assuring that feeling of confidence not only here but throughout those places in the Union where Pennsylvania is considered the bulwark of industrial supremacy.

Herbert E. Millen, prominent colored attorney of Philadelphia, reviewed the record of William A. Schnader Republican candidate for governor and he charged that "George Earle is trying to ride into the governorship upon the Democratic donkey."

"He (Earle) never helped you or me or the things in which we are interested," said the speaker. "He is an adept polo player. He served seven months as minister to Austria and in addition to having one month's leave of absence. He made four ocean voyages."

Mr. Millen told of the work done by Senator Reed not only in the interest of the white man but the colored people as well.

"Pork chops are going up and so are all other commodities," he said, as he discussed the effects of the New Deal on the cost of living.

Pennsylvania

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Five Race Candidates Win in Pennsylvania Primary

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 18.—Five Race candidates were nominated in the primary Tuesday on the two tickets for the state legislature. Rev. Marshall Shepherd and John Summers Smith were sponsored by the Democratic party, while Sa Hart, incumbent, and Walker Jackson, who defeated Harris, backed by John C. Asbury, was nominated on publican ticket.

Out in North Philadelphia, for the first time in history, Race leaders succeeded in putting over Hobson Reynolds on the Republican slute. He was backed by Sheriff Wagoln. Rev. Mr. Shepherd will oppose a white nominee on the Republican ticket in November. Senator David A. Reed was nominated for the third term for the United States senate, beating Governor Gifford Pinchot by nearly 200,000 votes. With Senator Reed on the Republcan ticket will be William A. Schnader for governor.

They will be opposed on the Democratic side by George H. Earle and Joseph F. Guffrey for the governorship and senate, respectively. The fall election will give the first test of the ability of the Democrats to hold the lines in the test of the NRA. It is believed and freely said among the Republicans here that the state of Pennsylvania will lead the way back to the Republican fold in the November election.

One thing is certain, the 200,000 Race voters of Pennsylvania will doubtless be the determining factor in the fall election.

STATE NEGROES LINE UP BEHIND DEM. CANDIDATES

Courier 9-22-34

Pittsburgh Pa.

Race People From Every Section of State Air Grievances Against Party In Power—Disclose Nothing Has Been Done to Instill Confidence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20—Unkept promises on the part of the Republican party and a determination to gain their rightful patronage from the political party in power in this State promises to cost the Republican party in Chester and Delaware couunties many votes and place said votes into the column of the Democratic party, November 6.

Negro leaders in Delaware County have predicted a wholesale departure from the G. O. P. ranks. Mrs. Mamie Dickerson, a Republican Negro leader in Morton, Delaware County, for years, declared that Republicans have failed to reward the Negroes for their loyalty with anything except janitor jobs and promises.

She assailed the Republican Board of Education in Morton borough, where 450 of the 700 votes are Negroes, because a vacancy on the school board created by the recent resignaton of Charles Manley, a Negro, was filled with a white man. Although the majority of school children are Negroes in the borough, there are now four whites and one Negro on the board. Mrs. Dickerson went further and accused Bert Mayo, the present Negro member on the board of being a "handkerchief head" and a tool of the Republican organization. She declared that Mayo was greatly responsible for no Negro being chosen to replace Manley.

"We have had but two Negro Democrats in this borough, but we are preparing to give the Republican party here a shock by throwing our entire strength to the Democrats. Earle and Guffey stand for principles which we are sure will serve the interests of the Negro best," she declared.

In Media, Samuel Pinkerton, postmaster, accused the Republican assessors of registering Negro Democrats as Republicans and of registering dead Negroes as Republicans. He also asserted that Negroes who have moved are being registered by Republican assessors.

Pinkerton said he is going to have a house to house canvas made to check illegal registrations.

Arthur Rich, who is well known for his acting as Emperor Jones, in the play of the same name at the Hedgerow Theater, and who is a Democrat, declared that while all Media Negroes were Republicans two years ago, many of them have drifted into the Democratic ranks, and he promises the votes of more than 50 per cent of them for the Democratic ranks in November.

In Chester County the political situation has been intensified by the refusal of the Republican joint school board of Easttown and Tredyffrin townships to restore the mixed school system of 1932 after promising the same through Attorney General Wm. A. Schnader, last spring.

Italians and Negroes, both groups being segregated at present, are placing the blame for the present condition on Schnader, who is Republican candidate for Governor, and at a meeting held in Coatesville, last week, where leaders of the Negro and Italian groups gathered, they decided to campaign against Schnader and ask every Negro and Italian in Chester County to vote for Earle and Guffey.

This Easttown and Tredyffrin townships school question is going to prove a thorn in the side of the Republican party not only in Chester County, but throughout the State for plans are being made by leaders of the two groups to tour the State and advise Negroes and Italians to desert the Republican party and Schnader and vote the Democratic ticket.

In the meantime work on the part of ward leaders among Negroes in Philadelphia is swelling the number of Negro Democrats and not less than 60,000 are expected to register during the three registration days. A large turnout of Negroes visited the polls last Tuesday, the second registration day in Philadelphia. The last day is October 8th.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BULLETIN
SEP 22 1934

Men and Things

Two Days' Registration, Within 123,000 of the 1932 Figures, Shows a Tentative Party Lineup for Lively Speculation in Comparison With Hoover-Roosevelt Poll

REGISTRATION, in two days, has placed 523,739 names on the voting lists of the city, recorded as 336,904 Republicans and 186,835 Democrats.

The total registration in 1933 was 609,806, of whom 427,950 were enrolled as Republicans and 178,870 as Democrats.

Going back to 1932, in the Presidential election, there were 646,425 names on the voting lists, 553,434 as Republicans and 85,240 as Democrats.

But in the actual balloting of that year, the vote of Philadelphia was 331,092 for Mr. Hoover and 260,276 for Mr. Roosevelt, and these latter figures are, perhaps, the best to accept as the basis for comparison.

Registration and enrollment is not an absolutely reliable yardstick for the anticipation of the vote. Generally there can be at least a 5 per cent. allowance for non-voting by the registrants. The drop from the registration figures to the election count, was something over that in 1932, running nearly to 7 per cent. In the ordinary midway, Congressional, election, it usually is heavier. But in the present year, where the issues so closely approximate those of a Presidential election, and where the lines are as well organized and enthused as at present, the conditions of the Presidential campaign may be applied reasonably. Moreover those who vote do not regard their registration enrollment as binding. This has been a notorious condition in Philadelphia politics for many years. Some Democrats had been voting as Republicans in local primaries and elections so long and so consistently, except in Presidential elections, that they seemed to have forgotten they were Democrats, or at least, ignored any responsibility for confessing the fact. But this year the party leaders, on either side, are assuming that registration and enrollment, at least in their respective parties is "honest Injun" and implies a present purpose to vote according to enrollment. The Democratic leaders declare that there are a lot of people enrolled as Republicans who will vote for the New Deal candidates, because of their faith in President Roosevelt. But the Republicans cannot conjure up any hope that any considerable number of the voters who have enrolled as Democrats are likely to vote against the Administration and its ticket. They profess to believe that on their side the enrollment is almost as reliable. But that is a matter of speculation. Nobody knows.

Variants To Be Given Allowances

In 1932 the Hoover vote fell 66,000 short of the Republican enrollment and the Roosevelt vote went 175,000 above the Democratic registration, but the genesis of the Roosevelt Democracy had hardly begun in the registration period that year, although Smith Democracy had its show four years earlier, and it is not expected that there will be a similar

ratio of discrepancy between the enrollment and the vote this time.

There is hope and more or less reasonable expectation that total registration figures this year will go beyond those of 1933, or even of the Presidential year. With the extraordinary registration of the first two days, there are only about 123,000 names needed to match the 1932 figures and it is entirely within the range of possibility that they will be secured and first day's registration. It is assumed, whatever may happen on the third registration day, of the ward and division organizations on either side in the first two October 6, two weeks from today, tions on either side in the first two October 6, two weeks from today, registration days has been more determined than usual and that the trend can be judged, reasonably well, from the registration to date.

Comparison of the respective party enrollments throughout the city and in the several wards, with the Coincidence of the Jewish anniversary and in the second week's Roosevelt vote of 1932, is interesting and calculated to provoke may have been anticipated in the

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Wards	Enrollment 1934 Rep.	Dem.	1932 Vote Hoover	Roosevelt
1	6539	3444	5555	3677
2	5820	2032	4479	1989
3	3842	1515	3019	1303
4	3569	1287	3327	718
5	2495	781	2146	834
6	299	92	188	188
7	5502	1805	5527	1809
8	2160	785	2925	861
9	410	138	488	171
10	2273	626	2464	873
11	1408	190	1178	443
12	1911	717	2280	493
13	4037	941	3493	869
14	3155	1117	2616	1137
15	7943	3665	6562	5445
16	1623	1040	1416	1331
17	2031	1179	1670	1645
18	3767	2103	3400	3352
19	6503	5387	6912	6424
20	9486	4690	9331	4017
21	8348	2826	8993	5790
22	19529	9702	25319	11064
23	9165	4148	10181	6734
24	9317	5646	8922	6631
25	7267	4070	5902	7656
26	9003	7013	7281	10310
27	3863	1627	4450	2253
28	8936	5547	6648	8391
29	6611	2783	5753	4346
30	5381	2566	5035	3103
31	3938	2911	4967	4425
32	7814	4139	7456	5576
33	9530	6623	9771	9855
34	13434	8982	13491	13220
35	11359	4872	12007	7742
36	9135	5586	7064	7409
37	4438	2183	3954	3123
38	9587	9233	11265	11068
39	11584	6265	8488	10819
40	16331	10877	16486	15710
41	7032	3805	7718	4749
42	8312	5518	27137	20647
43	9417	5053	9308	9165
44	5806	4218	5151	5812
45	4908	3296	4930	9165
46	16755	8422	15259	13284
47	5521	3323	5020	3568
48	5163	2834	5160	4883
49	8130	5605	Included in 42d	
50	7017	3888	ward 2 yrs. ago	
Totals..	336904	186835	331092	260276

Seven of the city's wards were carried for Mr. Roosevelt, and there is no ward at present showing a Democratic majority in the enrollment figures. Whether or not the enrollment is to be accepted at face value, the fact is that whereas Mr. Hoover carried but 56 per cent. of the total vote in 1932, Republican enrollment in the first two days this year represents 64 per cent. of the total registration. In the majority of wards the Republican registration the first two days is ahead of the Hoover vote in 1932, which is encouraging to the Republican managers, even if allowance is made for some shifting in the vote, contrary to the enrollment.

There is, however, no belittling the fact that the Democracy, with the New Deal, is showing a fighting organization, with a substantial force and a different temper than has commonly been the experience in Philadelphia. The Democratic management find fairly good-sized chunks of comfort in the situation.

* * * * *

PLANS for a recreation center for the Negro youth of the 47th ward look to the use of the former 23d District Police Station at Twentieth and Jefferson streets. Abandoned by the police a few years ago, the old two-story brick building at that place was one of the properties which the city wanted to dispose of at one time and was leased

Community Center for Negro Youth

to the North Philadelphia Welfare League on a nominal rental. It is well located for the purpose for which it is now intended to use it. Turning a former house of detention into a welfare headquarters for the betterment of the youth of the neighborhood, so as to afford them a wholesome place for recreation and entertainment, is a novelty in the use of municipal structures.

The building is in the center of one of the most rapidly growing districts of Negro population in Philadelphia. In the past ten years Philadelphia's Negro population, as a whole, has grown greatly, and it is believed now to equal, if not exceed, the count of 215,599 shown by the 1930 census.

In 1930 the largest number of Negro residents in any ward was credited to the 30th, which then had nearly 20,000 residing within its bounds. The second largest was the 36th, with the 34th, 20th, 32d, 47th and 7th following in the order named. Registration of the Negro voters since then indicates that the 20th ward leads, with the 30th in second place, the 36th next in rank and the 7th, 47th, 32d and 34th following in the order named. Today half the Negro ~~vote, now~~ amounting to nearly 70,000 in the entire city, is cast in these seven wards, nearly a fourth of it being cast in the three up-town wards, the 20th, 47th and 32d. The district west of Broad and between Poplar and Susquehanna avenue is now well ahead of the 20th ward in the combined Negro vote of the 32d and 47th wards with the 47th leading and apparently soon destined to top the list.

* * * *

FLOWERS for the Flowerless is a slogan that has attained permanence and steadily increasing significance in Philadelphia in the ten years or more since the idea of carrying something of the beauty of nature from the great out-doors to the shut-ins of the community was suggested by Mr. S. S. Fleisher. For several years Mrs. George Holt Strawbridge has been the directing head of the committee, which includes men and women of like interest in the welfare of people, the work being carried on under the auspices of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, with the co-operation of other organizations. With her leadership an increasing number have participated in the enterprise, there has been a continuing increase in the contribution of flowers and consequently in the spread of their blessing. During the past season there have been over 3,000 workers actually doing, each, their part in the enterprise, contributing flowers or caring for their proper distribution, and, besides a hundred or so institutions where shadows have been brightened by these flowers, over 1,700 individual shut-ins throughout the city have been cheered by these messages from

Flowers For the Flowerless

Nature.

The work goes on throughout the year, although naturally not in such dimensions in the winter months as in the time of spring and summer blooming, and the measure of its service is not easily to be estimated. Each year there is a meeting at the close of the summer season, stretching in to the fall months, this year to be held at the Graphic Arts Club, October 16, at which work is reviewed and usually some stories told illustrating its significance and its potential of good.

* * * *

NO boy has died at Girard College since the summer of 1932. With 1,730 boys in residence it is a record seldom duplicated. The president of the college, Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, in announcing the retirement of Dr. Frank L. Greenewalt from the position of college physician which he has held for nearly 30 years, cites the fact as evidence of what he calls "the high level of efficiency" attained by the medical staff of the college. Dr. Greenewalt, whose place is to be taken by Dr. Edward L. Bauer, the professor of pediatrics at Jefferson Medical College, has been in intimate contact with the medical work at the college for most of his professional life and for many years in full charge thereof, serving first as resident physician for five years, then as visiting physician for twelve and one-half years and finally as the college physician for nearly eleven years.

Girard Boys Are a Healthy Lot

Like all institutions where a large number of children and youths are in residence the college has many cases of injuries and disease to handle in the course of a year. There are measles and mumps, bruises and bumps, illnesses of the respiratory tract and alimentary canal, eye, ear, nose and throat troubles, serious illnesses and light ones, major operations and minor ones, such as can be expected in a large and active population of this sort. But taken as a whole the boys are fine physical specimens and their showing on parade and in occasional outings has always drawn attention to their carriage and evidently strong physique. Regular hours, attention to diet, plenty of sleep and plenty of open air exercise and careful guardianship, of course, accounts for it. Except for the year of the influenza epidemic in 1918, one death in about every two years has been the record of the college which in all that time has been filled to capacity. To the maintenance of that record Dr. Greenewalt and his associates on the medical and surgical staff have contributed in no small degree.

ERIE, PA.
DISPATCH HERALD
SEP 29 1934

WILL ORGANIZE NEGRO VOTERS

The Negro Welfare Association of Erie and Crawford counties will be organized at a meeting at the Erie County Court House next Friday at 8 p. m., and all negroes of the 29th Congressional district are asked to be present. Earl Lawrence, temporary chairman, will open the meeting.

Paul and Louis Jones of Pittsburgh, who are touring the entire state in the interest of the candidates on the Democratic ticket, will be the principal speakers and will assist in organizing the Erie-Crawford counties group.

Both Parties in Pa. Fighting to Get Colored Vote

Afro-American 10-27-34

Stiffest Battle Ever Waged Now Going On on All Fronts in State.

Bulletin 10-27-34

PHILLY VOTERS MAY BE BALANCE OF POWER

Nobody Knows What May Happen Election Day.

PHILADELPHIA—Never in the history of Pennsylvania politics has the colored vote loomed with such importance to the Republican and Democratic parties as it has on the eve of this election, leaders conversant with the situation told the AFRO-AMERICAN this week.

Evidence that the colored vote may easily become the balance of power in the Philadelphia area was shown this week when both parties set into motion machinery to make more strenuous effort to capture this vote.

Many Rumors Afloat

A prominent leader told this paper Monday that so anxious about the vote were party chieftains, that a system of body guards and espionage has been instituted to keep some of the pledged leaders from breaking the traces.

Rumors that Magistrate Edward W. Henry was not yet certain that he might not change his mind before voting day went the rounds of political circles this week. The magistrate, however, himself at least temporarily tagged this rumor Sunday, when speaking in Pottsville, he stated that he was unqualifiedly supporting the entire Democratic ticket.

Those who profess to know the situation, however, say that what Magistrate Henry may do even between now and election day cannot be written down in the Bible.

Much Sniping

Party workers from both camps are busy in their efforts to snipe key leaders from both camps.

Among announcements last week were that of Edward (Eddie) Hill, independent Democratic leader of the 34th Ward, had announced his support of William Schnader for governor. Hill told the AFRO-AMERICAN that he would support other Democratic candidates and that he was opposed to the leadership of John B Kelly.

Herbert E. Millen, head of the City-Wide Republican Committee however, announced this week that both Samuel B. Hart, member of the state legislature, and Hill were lined up with the Republicans.

Support Board Member

Another indication of the importance of the colored vote in the state is the attention white candidates are giving to issues in which the independent voters are interested.

Jay Lit, Democratic candidate for the state legislature from the second senatorial district, told the AFRO-AMERICAN that he would not only support an equal rights bill if elected; but that he was in favor of a colored member on the Philadelphia Board of Education.

This candidate also stated that he would work for the appointment of colored men on the state police department.

As the campaign reached the home stretch this week, numerous meetings have been announced from both headquarters.

Other Parties

One of the noticeable things about this campaign is the complete submergence of minor parties. Nowhere do you hear much talk about Socialist and Communist candidates and campaign activities.

Pennsylvanians go in for practical politics and minor parties are given but little attention.

That the last campaign in which colored voters split their vote started a new political era in the state, is conceded by most party leaders.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Rhode Island

RECORD NUMBER OF COLORED VOTERS REGISTERED

Chronicle 7-7-34 Boston, Mass.

After one of the most intensive registration campaigns ever staged in this city, the Providence Colored Democratic Club through its chairman, Armando Perry, expressed keen satisfaction with the results received from the drive. With the closing of the books of the Board of Canvassers last Saturday evening, Providence went on record as having the largest number of colored registered voters ever qualified for an election.

Faced with a most crucial election in November at which time the state of Rhode Island will elect a Senator, two representatives to the United States Congress, state and city officers, the citizens of the state have shown a commendable interest in public affairs. The colored citizens have forseen the necessity and importance of their duty to vote and the response has in certain sections been 100 percent over the registration in 1932.

Here in Providence surprising results have been realized in the First, Third, Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards, especially in the large Negro wards of the 8th, 1st and 3rd, where many public-spirited citizens cast aside narrow partisanship and so generously give their time and energy to make the campaign a success.

The Women's Non Partisan League under the leadership of Mrs. Bertha G. Higgins and her staff of captains combed the various wards of the city and feel greatly satisfied with the turnout among the women voters. The campaigns were non-partisan, the only object being to see that all citizens were qualified to vote in the Fall, there being workers of both parties as well as independent voters, who worked in the registration drive.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

South Carolina

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 7, 1934

More Than 200 Negroes of Columbia Register to Vote

White citizens of Columbia and Richland county are registered almost 100 per cent, it was learned from members of the county registration board today, and within the last few weeks approximately 200 negro citizens have registered.

The large majority of the negroes seeking to register come from Ward 7. They are made up chiefly of doctors, dentists, pharmacists, barbers and preachers. It appears, from the reply to questions by some of them, that they are under impression that registration will allow them to participate in the city Democratic primary. This is in error. Registration is only for qualification to vote in a general election.

Faced with this information most of the negroes declare they are registering in support of the president. This morning one of them pointed out when he applied for registration that he wanted to be prepared to vote for Roosevelt when he runs again.

Registration certificates issued in 1929 or since that time are good for ten years and no further registration is required. Members of the board are faced with the problem of duplicate registration in many instances. They request that those who have registration certificates that are good now refrain from adding to the clerical work of the offices by registering again.

CITY ENROLMENT ALMOST PERFECT

Nearly All Citizens Eligible Have Their Names on Books in Wards—Deductions Show About 14,185 Were Possible

A chief topic of conversation yesterday among persons who keep a finger on the political pulse was the remarkably heavy enrolment of voters for the municipal primary to be held in Columbia April 24. At that time, a mayor and two members of the Columbia city council are to be nominated.

The total enrolment is 13,161.

The population of Columbia proper, according to the last census, was 51,581 persons.

Probably half of the 51,581 are under 21 years of age, leaving 25,790 above 21.

Of the 25,790, approximately 46 per cent. are Negros, leaving 14,185 white persons eligible to register.

Of the 14,185 eligible, 13,161 enrolled, leaving just 1,024 not enrolled.

This enrolment is regarded as about as nearly perfect as can be had. At any rate, it surpasses previous enrolments by a healthy figure and is interpreted as indicating a keen interest in city government.

Greenville, S. C. News
May 26, 1934

NEGROES AND THE PRIMARY

Oscar DePriest, negro Congressman from Illinois, advises South Carolina negroes that the "lily white" Republican party in this state is "not worth a tinker's dam," and that they would promote their own welfare by "lining up with the Democratic party which owns the state."

"The laws keeping you out of the Democratic primaries are not worth the paper they're written on," he asserted.

It is quite true that the Republican party can do little or nothing for the negroes in South Carolina. They must look to the Democratic party for whatever they get from government in this state.

The advice may prove somewhat embarrassing to the South Carolina Democratic party, however, which has existed as a "white man's party" and which is one dares say, not at this time favorably inclined to the admission of the negroes of the state to its membership, thus giving them an effective vote in the selection of legislative and other officers.

Probably the South Carolina negroes will not be in any big hurry to attempt to follow DePriest's advice. But if and when they should decide to endeavor to do so, one wonders what will be the result. There are no "laws," as we understand it in this state barring negroes from the primaries. Such laws in other states have been declared unconstitutional. The party organization, however, has its rules and regulations or customs concerning qualifications for membership and under these few negroes have been permitted to participate. Politics is supposed to know no color lines under the federal Constitution, however, and there is growing question as to whether the existing party system in South Carolina would stand if vigorous court contests were carried through. Negroes vote in Democratic primaries in some other southern states, one understands. With the continued diminution of the percentage of negroes in the state's population, the opposition to negro voting may be somewhat tempered.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWS

MAY 26 1934

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CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

JUN 12 1934

CLUB ENROLMENT WILL BEGIN TODAY

All Charleston Democrats Must Sign the Books to Vote This Summer

MANY OFFICES AT ISSUE

Location of City Rolls and Custodians for Six-Week Period Announced

In preparation for this summer's Democratic primaries, the new enrolment books of the Charleston county Democratic clubs will open this morning and will remain open for six weeks. Only persons who are enrolled properly during the period will be eligible to vote in the primaries for county and state offices this summer.

Offices which will come up in the primaries include governor, lieutenant governor and other state offices; representative in congress; circuit solicitor; county senator; seven Charleston county seats in the house of representatives; judge of probate court; county treasurer; county auditor; one master in equity; register of mesne conveyance, and city and rural magistrates.

Enrolment books in the city will be open daily except Sunday from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. The rural books will be taken around to residents by custodians. The enrolment should not be confused with registration for the general election. It is for a primary election and enrolment two years ago does not hold good now. Applicants for enrolment do not have to show poll tax receipts.

Voters' Requirements

They must be of age, or become twenty-one years old before November 6, when the general election is held. They must be citizens of the United States and must have been residents of the state for two years prior to November 6, of the county for six months prior to November 6, and of the ward or precinct for sixty days prior to August 28. School teachers and ministers are exempted from these residence provisions. A naturalized

citizen must show his naturalization papers.

The applicant must write his full name on the roll; he cannot sign just initials, although he may spell out one name and use one initial. The age, occupation and address also must be furnished .

Negroes for all practical purposes are barred from enrolment, for they are required to present a certificate signed by ten white persons who say that of their own knowledge, they know that the negro voted for Wade Hampton in 1876.

The city clubs are not to be confused with the precincts of the general election. A voter in a ward may register in either club of that ward, as he choses.

Ward Boundaries

Boundaries of the twelve city wards, custodians of the enrolment books and places of enrolment follow:

Ward 1: South of Broad street, and east of King. Mrs. Coralie C. Grimke, southeast corner of Meeting and Tradd streets.

Ward 2: South of Broad street, and west of King. Mrs. Nancy Kinloch, southeast corner of Broad and Logan streets.

Ward 3: North of Broad street, south of Hasell, and east of King. John J. Farrell, Meeting street entrance of city market.

Ward 4: North of Broad street, south of Wentworth and west of King. Mrs. Annie E. Wulbern, northwest corner of Broad and King streets.

Ward 5: North of Hasell street, south of Calhoun and east of King. Joseph H. Shriver, No. 3 Engine house, northeast corner of Wentworth and Meeting streets.

Ward 6: North of Wentworth street, south of Calhoun and west of King. Frank E. Nolte and Adam W. Anderson, southeast corner of Rutledge avenue and Calhoun streets.

Upper Wards

Ward 7: North of Calhoun street, south of Mary and east of King. Mrs. Sarah Bagger and James J. Hynes, southeast corner of King and John streets.

Ward 8: North of Calhoun street, south of Radcliffe and Bee, and west of King. Sam Berkman, northwest corner of Coming and Warren streets.

Ward 9: North of Mary street, south of the city boundary; western boundary is Nassau as far north as its intersection with Amherst, thence east to Hanover, thence north to city boundary. R. C. Cox, Charleston Home, 63 Columbus street.

Ward 10: North of Mary street, east of King street; eastern boundary, Nassau street, as far north as its intersection with Amherst, then east to Hanover, thence north to city boundary. Lee Smith, northwest corner of Meeting and Columbus streets.

Ward 11: West of King street, east of Rutledge avenue and north of Radcliffe to the city boundary. Mrs. A. J. Moorer and Joseph W. Hunt, 224 Coming street.

Ward 12: West on Rutledge avenue and north of Bee street to the city boundary. Archibald B. Beckman, northeast corner of Spring street and Ashley avenue.

The ward boundaries run down the middle of the boundary street with those living on opposite sides of the streets residing in different wards.

Hartsville, S. C. Messenger
November 22, 1934

REGISTER NOW

The story is told of a negro woman applying to register, and being asked: "What party do you affiliate with?" She hesitated, and when pressed for an answer finally said: "If I has to tell dat, I won't vote, for he ain't got his divorce yet.' There must be a lot of Hartsville folks in this old Negro womans situation. The registration books are open at The Corner Drug Store, but registration is slow.

Political - 1934
Suffrage

South Carolina

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JUN 17 1934

Moonshining Third Major Industry in 'Dry' S. Carolina, Finds Novelist Ripley

New Prosperity Gripping That State as the Farmer Takes on New 'Part Time Job'

By CLEMENTS RIPLEY

Well-known Novelist and Short Story Writer, Who Wrote "Black Moon," "Devil Drums," "A Lady Comes to Town," and Other Noted Works.

"DO YOU suppose——" My wife hesitated, ignoring a well-placed kick on the ankle, "that we could get a photograph of some old disused still?"

The lean man in overalls balanced a six-gallon case of white corn liquor on the running board. He frowned. "No, ma'am!" he said positively. "I don't!"

Never, never ask a moonshiner about his still. He hasn't any still—never saw a still in his life. The whisky he's selling you is a pure Act of God. He happened to kick over a bit of brush and there it was.

"No, ma'am!" the man said. "I sure don't know about any disused still—though—I could let you take a picture of a still in operation."

One gathers that there are no disused stills in South Carolina. What has that got to do with the fact that in the recent vote on the Eighteenth Amendment South Carolina went dry?

In round numbers, the total vote cast in South Carolina in the recent upset was 69,500. Of these 36,500 were dry—33,000 wet, giving the drys a majority of 3,500.

The total potential white vote of the State is approximately 470,000. In other words, only 14½ per cent of the adult white population (the colored vote is negligible) care~~d enough to~~ turn out on Election Day.

The dry is prone to be a crusader. It is safe to say that a large proportion of the dry vote did turn out. The wet vote went hunting or played golf.

Lack of Interest Aided Dry Vote

Various reasons contributed to this lack of interest. One is that the party leaders, as dismal a bunch of political plugs as could be found anywhere, are constitutionally unable to lead anything but a retreat. This is borne out by the fact that in Charleston, where there is an honest, aggressive and courageous leader, the vote was wet twenty-two to one, making Charleston the wettest city in the United States. Another contributing cause may have been the efforts in the State of Postmaster General Farley. South Carolina Democrats are not enthusiastic about being instructed in their duty by a New York politician.

But the chief reason for the apathy of the voters is **corn whisky—reasonably good corn whisky, cheap, plentiful.**

INVESTIGATOR—Clements Ripley, author of the accompanying article on Southern moonshiners, provides an intimate description of the almost mythical lives of these secretive people.

There are two distinct racial strains in South Carolina. The early seacoast settlements were made by Englishmen, with an occasional leavening of French Huguenot. They built up a mellow, agreeable civilization based largely on the great rice plantings. At one time Charleston was the third city in the colonies, and possibly first in wealth per capita.

These coastal people made no attempt to push inland. They had no reason to, and in addition they were separated by nearly a hundred miles of swampy jungle from the pleasant, rolling lands of the Piedmont.

The Piedmont (or Upcountry) was settled by pioneers who trekked south from Virginia and Pennsylvania after Braddock's defeat near Ft. Duquesne left the frontier open to French and Indian attacks. These emigrants were looking for safety and tobacco lands.

Predominantly ~~these~~ pioneers were Scotch-Irish, the toughest, most unbeatable and unconvincible stock in the world. They were a hard crew—hard-drinking, hard-fighting men of the axe and long rifle. Their religion was a rather dour Presbyterianism. Their characteristics were a God-fearing ability to take care of themselves and the uncanny Scotch flair for picking the losing side in a fight. It was these men who made up the bulk of the armies of the Confederacy, and it is this strain that furnishes the Diehard Prohibitionists.

Gradually the more turbulent were forced back into the mountains. And it was in the mountains that the manufacture of corn whisky was born. The mountaineers made corn whisky, at first for their own consumption. They drank it, somberly and terrifically, and developed probably the hardest heads anywhere.

Then the Federal Government sent Revenue men into the mountains to collect the tax.

These mountaineers were men who had taken to the hills because they didn't fit into the social order. Also they were predominantly Scotch, with a cast iron, old-country tradition

of resistance to excise laws. Read Robert Burns if you want to know what the Scotch thought of an exciseman (the British version of a revenuer). Their lives were a continual, primitive struggle for the barest existance. Whisky was the one commodity they could produce at a profit.

The mountain man's problem was one of transportation. He had no railroads, and practically no roads. Corn was his main crop, and by the time he had hauled a load of it over the rutted trails down to market in the lowlands, it would hardly pay for the trip. But convert that corn into whisky at fifty cents a gallon, and enough could be hauled to show a small profit.

Steady Trickle of Mountain Rum

It isn't hard to understand that the revenuer who came to break up his still and haul him off to jail had to come shooting.

And so, in spite of the revenuers, there was a steady trickle of mountain whisky into the Piedmont. Public sentiment was mildly with the mountaineer. Certainly it was not against buying his product, aging it in barrels, and having as fine a whisky as could be bought at about half the price. The julep-drinking colonel of southern fiction is a Piedmont figure. The seacoast cities continued to drink Madeira and sherry, and rather looked down on corn as a backwoods drink.

This held good during Dispensary days, and later, when the corruption of the Dispensary had swept it out of existence (the South Carolina State Dispensary deserves a chronicle of its own) and brought in State prohibition and a quart a month law, Charleston, mildly puzzled to hear that the Upcountry had gone dry, continued to have its open bar-rooms, which paid their Federal tax just as regularly as though they had been legal. A Charleston gentleman permit Upcountrymen to cut his ration to a quart a month? Don't be absurd!

Charleston then, scorned the Upcountry product. But with National Prohibition, how they came to it!

The old fashioned, mountain dew was made with a pure sour mash of corn. But mass production has brought in sugar to speed up fermentation. Sugarhead whisky is rawer in its raw state than sour-mash and takes longer to age. The old-school drinkers maintain that it is in no way comparable to the original product. However, it can be and is aged to make a better whisky than the cut rye and synthetic Scotch of Prohibition days.

The mass production came with Prohibition. What had been a trickle from the mountains became a flood. But it no longer came from the mountains. With amazing rapidity, rural South Carolina learned to make corn liquor. Corn is only one degree harder to make than coffee. Any branch bottom will do. And two men can set up a still in three days.

It became a swamp industry primarily, but in every community in South Carolina it is made and sold. The biggest commercial distilling is done now in the swampy Coastal counties. But even so, Greenville county, Upcountry, stronghold of the Drys, was a short time ago producing three thousand gallons a week, and in the city of Greenville alone, according to estimates of the Federal Prohibition Administrator, there were fifteen hundred people employed in transporting and distributing—quite a proportion for a city claiming 60,000 inhabitants.

Corn is made in every county in South Carolina in the dry Upcountry, in the wet Low-country. In 1921 it cost from eight to fourteen dollars a gallon. This year the price has been stabilized at a dollar a gallon at the still or ten dollars for six gallons laid down in your cellar.

South Carolina drinks it. But South Carolina couldn't begin to contain what is made. The cars and trucks roll North. Chicago, Detroit, New York. Some of it is redistilled into grain alcohol. A good part of the imported Scotch for which you have been paying five dollars a bottle is dollar a gallon corn with a little creosote added to give that smoky, imported taste.

It is no fly-by-night industry—it is definitely here to stay.

Berkeley County is a small sparsely settled section not far from Charleston. It consists largely of Hell-Hole Swamp. A few farmers raise little patches of corn. A number of wealthy men own or lease shooting rights over thousands of acres.

Berkeley County has suddenly developed a half million to a million dollar a year industry. It has begun to build roads, schools public buildings; to buy cars, to put in radios, and take newspapers. Berkeley County is very different now from what it was eight years ago.

Industry Helps Other Interests

The actual moonshiner in the swamp is only one of those who feel the prosperity. There is the retail distributor, with his line of trucks. There is the grocer who sells the sugar and cornmeal, the farmer who raises the corn. A still takes copper, sheet iron, piping; the hardware man comes in for his share. The whisky comes in half-gallon fruit jars (corn bottles is the local name) and at least one glass factory has made a profit in the last few years supplying them. The corn bottles are packed in pasteboard cartons. Cooperage firms have found a demand for five-gallon kegs. Automobile men supply trucks and fast cars. The country banks have found that moonshiner accounts haven't been so bad. There is a record of at least one of them holding a mortgage on a still. And every storekeeper has felt the increased buying power of that half million dollars poured into the community.

Now this is the kind of an industry for farmers. It is just what economists and farm relief people have been preaching for years. It is a farm by-product (probably there are not fifty whole-time distillers in the State). It takes no capital, it has no ground rents. It doesn't even need a building. And it has been developed by the farmer himself. All he needs is to be left alone.

I don't want to give the impression that all South Carolina farmers are moonshiners, or even any appreciable percentage of them. But enough are to make liquor making a major industry in the State, after agriculture and textiles.

New York may go mad over the prospect of legal whisky at three to four dollars a quart, but when, wet or dry, good corn whisky runs from one to two dollars a gallon, aged, you can't expect South Carolina to get excited.

Political - 1934

Tennessee

Suffrage

ALL EAST TENNESSEE COUNTIES TO HAVE REPRESENTATIVES AT SESSION OF VOTERS' LEAGUE

The call issued through the columns of the East Tennessee News, by Attorney W. L. Porter, chairman of the East Tennessee Colored Voters' League at Knoxville for Monday, February 12, at noon, has brought response from leaders in all sections, with assurance ample that they will attend. East Tennessee

Possibly the first word expressing gratification that the meeting will be held came from Walter C. Robinson, well known leader of Chattanooga, in which he pledged his support and gave ample assurance that Hamilton County will be represented by a large delegation. 1-19-34

"Dr. R. W. Allen, Dr. E. F McIntosh, and many others of the members of our local organization will join you in Knoxville on February 12, was the report of Mr. Robinson.

Blount To Send Large Delegation.

S. E. Leiper, chairman of the Blount County Colored Voters' League was the next leader to announce that he would attend the meeting and a large and representative group from Blount county will join him.

"Certainly you know you can depend upon my being there," were the words of S. S. Henry well known leader of Alcoa.

"I am interested in the fine program launched by the League and I fully expect to be present at the meeting on February 12 and will endeavor to bring along several of our citizens," was the report issued by Horace R. Ryans, prominent leader and well known business man of Johnson City.

.....Notify Secretary Of Plan To ....

Notify Secretary Of Plan To Attend Meeting

All who plan to attend the meeting are requested to forward immediate notice to the secretary of the League, Dr. W. S. E. Hardy, 201 1-2 West Vine Avenue, Knoxville, as to the time you will arrive. The local committee is desirous of knowing in advance the number who will be in attendance.

The place of meeting has not been definately decided upon, but as delegates arrived they are requested to register at office of the East Tenn. News, 202 East Vine Avenue, where all information will be furnished.

Many of the League's membership is made up of teachers who may be engaged until up in the day. If such a situation prevails, all of these are urged to leave their homes in time to attend the nammoth mass meeting to be held on Monday night at which time the most important matters of the organization will be discussed.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
February 7, 1934

NEGRO VOTERS TO MEET HERE

Will Convene at Market Hall Next Monday.

Delegates from every county in East Tennessee will attend a meeting of the East Tennessee Colored Voters league in Knoxville on Monday, February 12. An afternoon session beginning at 2 o'clock will be held in Jarnigan's hall, No. 401 Nelson street, and at night, beginning at 7:30 a session will be held in Market hall, at which time the visitors will be welcomed by Mayor John T. O'Connor.

The league, of which Webster L. Porter, Negro attorney of Knoxville, is president, was organized five years ago and has for its purpose stimulating interest among the members of the Negro racial group in the proper exercise of their franchise and the encouragement of better citizenship. The organization is non-partisan and no endorsements of candidates for public office will be voted.

"Several important elections will be held in Knox and adjacent counties during the next few months and all candidates, Democrats or Republicans, including incumbents, are invited to attend the meeting at Market hall on Monday night, at which time they will be requested to stand as they are introduced to the audience," Dr. W. S. E. Hardy, secretary of the league said.

Dr. O. B. Taylor, of Knoxville, will deliver the keynote address at the afternoon session and at night the purpose of the organization will be further outlined by Dr. H. M. Green as he introduces Mayor O'Connor.

Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel
February 14, 1934

NEGROES FAVOR NON-PARTISAN VOTE

Praise Roosevelt, Pledge To Support Best Men.

East Tennessee Colored Voters' League was on record today as favoring non-partisanship in voting.

Meeting here Monday, the members passed resolutions praising President Roosevelt, and pledging themselves to cast the negro vote as much as possible for the man, and not for politics.

Webster Porter was re-elected president. W. S. Hardy was re-elected secretary.

Mayor O'Connor spoke to about 500 members of the league at Market Hall last night.

HOW ABOUT YOUR 1933 POLL TAXES?

How about paying those 1933 poll taxes NOW and save money? Poll taxes have been due since October. The first of March of this year the one-half of one per cent penalty will be added. The first of each month thereafter higher penalties will be added. Globe and Independent - 2-6-34

This is going to be one of those hectic election years, in which all thoughtful citizens will want to vote. County officers including members of the legislature are to be elected. A governor, members of congress and two United States Senators are to be elected. Now is the time to begin making preparations to qualify for these elections. Nashville, Tenn.

Citizens, both men and women, under fifty will have to pay their 1933 poll taxes to be qualified to vote. It is an act of nitted or excused the enslavement of human beings, was ever to do so when the cost is just $2.00. Between now and the first of March when the first penalty on these taxes will be assessed each and every man and woman who must pay the tax should go to the office of the County Trustee and perform this act of good citizenship.

"EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT NOW?"

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
March 2, 1934

WANTS TO VOTE

Negro Objects to Being Barred From Democratic Race.

To The Chattanooga Times:

Please allow me space in your paper to say a word about the Negroes voting in the coming democratic primary of March 15.

I have inquired among several of the "old-time politicians" in Chattanooga and they claim that the only way that the democrats can stop a Negro from voting in the primary is to challenge him and have him make a sworn affidavit that he will support the democratic nominee in the general election. Now here is a question: Why is it that the democratic officeseekers have gone to some of the Negro ward heelers and asked for our support? And according to the returns in previous elections it can be seen where the democrats have carried the wards where Negro republican chairmen have been elected. If our support is good enough for them to ask of us in the general election, why shouldn't we vote in the primary?

I don't think that it is fair for the republicans to make us vote as they want us to, and since our beloved president, Mr. Roosevelt, has shown us the good work that the democratic party has done for us, the time has come that it is not the party we as a race are interested in—it's the man.

W. B. CULLOM.

1225 Cedar street.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
February 25, 1934

NEGRO BALLOTS MAY BE BARRED IN PARTY RACES

Democratic Board to Decide Wednesday on Status of 'Roosevelt Republicans.'

DEADLINE 18 DAYS AWAY

Chamlee and Cummings Hold Spotlight as Taylor and Burns Fight for Edge.

The question of Negroes voting in the March 15 primary is puzzling many of the democratic voters and the controversy is expected to be settled at a meeting of the Hamilton county democratic primary board Wednesday.

The inroads which the Roosevelt election made into the ranks of the republican party, and in many instances among the colored population has given rise to the consideration of the Roosevelt republican voters.

The general rule heretofore has been that only known democrats are permitted to participate in the primary. Another stipulation which has been affixed to the regulations is that those who participate in the primary are honor and duty bound to support the nominees, whoever they may be.

At least one member of the democratic primary board is opposed to throwing the doors of the primary open to the Negro voters. Unless the Negro voter is a confirmed democrat and is willing to support all nominees, this member, W. W. Hixson, said he would oppose their entering the primary.

Hixson Wants "Pure Primary."

"The coming primary is a democratic primary and so far as my vote on the board is concerned, all who participate will have to be democrats," the primary board member asserted. "Most Negroes

are confessed republicans and should not, as a general rule, be permitted to vote in the primary. If, however, they are democrats, they should be permitted to participate upon the same general principles that all other democrats vote. Those principles are that all voters who participate are honor bound to support the democratic nominee in the August election regardless of whether or not the voter supported that nominee of one of his or her opponents."

There are but eighteen more days before the democratic primary and candidates will be busy the remainder of the time opening the various avenues to votes.

The races for attorney-general, county judge and sheriff still remained out in the forefront as the week of campaigning closed. Will F. Chamlee, candidate for county judge, has been busy campaigning for over a month. He has canvassed almost in every section of the county and those in his campaign headquarters are optimistic. Judge Will Cummings, candidate for re-election, entered the field late and from his headquarters come reports that during the short time he has been campaigning the effects are being felt throughout the county. Chamlee's campaign has been a mixed one of oratory and personal calls. Judge Cummings has spent more time on the personal call strategy than on speaking, although he has not overlooked his speaking invitations.

Camp Also Runs.

Squire Clifford E. Camp, also seeking the nomination for county judge, has been campaigning considerably, but a survey of the field shows quite clearly that the campaign is a race between Cummings and Chamlee.

In the race for attorney-general, the contestants are the incumbent, John J. Lively and Peabody Howard. His record as attorney-general for the past seven and a half years is being used as a basis for the Lively campaign. Howard has developed a few issues in his campaign, one being that if elected attorney-general he will not approve the hiring of special counsel in criminal prosecutions. While he did not specify the case to which he referred, it was readily apprehended by the Lively camp that Howard was discussing the courthouse scandals in which several officials were sent to the penitentiary six or seven years ago. Attorney T. Pope Shepherd, whom the county retained as special attorney in the case, met the Howard outcry with a charge of "petty politics." Howard once served as first assistant attorney-general. He resigned when Atty.-Gen. Lively proposed to demote him to the rank of second assistant and has been discussing the race for attorney-general since.

The sheriff's race has narrowed down to a struggle between ex-Sheriff Charlie Taylor, who is seeking a comeback, and Frank Burns, who resigned his place on the city detective force to make the race. The other contestants in the campaign are Squire Kelso Rice, Frank S. Shipp and Constable Bill Broxton.

Burns is in the race with almost the solid backing of the police and fire department, rated no small factor in a political campaign. Also Tax Assessor Scott Swafford is aiding the Burns campaign. On the other hand former Sheriff Taylor has a strong rural backing, coupled with the support of organized labor. The ranks of organized labor have been strengthened since the Roosevelt recovery program started and the Taylor group is placing much confidence in this support. Taylor is a member of organized labor.

Taylor has been in the field longer than Burns and has spent much time in the rural sections. Last week, however, the former sheriff moved his campaign activities into the city wards and will likely spend the remaining eighteen days campaigning here. Burns, for the most of his time, has been seeing the city voters and puts high hopes in his strength in the city wards.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 1, 1934

Ban on Negro Vote Protested

Colored League Will File Contest.

The barring of Negroes from the Democratic primary by the county primary board will be contested, Walter B. Cullom, president of the Colored Improvement League, stated Thursday. Cullom said that an attorney, whom he declined to name at this time, has been employed to represent his group.

"Along with other members of the league I have been affiliated with the Democratic party and have supported the nominees," the Negro leader asserted. "I made speeches for President Roosevelt in the last election. If we vote the Democratic ticket, I don't see any reason why we should be barred from the primary because of race and color."

Cullom stated that the Improvement League contains about 600 members. The organization is fighting Walter Robinson's Colored Voters League of Greater Chattanooga, he said. He accused Robinson of using his influence to have Negroes prohibited from voting in the Democratic primary.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES
FEB 25 1934

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"The coming primary is a democratic primary and so far as my vote on the board is concerned, all who participate will have to be democrats," the primary board member asserted. "Most Negroes are confessed republicans and should not, as a general rule, be permitted to vote in the primary. If, however, they are democrats, they should be permitted to participate upon the same general principles that all other democrats vote. Those principles are that all voters who participate are honor bound to support the democratic nominee in the August election regardless of whether or not the voter supported that nominee of one of his or her opponents."

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NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER
MAR 2 1934

League Plans To Contest Primary Barring Negroes

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 2—(Special)—The barring of Negroes from the Democratic primary by the county primary board will be contested, Walter B. Cullom, president of the Colored Improvement League, stated Thursday.

Cullom said an attorney had been named to represent the group.

Members of Colored League have been affiliated with the Democratic Party and have supported the nominees, Cullom declared. "If we vote the Democratic ticket I don't see any reason why we should be barred from the primary because of race or color."

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER
MAR 1 1934

Negroes Barred From Democratic Primary

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 1—(Special)—Negroes will not be allowed to vote in the Democratic primary of March 15.

The question of Negroes participating in the primary was decided at an executive session of the Hamilton County Primary Board Wednesday. The barring of Negroes was by unanimous vote of the board, Ira Templeton, chairman stated.

Efforts will be made to prevent all Republicans, regardless of color, from casting ballots in the March primary and precautions will be taken to keep all but the ballots of Democrats from the boxes, Chairman Templeton said.

No pictures, cards or literature of candidates will be allowed in election booths, the board voted.

The question of workers at the pools was not taken up by the board. Several candidates, however, have already expressed their disapproval of the old practice of having supporters at the polls handing out cards.

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NEWS
MAR 6 1934

The News Open Forum

Readers Comment on Various Subjects, Especially of a Political Nature. Some Discuss Religion.

The Negro and the Primary.

Editor The News:

In looking over the Fifteenth Amendment of the United States in regard to equal rights for white and colored citizens Paragraph 1 reads as follows: "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude." This amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th day of February, 1869, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State dated March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by the State of Tennessee. It was Gen. Jackson (Old Hickory) who helped to give free Negroes the right to vote in Tennessee under the Constitution of 1795. And, as you all know, Gen. Jackson was a good Democrat. The big political bosses and czars in this county ask my race to support the Democratic nominees for President and governor, which we all did.

I would like to know why they are complaining now and who it is that is complaining. If the Democrats do not want our votes now, then they sure won't get them in August. It seems to me as if some of the big bosses are getting scared. They overthrew the big bosses and czars in New York and it is about time to do the same thing in Hamilton County And we Negroes are going to help do this.

W. B. CULLOM.

Chattanooga, March 2.

Historic Documents

Editor The News:

Our people have taken too littl interest in our history. I recently had sent to me by one of my indian friends the Thomas roll of the Eastern Cheorkees, compiled for the Confederate Government by Maj. William H. Thomas at the beginning of the Civil War. Also letters from the Confederate authorities assuming the annual payments to the Cherokees formerly made by the United States. One letter contains the statement that the Cherokees, with their white brethren, have taken up arms against "the Lincoln Government," and that practically every able-bodied Cherokee is in the service of the Confederacy.

My Indian friend, the Rev. Sibbol Smith, was formerly secretary of the council of the Eastern Cherokees, the son of Nimrod J. Smith, who was chief for ten years, and the great grandson of Yona-Gunski, the old chief who said "The Bible seems good book—it is strange the white man is not better, having had it so long." (By the way, it is strange, isn't it?)

The Rev. Smith, like most of us, has felt the pinch of the depression. He feels it necessary to raise a small amount of money by disposing of some of his father's historic documents. I have been unable to interest anyone in Chattanooga in buying them. I don't mention this to try to sell you the documents—would buy them myself if I had the money—but just to illustrate that while our people will spend thousands of dollars to see a wrestling match, they put little value on thingsw orth more.

J. P. BROWN.

Chattanooga, March 3.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 12, 1934

Primary Board Requires Oath Of Allegiance

Voters, if Challenged, Must Swear Membership in Democratic Party.

Negroes Are Barred

Only Bona Fide Democrats Will Be Permitted to Cast Ballot Thursday.

A strong oath of party allegiance will be required of all voters who participate in the Democratic primary next Thursday, if their "Democracy" is questioned.

The voter if challenged must swear that he is a member of the Democratic party, that he supported all Democratic nominees in the last general election and that he will support all Democratic candidates nominated as a result of the primary election in which he desires to vote.

The oath was prepared by the Democratic primary board. "I think this affidavit is strong enough to bar all but Democrats from the primary," Ira Templeton, chairman of the primary board, commented Saturday.

Officials Selected.

The Primary board had previously voted to bar Negroes from the Democratic election upon the theory that all Negroes are presumed to be Republicans.

The selection of election officials has been completed by the Primary board and notices have been mailed to the officers chosen. The board will meet Tuesday and prepare the ballot boxes for distribution. Officers of the election have been asked to call on Wednesday for the boxes at the office of the election commission in the basement of the Courthouse.

No election will be held at Flat Top, in the Third District, and in the Fourth Precinct of the Twelfth Ward because these two precincts are overwhelmingly Republican. Any one living in these precincts who desires to cast a ballot may go to the nearest precinct.

Fifty absentee ballots were sent out before the deadline for filing applications was reached. With a total registration of more than 31,000 a vote of from 18,000 to 20,000 is predicted for next Thursday by the forecasters.

Chattanooga Times
April 16, 1934

CHARGES NEGROES IMPORTED TO VOTE

Thornhill Says Robinson Clan Wielded "Big Stick."

Claims Tate's Men Abused Antileaguers—Sees Democratic Shadow on G.O.P.

Negroes were brought from various county communities and from north Georgia, taken from ward to ward and voted in the republican precinct primaries Friday, W. E. Thornhill, secretary of the Colored Citizens Civic league, charged in a statement yesterday to The Times.

In the convention Saturday, Thornhill continues, two members of the executive committee of the Voters' league, Walter Robinson's organization, were placed on the credentials committee and voted on contests involving their own members. "Are the republicans hopelessly in the clutches of the democrats?" Thornhill asks, commenting on Dock Harper, who, according to Thornhill, must support the democratic county judge who employs him. Thornhill's statement is in part as follows:

"Please allow me space to give some facts concerning the elections of chairmen in the Negro wards. We, as a group of republican voters, opposed the candidates that represented the Voters' league. We formed organizations in each ward and instructed our groups against boss rule. The election is over and in only one instance was one of our group privileged to a seat in the convention. We had known all along that the democrats were going to try to rule the republican convention and in many instances they succeeded.

"We make no apology for our fight and opposition to the principles and policies of the Voters' league and make no excuses for not winning, rather for not being privileged to a convention seat. There was no possible way for our candidates for chairmen, no matter how fairly elected or how unfairly treated, to be seated. When any organization or convention puts members of one opposing group on a credentials committee to try members of the other group that in itself says a fair deal is not to be expected. This happened in the convention Saturday, as two members of the executive committee of the Voters' league were put on the credentials committee to hear and decide cases involving Voters' league members against the opposing chairmen. The political machine picked the chairmen they preferred, giving no concern to the wishes of the voters in the wards. Some more of the boss rule!

"The Voters' league members seemed to know they would get this advantage as Dock Harper said weeks before the election that if he only received three votes he would be seated, and on the eve of the election published a notice to the republican party saying if all the Robinson-Byers-Harper delegates were not seated they would all walk out. Harper is a democratic supporter, he has to be, and down through the next months he will be along with the others supporting the democratic judge. They have done this before and will have to do it now to save their jobs. What is it the republicans hope for in such a deal? Are they helplessly in the clutches of the democrats? One thing we do know is that votes from all citizens, whether they are in a party or not, count and only through this avenue can one count his success in the coming election.

"In seven of the Negro wards deputy sheriffs from the county jail were sent out and took charge of the election favoring the Voters' league candidates and abusing the opposing candidates and their voters. One particular instance is the First precinct of the Seventh ward. There the six deputies allowed voters for the Voters' league candidate to vote three and four times, while the workers for the opposing group were refused admittance and many of their voters were denied a chance to vote for their candidate. School children were allowed to vote in all these wards for the Voters' league candidates, trucks and cars brought people from Ooltewah, Summit, Shepherd and other county precincts, from South Chattanooga, and even from Blowing Springs, Ga., into the wards, and voted these outsiders for the Voters' league candidates. These same trucks and cars carried these outsiders from ward to ward voting them several times for different ones of their candidates.

"Our candidates went to the convention to contest their right to be seated and lost every one of the seven wards through the credentials committee's political machine. In the ward where our candidate had over 300 voters present the Voters' league candidate won by saying there were only thirty present for this candidate.

"They knew they could not win fairly so fear made them resort to unfair tactics. Their actions say plainly they feared their opposition and laid plans to take what they knew they did not have. Opposition of an ant or midget causes the ordinary individual no apprehension, but let a lion or giant come on the scene the average individual becomes fearful and makes plans and preparations to try subdue or kill this kind of opposition. Giants and lions are not easily subdued.

"We are stronger today than we ever have been. When people know they are right and know so surely they did not get a fair deal, that a form of highway robbery was committed by the help of the law, they do not get discouraged, but get even more determined to win. Our forces are indignant and resentful to those who allowed such methods to be perpetrated."

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

FEB 22 1934

COLORED JUDGE TO TALK TO VOTERS' LEAGUE HERE

Judge E. W. Henry, colored, of Philadelphia, Pa., judge of the First district police court and presiding over the Second magisterial district, will address the Colored Voters' league, of Greater Chattanooga, at a special session at 7:30 o'clock tonight at the People's hotel on Carter street.

Judge Henry, a brother of the late Prof. J. A. Henry, principal of Howard High school, was appointed by Gov. Pinchot to serve out an unexpired term, was elected for a six-year term and recently re-elected.

Walter Robinson, president of the League, will preside at tonight's meeting.

VOTE FOR MEN!

Numerous complaints have been registered by Negro voters during the past few weeks in view of what appears to be a concerted effort on the part of Tennessee Republicans to deny the Negro racial group any representation in carrying on the affairs of the party. Reference is made to the attitude of the state convention at Chattanooga at which time Robert R. Church was thrown from his place on the group of delegates notwithstanding his having been regularly chosen by the county convention of his home. Then, written complaints are coming in from representative Negro leaders of other counties in East Tennessee, similar to that printed in this issue over the name of Horace R. Ryans, of Washington county, in which reference is made to the attitude of certain party leaders of the counties that borders on extreme hostility toward the Negro voter, even in face of an earnest desire of many to support and have a part in the affairs of the Grand Old Party.

The source of the greatest complaint seems to have originated right here in Knox county and centers over the apparent rank discrimination as employed by the leaders of the county executive committee as concerns their attitude toward the colored brother. Shortly after the committee was organized an important advisory committee was named and as the chairman announced plans for naming this committee, his attention was then and there directed to the fact that in view of the large number of Negro Republicans in the county, that racial group should have representation on the committee. Although some of the most important matters governing the affairs of the party in Knox county were adopted as a result of this committee's action, at no time has a single Negro been invited to even have a minor part in considering matters before they were adopted.

On last Saturday the most important county primary board was named and not for a single time was even the name of a Negro mentioned for membership thereon.

Such an indifferent and apparent discriminatory attitude toward the Negro is so thoroughly new and unusual, for Knox county especially, little surprise is occasioned in view of the registered complaints and it causes many to question, even some of the older white friends, as to what has come about that would cause such a change of heart.

There was a time, and that not so many years back, when Negro citizens were invited to take part in the affairs of the Republican party in Knox county. Hardly a convention was held and officers chosen, but that some representative Negro Republican was named as assistant secretary and others were appointed on the several committees and on the primary board.

It is not perfctly clear as to who is responsible for the situation nor why, but it should be plain to the most casual observer that such does not serve to produce party solidarity and harmony. There is no question but that men of the very highest calibre and of excellent qualifications are to be found in both the Democratic and Republican parties. True it is that Negroes are not going to have some inefficient and unfair candidate crammed down his throat simply because he is branded with the stamp of Republicanism. Then, because a few hostile and selfish leaders in charge of the party in our county are inclined to discriminate against us, will not offer sufficient cause for voters of the race turning against those candidates who are known to be advocates of justice toward all men regardless as to race or class.

The suggestion offerd those who have referred to the situation complained of is again offered here. There should be no effort on the part of any persons to force themselves into groups or organizations where it is plain they are not wanted. It is a downright certainty that the privilege of voting will be extended every man and woman, black or white who qualifies. Therefore, lose sight of the party affiliation of candidates for office and vote for the best men. It has been apparent for many months that a non-partisan attitude on the part of the Negro voter would serve to a better advantage as concerns his interests. Especially is this true in connection with the approaching elections, both in county and state. Get a list of the candidates for office out of both Democratic and Republican headquarters. Study the records of every one carefully and when the August election comes around, vote for the candidates who will serve the interests of all citizens, regardless as to race or class, in a fair and impartial manner, whether Democrats or Republicans.

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TIMES

FEB 28 1934

BOARD WILL DECIDE ON NEGROES TODAY

Democrats to Rule on Whether Color Line to Be Drawn.

General Exclusion Expected —Sheriff's Race Torrid as Candidates Hit Stretch.

The question of whether Negroes will be allowed to participate in the March 15 democratic primary is to be settled by the Hamilton county democratic board at a meeting this morning at 10 o'clock.

It was clearly evident yesterday that the primary board will vote to exclude Negroes as a general rule. In the resolution setting up the primary machinery it is provided that all known democrats may participate. There are a few Negroes in Chattanooga who are democrats and have been democrats all their lives. In these instances the Negroes will be allowed to participate, it is believed.

Candidates and democratic leaders have made it plain in discussing the Negro question that they do not favor exclusion just because of race, but on the grounds that the March primary is for democrats and republicans whether white or black, should not be permitted to help choose the party nominees.

Chairman Ira Templeton, of the primary board, said he would put the Negro question to the primary board at its meeting this morning.

In addition to settling the Negro question, the board will take up the question of appointing primary officials.

With but thirteen more days in which to make the campaign, the candidates are making a whirlwind effort to obtain votes. The republicans are watching the progress of the democratic primary campaign and will call their convention as soon after the primary is over as possible.

Already, the campaign cry for Sheriff John K. Tate to conduct a comeback campaign is underway in republican circles. His brother, Dave Tate, said yesterday the sheriff will be a candidate. Reached at his home where he has been ill for the past three weeks, Sheriff Tate, however, said that will be a matter to be decided later. Dave Tate observed that the recent assault upon his brother's official record is one thing that will help to put him back in office.

Several weeks ago Chief Deputy Sheriff W. G. ("Bill") Sears, who has been running the affairs of the county jail for several months, said he would be a candidate for the republican nomination in the event Sheriff Tate does not ask for the nomination.

For several weeks the democratic race for the county judge nomination was holding the center of the stage, but lately the interest has been shifted to the race for sheriff. The issues in this race have become more pronounced and the line-up more or less determined. Frank Burns, former city detective, has the backing of the city fire and police department and the influence and support of Tax Assessor Scott Swafford. Former Sheriff Charlie Taylor, on the other hand, has a strong personal following coupled with the support of organized labor, of which he is a member. It is not very often that these two strong political forces are found in opposing camps so completely and the results on March 15 will be more or less a test of the political efficiency of the two groups. Since the Roosevelt recovery program started the ranks of organized labor have grown and today this is one of the most influential groups in Chattanooga.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
March 29, 1934

Voting Is Light In Fourteenth Ward

Three Candidates Seeking Councilman Lowery's Place

Voting in the triangular councilmanic race in the Fourteenth Ward was light at noon today, according to reports from Wharf Avenue fire station where the balloting was in progress.

A total of 150 votes had been cast at noon. Observers reported a heavy majority of Negroes among these early voters.

Of the three candidates in the contest, two are white and one is a Negro. They are: D. I. Barfield, a huckster; T. J. King, a druggist; and Dr. H. H. Walker, a Negro physician.

There are 1,195 registered voters in the Fourteenth Ward, of which number 688 are Negroes. All registered are not qualified to vote in the election. The special election was called to fill a vacancy created in the Council through the resignation of George W. (Hoots) Lowery, Jr., last month.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
March 31, 1934

Nashville Negro Wins Election, But Ballot Box "Fades" in Night

NASHVILLE, March 30 (AP).—Theft of a ballot box containing enough votes to elect a Negro to the city council appeared today to have been so much wasted effort, for the county election commission chairman reported none of the candidates was qualified and hence no certificate of election would be issued.

W. M. Carr said that neither Dr. Harry H. Walker, commander of the American Legion Negro post here, nor his two white opponents had filed expense reports required of candidates by the statutes. Another special election probably will be held in the Fourteenth ward to choose a successor to George W. Lowery, Jr., who resigned from the council last month.

The count of yesterday's balloting, showing Dr. Walker to have led the field, had just been completed last night when the lights in the fire hall, used as an election precinct, suddenly went out. Amid the tramp of many feet in the darkness the ballot box went out too, and has not been seen since.

"There were hundreds of people in the fire hall and they all started yelling," Branch McConnell, a deputy sheriff, said. "I reached for my flashlight and was going to turn it right on the box when the lights came on again. Somebody hollered, 'the box is gone.'" He did not notice the absence of any spectators who had been near it when the lights went out.

Dr. Walker said he was not familiar with the statute requiring the filing of expense reports and "don't know of anything I can do." However, he planned to confer with his attorney. The Fourteenth ward has a large Negro population.

Officers said today they had not started an investigation of the ballot box disappearance.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

MAR 31 1934

No Provision For New Vote in 14th Ward

Officials See Vacancy Until the Next General City Election

It appeared probable today that the Fourteenth Ward, in which the ballot box was stolen after a special election Thursday, will go without representation in the City Concil until the next general city election more than a year hence.

City Attorney J. Washington Moore said this morning there was no provision in the city charter for a second election and that insofar as he knew no additional election could be held.

W. M. Carr, chairman of the Davidson County Election Commission, said: "If a qualified candidate duly elected appears before the commission we will be happy to issue him a certificate, but the three candidates who competed in Thursday's election are clearly unqualified to hold office."

Dr. H. H. Walker, Negro candidate who was declared elected unofficially in an announcement at the polls just after the count had been completed and before the ballot box was snatched, said that he is awaiting the action of the City Council.

Councilman John H. Lechleiter, member of the city's legislative body and attorney, said, "I do not see what the City Council can do about it. The Council has authority to pass on the conduct of a member after he is elected, but the election of a representative of the Fourteenth Ward is a matter for the voters of that ward to settle, it seems to me. The Election Commission, in my opinion, is the body before whom the winner should seek redress."

Meanwhile, Officers of Election W. C. (Polly) Woodfin has until Monday at noon to produce the ballot box that vanished as if by magic while the lights went out Thursday night in the polling place.

Where the ballot box went and who took it, insofar as Officer Woodfin is concerned, remained a mystery today, still he did not admit that he had given up hope of delivering it before the deadline.

Commissioner Carr, on the other hand, asserts, that while he will be glad to receive it, the appearance and delivery of the box will not enable the successful, or any one of the candidates to take office.

The commissioner explained: "The election was legally conducted insofar as I have official cognizance. I have had no report from the officer of the election. However, it seems to me that the failure of any of the candidates to qualify obviates the question of the election."

Dr. Walker, who in the unofficially announced vote received 214 votes, as compared with ninety-seven votes for the one and ninety-two votes for the other of his white opponents, said; "I have a great many friends among the white as well as my own race in the city. I think it is beyond question that I was elected. My friends all know that I play fair. I believe they wish to see me treated fairly. I am waiting to see what the City Council will do about the matter when it meets Tuesday night."

NASHVILLE, TENN
EVE. TENNESSEAN

MAR 30 1934

ANOTHER ELECTION MAY BE NECESSARY IN THE 14TH WARD

Ballot Box Stolen After Negro Wins Is Missing.

CASE IS STUDIED

The theft of the Fourteenth ward ballot box last night after Dr. Harry H. Walker, negro physician, had won the council election by an overwhelming majority, may result in another special election for the councilmanic post.

When the count was completed and Dr. Walker announced as the winner over the two white candidates, the lights in the fire hall were suddenly switched off, and in the confusion the box was whisked away.

Walker's vote was 214 against Dr. Thomas J. King, druggist, with 97, and D. I. Barfield, huckster, with 92, according to the announcement made first by police and later announced by Will Bearden and O. F. Young, two of the election judges. With the announcement of this result the ballot box was sealed and the tally sheets and poll books signed by the officers.

W. M. Carr, chairman of the Da-

NASHVILLE, TENN.
EVE. TENNESSEAN

MAR 31 1934

CANDIDATES FAILED TO FILE EXPENSES, STOLEN VOTE VOID

Negro Elected When Ballot Box Is Snatched.

3

The Fourteenth ward's stolen ballot box scandal was hushed suddenly Friday with W. M. Carr's announcement that "there was no legal election" in the ward in which Dr. H. H. Walker, negro physician, received an overwhelming majority Thursday over two white candidates in the voting for city councilman.

Mr. Carr, as chairman of the Davidson County election commission, threw out the "election" regardless of the stolen ballot box on an opinion by State Attorney-General Roy H. Beeler that the commission could not certify either of the three candidates because of failure to make the reports of campaign expenses as required in municipal elections by the state code.

Negro Leads.

The decision stopped the "hunt" for the stolen ballot box that mysteriously disappeared Thursday night when the lights in the Wharf Avenue fire hall were cut off immediately after the election officials had announced the following vote:

Dr. H. H. Walker, 214.
Dr. Thomas J. King, druggist, 97
D. I. Barfield, huckster, 92.

The election judges later certified the count as correct, but with the ballot box definitely missing the election commission faced the question of determining whether a certificate of election could be legally issued except by the official canvass of the returns as shown on the tally sheet and poll books properly signed by the election officers.

The opinion of the state's attorney-general offered a technical loophole whereby the three candidates are automatically eliminated from qualifying as members of the city counsel on that election and probably forcing another special election.

"I know that I was properly elected," Dr. Walker declared this morning. "I am just hoping that the good citizens of Nashville will step in and take care of this situation," he added. "I hope that the election officials will accept the word of the election officials and the certified copies of the returns as official and end the matter in view of my overwhelming majority," the negro physician said after spending the morning in clinic.

He had not heard of the decision of the election commission and didn't know what steps might be taken in view of such action, he said. Numerous calls from prominent white citizens had come to him during the morning, he said, assuring him of their support in view of the ballot box theft which deprived him of the election.

The call for another special election to select the successor of George W. (Hoots) Lowery, Jr., resigned, is up to the city council. Mr. Carr said Friday morning that his duties involved only the holding of the election and the official canvass of the returns for certification of the winner, which could not be made as the result of the election held Thursday whether the ballot box shows up or not.

Mayor Hilary E. Howse and other city officials were absent from the city hall Friday on Good Friday holiday.

Election officials were still "at sea" Friday as to what actually happened at the fire hall last night. Mr. Carr said that no official report had been made to him either by the election officials or either of the candidates.

Near trouble over the election was averted by Mr. Carr in the early afternoon when the polling place was roped off and spectators kept outside the ropes by police. When the count was completed and Dr. Walker announced as the winner a large crowd was present.

The box was turned over to W. C. (Polly) Woodfin, officer of election, for delivery to the city hall. As Woodfin walked to the wall to secure his coat and hat the lights were suddenly switched off and a rush took place around the ballot box.

Jim Tignor, a judge, was sitting with his feet on the box. He reported that he was shoved aside and the box snatched from under him and rushed out a rear door by a group of men who could not be identified in the darkness.

Will Bearden and O. F. Young, two of the election judges, certified the returns showing Walker the winner. Woodfin certified a copy of the returns to Dr. Walker.

Opinion Cited.

Mr. Carr's statement Friday morning said in effect that: "The situation presented by the election in the Fourteenth ward contains one feature which in and of itself seems determinative. None of the candidates filed any expense report as required by Section 2259 et sequi of the 1932 Code of Tennessee. The code specifically and explicitly requires a candidate for municipal office to file an expense report not more than ten days nor less than five days prior to the election. It also directly and specifically provides that the election commissioners cannot issue a certificate of election unless said report has been made.

"The attorney-general in this opinion also sets out the view that the fact that a candidate may not have spent anything does not excuse or relieve him from filing such said report."

vidson County election board, under whose supervision the election was held, said this morning that he was investigating the legal phases involved in the disappearance of the ballot box, which should have been delivered to him for certification of the election.

Doubts Legality.

Because of the requirement for the official canvass of the election from the tally sheets signed by the judges of the election, Mr. Carr expressed doubts this morning that the election could be declared legal, with the possibility of a special election necessary again to determine the outcome.

Weather the certified returns as given by the officer of election, the judges and others could be accepted as the official count without the ballot box, the poll books and tally sheets was a question that the courts may have to determine, Mr. Carr indicated. He was not willing to recognize the election without the proper credentials, he indicated.

Dr. Walker, engaged in clinic throughtout the morning today, was biding his time pending some settlement of the question. He indicated that he would start an immediate legal fight to take possession of the council seat to which his overwhelming majority entitled him.

He was in possession of a certified copy of the returns signed by W. C. (Polly) Woodfin, officer of election, and maintained belief that this signed copy and the testimony of other officers of the election would sustain his claims in any court before which the question may be carried.

The date for the official canvass of the returns, at which time the successful candidate would be certified, is Monday, but without the ballot box and necessary records, the question of whether there could be such a canvass and certification is raised.

No Trace Found.

No trace of the ballot box has been found, and no information leading to the identity of the "ballot box thieves" has been reported, so police reported this morning.

The prevalent belief among politicians is that the box was thrown into the floodwaters of the nearby Cumberland River because of inability to alter the returns after completion of the count and certification and announcement of the result by the election officials.

More than 1,000 negroes and whites were crowded in the fire hall and around the building when the count was completed and the results announced. Polly Woodfin walked to wall nearby to put on his coat preparatory to delivering the box to the city hall when the lights were suddenly switched off. A rush carried a part of the crowd through the ropes stretched around the tables. Several were heard to rush through the rear door of the fire hall after pushing their way through the crowd. When the lights were turned on a few mintues later, the ballot box had disappeared.

The election was for the selection of a successor to George W. (Hoots) Lowery, Jr., who recently removed from the ward.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
EVE. TENNESSEAN

APR 2 1934

Snatching Ballot Boxes.

Residents of the Fourteenth Ward will tell yo that its election history is one of strange and un usual happenings. The Fourteenth ran true to forn last week when, after an uneventful day in the elec tion for councilman, and after the votes had bee duly counted, the lights were suddenly turned of and the ballot boxes were "snatched." As yet th missing boxes have not been found.

Strangely enough, nobody has any idea of th identity of ringleaders in what apparently was a well-planned and perfectly executed plot.

The election of Dr. H. H. Walker, a negro wa veteran, as councilman, was by this means fore stalled, since without the official ballots the vot could not be certified.

But the strong-arm stuff seems to have been un necessary, for Election Commisisoner Carr has dis covered that none of the candidates filed a repor of campaign expenses, and has ruled that, accord ing to the letter of the law, the election is entirel null and void.

Dr. Walker has a right to feel disappointed, an to believe the ballot box raid was due to a determ ination to rob him of a victory which seems to hav been clearly earned. But he probably knows enoug about Nashville elections in the past to understan that it has been a common practice to defeat th will of the electorate, and that the vote often ha been tampered with, regardless of race, color o creed. Some of our "best citizens" are past ma ters in the art of hoodwinking the voters, and man of the great electorate are perfectly willing to len a hand, provided they are numbered among th "ins."

As long as it is a felony to steal dollars, but grand joke to steal votes, it does no good to deplor the situation.

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Tennessee

Political - 1934

Suffrage

DOES THE NEGRO WANT TO VOTE?

In view of the little interest manifested by hundreds of Negroes throughout the South in exercising their franchise as important elections are staged, the question comes to mind—DOES THE NEGRO ACTUALLY WANT TO VOTE?

While members of the race in certain sections are continually waging just complaint in view of disfranchisement rules employed by white men in an effort to prevent the Negro citizens from voting, there are to be found thousands of eligible voters of the racial group in other sections, who are wholly indifferent as to whether they vote and not only is there a flagrant air of indifference, but hundreds there are who positively refuse to qualify and vote.

Leaders in the city offer an example of the situation here complained of when they issue the following report:

"Although a special campaign has been put on to increase the number of registered voters for the September 26 mayoralty primary, only 17,053 persons are on the book. There are 90,000 Negroes in Atlanta. Those of voting age are eligible to register if they wish."

The same unfortunate situation as concerns the race's political lethargy obtains in many sections. Tennessee offers no restrictions for Negroes voting, only requiring that those under fifty years of age hold a two dollar poll tax receipt, yet there are those who demand representation for the group and yet are so thoughtless as to refuse to pay the paltry sum of two dollars that will qualify them to exercise their franchise, to say nothing of hundreds fifty years and over, who are actually to downright lazy and thoughtless to register and vote, even without the requirement of two dollar payment. Certainly such downright indifference as concerns their own welfare on the part of the Negro herein referred to serves to impede the entire racial group's progress

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
July 31, 1934

CANDIDATES PLEAD FOR NEGROES' VOTE

Republicans Offer Pledges at Rally for Colored.

Hospitilization Promised, and Burns Cummings Lambasted During Speeches.

Republican candidates wooed the colored vote at a rally at St. James Baptist church, colored, last night with mention of the need for Negro hospitalization, an invitation to call a candidate for circuit-criminal court judge by his first name and music from the Ttate quartet.

The Rev. E. Moore, veteran pastor of the Mabel street church, opened the meeting with an injunction to the candidates to "throw no mud." Then Dr. P. A. Stephens introduced James H. Anderson, candidate for county judge, who promised:

"If I am elected county judge I'll never carry on my payroll a man who has unnecessarily spilled the blood of any Negro in this county!"

Asked later if he was making this statement as a charge against Judge Will Cummings, his opponent, Anderson did not answer.

Anderson told the colored voters that the democratic party barred them from voting in the primary. "If they didn't want you then, you ought not to want them now," he said, drawing applause.

He said that the Taxpayers' league survey fixes the county deficit a year ago at $1,339,000, and charged that the deficit now is $2,500,000.

The republican candidate declared Negroes need better hospitalization and a home for old colored women, charging that his opponent ignored the colored race.

"If I am elected," he continued, "it will be a mandate from the people that the county judge and all his crowd will walk out." He attacked D. C. Harper, colored head janitor at the courthouse, charging that Harper, "like a rat deserting a sinking ship," has taken the civil service examination for a janitor's job at the new postoffice. The candidate then denied he will replace Negroe help with white janitors at the courthouse if elected.

Anderson also aired a hearsey charge that contracts for colored teachers in the county system have been delayed, although contracts to white teachers have been forwarded.

"I don't know whether it is true or not," he said, "but I heard from a responsible colored citizen this afternoon that not a single contract to a colored teacher in the county has been sent out."

Gene Jacobs, independent candidate for constable, followed Anderson with an indorsement of Sheriff John K. Tate for re-election. He told the Negroes that Frank Burns, democratic nominee, would "put a whipping post in front of the jail and whip every Negro that came in jail."

Sheriff Tate, sitting in the audience, was introduced by Dr. W. A. Thomuson as "a man who's had hardly a dog's chance to perform his duties." The sheriff said he was persecuted since assuming office, and asked for another chance.

Sheriff Tate's quartette of four Bushtown Negroes sang a song for Anderson, then their song about "Oh, Mr. Tate, don't you weep, don't you mourn." They substituted the former words, "Frank Burns got choked on a chicken bone," to "Burns and his army got drownded," however.

Harry Berke, young law student who is associated with Tom J. Davis, republican candidate against Judge L. D. Miller for the Second circuit-criminal court bench, said: "I wonder if it is a court of justice where it takes eight Negro witnesses to overcome one white witness. That's a court of injustice. * * * When Mr. Davis is judge, go up and see him and say 'Tommie, old boy, I want to talk to you,' and he will say 'Johnnie, old boy, I'm glad to see you.'"

Walter Robinson, "boss" politician of the large Fourth ward, appealed for his own candidacy as republican state committeeman for the Third congressional district, stating he was the first Negro ever to ask this honor.

"Lots of folks think politics is a dirty and dangerous thing," he adjured. "It's no more dirty and dangerous than the people running it.

"March to the polls Thursday as heroically as your ancestors did to battle and vote your choice. My choice, of course, is the republican party, but I don't get mad with any one who disagrees."

"The papers say some one went to Chicago and brought back bogus poll tax certificates," Robinson continued. "Well, if they did, it was some white man, no Negro."

Others who spoke were Attorney Henry Barger, for Criminal Judge C. W. Lusk; Burl Lowe, colored, for Tom Crutchfield; E. R. Sloan, for Ed Conner; Mrs. Sloan, for Frank Mosier and Pat Thach; Stuart Gill, independent candidate for circuit judge, and Ed Holland, independent candidate for constable. L. B. Brown was heard in a lengthy attack on County Judge Cummings' administration.

Carrie B. Tadley presided at the meeting.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUL 13 1934

LAST DAY TO REGISTER; NEGRO LEADERS ACTIVE

Today being the last chance the voters of Hamilton county will have to obtain a registration certificate for the August election, the registrars throughout the county will likely be busy issuing certificates to those who waited until the last day.

The registration begins at 8 o'clock this morning and closes tonight at 9 o'clock.

There has been heavy registering of those who have become 21 years of age since Jan. 10, 1933. The 1933 poll tax receipt is required for voters who are liable for payment of poll taxes. But since the poll taxes are collected a year behind, the due date for the 1933 polls is until October, 1933. Voters who became 21 after Jan. 10, 1933, are entitled to vote without a poll tax receipt for the reason that they are not liable for 1933 poll taxes, but the law grants them suffrage upon reaching their majority. Quite a number have reached their twenty-first birthday since Jan. 10, 1933, and they are being sought out by both the democrats and republicans. Another class of voters who are being registered in numbers are those who have graduated from the poll tax age. In the Negro precincts the Negro leaders are working hard to get out the aged voters, as well as those who are not old enough to be liable for poll taxes. In the Fourth ward, where Walter Robinson is chairman, a total of 250 were registered the first day.

The law requires that all voters who have moved since the last time they were registered, must obtain a new registration certification showing the new address. The certificate must have been issued since August, 1933.

Voters may be able to tell whether or not the certificate they now have is proper by looking to the color. The certificates valid for elections now are printed in blue ink and have a blue background.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
July 27, 1934

Colored Voters To Meet at Headquarters

All colored voters who are supporting the Davidson County Democratic nominees are requested to report today or tomorrow at headquarters of the Negro Democratic League, Napier Court, 411½ Fourth Avenue, North, Room 6-7, for instructions as to the general election and the Democratic primary of August 2.

The league has indorsed the candidacy of Gov. Hill McAllster for re-election. Charles W. McClain, local manager, and G. Willis Hill, secretary, are in charge of the league's headquarters.

Tennessee

Political – 1934

Suffrage

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUN 2 1934

POLL TAX RUSH INDICATES VOTE OF NEAR 16,000

Today and Monday Remain for Voters to Qualify for Ballot in August.

CAMPAIGN TO START SOON

Democrats Look for Bachman to Aid Ticket—Republican Rift in Prospect.

With the deadline for purchasing poll tax receipts usable in the August county election near at hand, both democratic and republican county organizations were making a final drive to get voters qualified and the result of the work was reflected sharply in the county trustee's office.

Within the past few weeks the total number of receipts issued has increased from the neighborhood of 6,000 to more than 13,000. The law requires that the poll tax receipts be purchased at least sixty days before the election. The deadline date is tomorrow, Sunday being sixty days prior to the county election. The state attorney-general's office, however, has ruled that inasmuch as the deadline date falls on Sunday, poll tax receipts issued Monday will be valid. The county attorney, Carter Lynch, however, disagrees with the attorney-general on this point, it was reported yesterday at the trustee's office.

The cost of poll taxes went up from $2.03 yesterday to $2.44. The mail was loaded with checks yesterday for both property and poll taxes. The trustee's office was not able to give any estimate on the property taxes collected before the penalties went on as time has not been sufficient to post the receipts. The penalty on property tax beginning yesterday is 9.5 per cent.

It was estimated yesterday that the poll tax receipts which will be finally issued will be in the neighborhood of 15,000. With 15,000 receipts out, the general election in August will prove interesting and indications are that the vote in August will be heavy. There are probably between 3,000 and 5,000 people over the poll tax age, 50, who will participate in the election in August. The indications now are that there will be 16,000 or 17,000 voting next August in the county election.

Campaign to Open Soon.

The county campaign will get under way within a few weeks in a heated fashion. Democratic nominees will likely set up campaign headquarters within a few weeks. A joint campaign is to be conducted by nominees of both parties.

Already several of the candidates have filled a considerable number of speaking engagements. The candidacy of United States Senator Nathan L. Bachman for re-election is expected in democratic circles to help the ticket. Senator Bachman, a native Chattanoogan who has spent his lifetime here and whose father before him was one of Chattanooga's most beloved citizens, will likely bring many democratic voters to the polls who might not otherwise take time off to vote.

The factional battle in the republican ranks resulting from three years of intense fighting between the Crutchfield and Springfield wings of the party may not have as much effect on the coming county election as the rift between the "lily white" faction and the "black and tan." At the recent state republican convention the "black and tans" were overwhelmed by John McCall's "lily whites" and the Negroes left the convention hall in protest. Not only did Bob Church's Memphis delegation withdraw from the state convention hall, but also did Walter Robinson's Chattanooga delegation and colored delegations from other sections. The Negro leaders claim to know who were ~~their friends~~ in the fight with the "lily whites" and who were noncommittal or against them.

Last Saturday Willard Springfield, republican nominee for county register, announced he has accepted the nomination and will work for the interest of the entire republican ticket. His candidacy prior to that date was in doubt. But have Springfield's or Crutchfield's followers buried the hatchet? This question can best be answered by a canvass of the lieutenants of the two groups. Roger Crox, chief jailer under Sheriff John K. Tate, is openly supporting W. Shep Shelton, the democratic nominee for register, against Springfield. He has been anti-Springfield for several years. His chief, Sheriff Tate, is a candidate for another term and has about purged the entire personnel of the jail force of Springfield-approved appointees. In their places went men who have the stamp of approval of the Crutchfield organization.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

JUN 8 1934

Fewer Negroes Pay Poll Taxes, Check Reveals

Less Than Thousand Have Receipts—15,000 Slips Issued by Trustee.

Less than 1,000 Negroes have paid their poll taxes, according to a check made of the poll list by persons interested in the county election next August. After going over the list the investigators estimated that only slightly more than 800 colored citizens had acquired poll receipts in time to vote in the general election.

Approximately 15,000 poll tax receipts were issued by Trustee Wiley Couch's office before the deadline on June 4. This indicates that the balloting next August will be fairly heavy, but that the Negro vote will be comparatively light.

Politicians are speculating on the effect of the indicated small colored vote. While practically all of the Negroes in this county call themselves Republicans and none voted in the Democratic primary last March, the colored people do not vote a straight Republican ticket in county elections. This has been especially true during the past few years when some Democratic candidates have received as many or more Negro ballots as their Republican opponents.

Because of this fact it is reasoned by some observers that the chances of some Democratic nominees, as well as some Republicans, will be hurt if a large number of Negro citizens are not qualified to vote.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
June 8, 1934

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THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

This is to remind those voters who are allied with the Republican party and believe in its principles, that on August 2, a Republican primary will be held at the same time the Democratic primary is held.

Globe and Independent

We remind Republicans, who expect to support Republican nominees at the general election to be held in November that they should help select their party nominees by voting in the Republican primary.

7-20-34

We remind Republicans that it is not expected of, and in truth is unlawful for, them to vote in both the Democratic and the Republican primaries. Any colored person who is a Democrat may vote in the Democratic primary, but it is expected that he or she thereby pledges to support the nominees of the Democratic primary in the November election, even if those nominees are not the particular candidates that the voter favored for the nomination. By no means should a colored man or woman enter the Democratic primary unless he or she is, or has decided to be, a Democrat. Honor and honesty demand that only the members of a particular party should participate in the selection of the nominee of that part.

Because of the unusual interest being manifested between the two well known candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor many Republicans are apt to lose sight of the fact that their own party is holding a primary, and it is expected of them that they help pick their party candidate for governor and other offices.

Republicans should remember that the Republican primary will not be held at the same booth where the Democratic primary is held. Find out where the Republican primary is being held and then go there and vote.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

JUL 12 1934

Negroes Split Vote Between Two Parties

Both Democrats and Republicans Share in Colored Ballot in This County.

For a long time after the Civil war, Negroes went to the polls and voted the Republican ticket almost without exception. The Republicanism of the Negroes became a tradition and many of the Negroes felt that something would happen to them if they voted against the party whose leader removed them from slavery.

The tradition is broken now and with the possible exception of national elections, the number of Negroes who vote the Democratic ticket in the South equals or surpasses the number who mark a Republican ballot. The herding of Negroes to the polls in Democratic elections in Shelby County by Boss Ed Crump and his henchmen is an example of the manner in which Southern Negroes vote.

The situation in Hamilton County is not similar to the Shelby County conditions, but Democratic candidates here as a rule during the past several years have received about as many colored votes as Republican nominees.

In the coming August election the Negroes of the County are solidly behind only one Republican —Sheriff John K. Tate. They will vote for the trial-wracked sheriff almost to a man.

Tom Crutchfield, Republican candidate for attorney-general, will get most of the Negro vote and—strangely enough—W. J. Springfield, who has bested Crutchfield in many factional battles during the past three years, will also receive a big majority of ballots cast by colored people.

Cool Toward Anderson, Lusk.

But some of the other Republican candidates will not fare so well at the hands of the Negroes on August 2, unless there is a change before election day.

County Judge Will Cummings is expected to best his Republican opponent, James H. Anderson, in the fight for the Negro vote. D. C. Harper, courthouse janitor, and Sid Byers, City hall politician, are both supporting Cummings openly, although they hold Republican chairmanships in their respective wards. The big Negro boss, Walter Robinson, is supporting Anderson, but his support is said to be rather lukewarm and he will not bring the pressure to bear upon his organization unless it appears fairly certain that Anderson will be elected.

Judge Charles W. Lusk has also been experiencing some trouble with the Negro vote. Byers has stated that he wants a judge who can be "seen" more easily than Judge Lusk and has expressed opposition to the Republican incumbent. Harper is said to be more or less "on the fence" in this race, while Robinson is supporting Judge Lusk. The fact that two Negroes convicted of criminal assault in Judge Lusk's court went to the electric chair is said to have caused some dissatisfaction among certain elements of the Negroes, although the rank and file of the Negro voters favor the reelection of the Criminal Judge.

Tom Davis will get a large part of the colored vote in his race against Judge L. D. Miller, Democratic incumbent, according to the indications. With one or two possible exceptions, the Republican nominees for the minor offices will likely get more Negro votes than their Democratic opponents.

A Democrat who checked the records stated that less than 1,000 Negroes paid their poll taxes in time to vote, but Republicans state that more than this number have receipts. If only 1,000 paid their taxes, the Negro vote is not likely to exceed 2,000 in the County election next month.

URGE SUPPORT OF MEN RATHER THAN PARTY AT MEETING

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—The largest and most representative gathering of Negro leaders ever assembled in this section for the purpose of taking political stock held a meeting in the spacious auditorium of Ryan's Hotel, East Main Street, on Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the East Tennessee Colored Voters' League. Horace R. Ryans presided over the session and Dr. A. W. White, of Bristol, served as secretary.

The meeting was attended by delegates from practically every county in East Tennessee, and the speakers applauded the addresses delivered by the orators of the occasion, the tenor of all being an urge upon Negro voters to vote and work for those candidates in the election of August 2nd, who are known to be interested in the welfare of all citizens, regardless as to race or class.

Attorney Porter Delivers Keynote Address

Attorney Webster L. Porter, of Knoxville, delivered the keynote address in which he urged his hearers to lose sight of party lines as consideration is given candidates for office and march to the polls and vote for those men who are of sufficient calibre to represent the interests of black people as well as white people as they carry on the affairs of office.

"There is an element of office seeker known as the 'lily-whites' who are as poisonous toward the interests of the Negro race as the reptile of the cotton mouth variety and the Negro voter should shun him in a manner the same as he would that venomous reptile," Attorney Porter warned his audience.

Lay Aside Petty Jealousies

"Failure of the race to gain a greater amount of recognition along many lines is not due entirely to the opposition of other race folk," Attorney Porter further declared. The speaker then charged that the intra-racial friction caused by the jealousy, envy and petty bickerings of Negroes themselves, goes far toward impeding the race's progress, and warned that unless a stop was put to such practices, the race is certain to destruction.

Welcome addresses were delivered by Elder S. Kenney and W. H. Carriger and Dr. O. W. Sherrill introduced the principal speaker. Other addresses were delivered by Dr. Dennis Branch, of Newport; Rev. W. A. A. C. Breedlove, of Elizabethton; Rev. Morrison, of Mountain City; Dr. J. H. Johnson; Rev. M. P. Linder, of Maryville; Revs. Dobson, Keith, Womack and several others of the Johnson City leaders.

Support Voted Clark

Repeated reference was made by the speakers to the racial antagonism exhibited toward the Negro group by John E. McCall and his followers at the Chattanooga convention and when a letter was read from Robert R. Church, of Memphis, praising the fine qualities of Hon. Will H Clark, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, opponent of John E. McCall, of Memphis, a motion was offered that the body go on record as favoring the candidacy of Mr. Clark, and was carried with great applause.

The candidacies of Hon. E. E. Creswell, for attorney general of the second district; Judge Miller for re-election to the office of chancellor in Washington county, and General Ben Allen, for circuit judge, were also voted endorsement by the meeting.

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ANOTHER WHITE PRIMARY BLOW

In accord with the two decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, colored voters are entitled to vote in the democratic or white primary. This was again substantiated by a decision rendered a few days ago by Judge Boynton of the Federal District Court of Texas in the case of Dr. L. A. Nixon who sued for damages on account of being denied the privilege to register and vote in the democratic primary of that state. Incidently, the doctor has been fighting along this line for the past seven years. In his first attempt to vote in the primary, he was turned down. A case was made in the local courts and carried to the highest tribunal where the decision was made in his favor. The democratic committee had the laws amended, feeling that it was air-tight against the colored voters, but they soon found out differently. In his attempt to vote again, the doctor was turned down. He made a case in the courts. He persued the same course as that of the first case, and it also ended in his favor. Again he attempted to register and vote for the democratic primary. He was refused. The doctor then sued for damages which were awarded him by the district court. In these contests, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was the sponsor and supplied the funds for expenses. It is a great victory and opens the way for all colored democrats of the south to vote in the so-call white primaries. Should this be done, then colored voters well have an opportunity of assisting in selecting those who govern.

Dr. Nixon's lawyer said the following concerning the decision:

Judge Boynton held Justice Cardozo's decision in Nixon vs. Condon binding and resolution of State Democratic Committee wrongfully deprived Doctor Nixon of his right to vote in primaries, so gave him judgment. Under this decision every election judge, county chairman, and member of state executive committee would be equally liable for refusing all Negroes the right to participate. Attorneys expect state democratic convention to pass resolutions barring Negro vote hoping to comply with the inference left by supreme court that the party itself could bar them, but I think any action under Texas comprehensive primary law would fall within the prohibition of the fifteenth amendment.

CAST BALLOT IN CITY ELECTION FOR FIRST TIME

Beaumont.—Negroes exercised their right of suffrage here March 3 for the first time in many years, hundreds of them voting in the election at which time a mayor and a board of commissioners were chosen.

Significant in the history of the day was the fact that the incumbent mayor was not re-elected. This defeat was undoubtedly due to the fact that it was generally known that he had said in one of his campaign addresses over the radio that he did not want Negroes to vote, and that he did not want a Negro vote. This remark had a telling effect in that the bloc of Negro votes polled in the election decided the balance of power. While it was reported that the new mayor also made a similar statement, this was not verified and was, therefore, not as widely circulated as in the former case.

According to a poll tax list compiled by the county tax collector, Dan Leak, the voting strength of Beaumont and Port Arthur is 33,947. Of this number, there are 3752 qualified Negroes in Beaumont as against 13,926 whites. In Port Arthur, there are 14,074 eligible whites and 2195 eligible Negroes. This is said to be the first time in many years that the voting strength of Beaumont has exceeded that of Port Arthur. It is expected that the Negro vote, which was publicly unsolicited on March 3rd will receive a hearty welcome in July and will positively be solicited for any bond issue.

The Negroes made a splendid impression because of the same manner in which they conducted themselves at all the voting places. Their conduct was at all times orderly and quiet and there was no trouble experienced anywhere. Although, there were several judges in charge of the precincts who refused to allow Negroes to vote, the order and quiet was not disturbed. It was said that at these few places, the judges took the names of the Negroes and the numbers of the poll tax receipts.

The large number of qualified voters and the order and precision with which they went about the business of voting caused special commendation to be given to the Poll Tax Drive during the days of registration, as much of Saturday's good could be traced directly back to the Poll Tax Drive.

Don't forget the First Annual Policemen's Ball, Pilgrim Auditorium, Saturday night, March 17. Tony Babin and his Original Imperial Orchestra. He is Louisiana's best.

CELEBRATE NIXON DAY

While Editor C. N. Love, Julius White, and a number of the rest of us have made contributions to the fight which has been waged upon the unconstitutional exclusion of Negroes from the statutory primary elections of Texas, to Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso and to the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People goes the largest share of the credit. Dr. Nixon has stayed on the line year in and year out, and his strokes have always been telling. He has never permanently lost a battle winning two decisions in the United States Supreme Court, and a more recent victory in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, at El Paso.

In fitting tribute to Dr. Nixon's valiant and victorious fight The Informer makes the suggestion that the million Negroes of Texas set apart as Nixon Day the date upon which Negroes first cast their untrammelled ballot in the state-wide Democratic primary elections. Funds raised by appropriate methods on that day should be dedicated to the work of the national office of the N.A.A.C.P.

Wichita Falls, Tex.
TIMES

MAR 5 1934

THE NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY

If negroes want to enter the Democratic primary in Texas this year there is not, according to a writer for the United Press any legal way of preventing their participation. The present judicial status of Texas' laws intended to make the primary a white man's affair, says the United Press writer, leaves the way open to negro voting.

When the old primary law provision was held invalid by the United States supreme court, an effort was made to correct the defect by conferring authority on the state executive committees of parties to say who could vote in such parties' primaries. Under this law, the state Democratic executive committee could bar negroes from the primaries by adopting a rule to that effect.

That provision has also been invalidated by the federal courts, so that there is now no bar to negro participation.

There are just two paths open. One is to leave the primary open to negro voters. The other is to leave primary regulation entirely up to the parties to withdraw the state's sponsorship and protection from it. Probably if the former course is adopted, there will be very few negroes to avail themselves of the right to vote in the primary. The only alternative is to abandon the primary system.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
JOURNAL

MAR 2 1934

NEGRO VOTING UP TO JUDGES

Executive Committee Rescinds Action And Declines To Make Rule

Without authority, under several interpretations of the law, to prescribe any qualifications on the democratic primary ballot with reference to negro voters, the city executive committee Friday morning literally "washed its hands" of the question of negro voters in the Saturday primary and tossed the burden into the laps of the individual presiding judges.

A resolution, recounting the various steps taken to obtain a clear ruling on their authority and their inability to find any such authority, was passed by the committee Friday.

RESOLUTION

The resolution is as follows:

"A called meeting of the city democratic executive commtitee was held Friday, March 2, 1934, with the following members present: George W. Carroll, chairman; C. S. Shoolroy, Claude Graham and H. B. Funchess.

"The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, this committee has received further information from the office of the attorney general of Texas and from the secretary of the state democratic executive committee and others connected with present and former democratic administrations and also the opinions of several prominent attorneys and whereas, we are convinced that this local committee has no vested authority to prescribe qualifications of voters or to deny any negro qualified voter with a current poll tax receipt the privilege of participating in the selection of candidates for mayor and city councilmen in the coming city primary Saturday, March 3, we hereby rescind a former resolution adopted by this committee in which our chairman was instructed to notify all election judges to receive, count and duly record all ballots presented by colored voters with the required poll tax receipt and that we now instruct our chairman to ignore such resolution and furnish the several judges with only the information we have secured with the request that they examine same carefully and exercise their own judgment in passing upon the legality of any and all ballots whether cast by white or colored citizens.

The attorney general advises that the "power to prescribe qualifications of democratic voters must be exercised by the state democratic convention and that the revised statutes provide that every political party shall have the power to prescribe qualifications only through its state executive committee," and inasmuch as the state convention at Lubbock adopted no such qualifications for the democratic voters in primaries and the state executive committee likewise having failed or refused to prescribe any test or qualification we find ourselves without a leg to stand on or any authority whatsoever in this respect and we, as a committee, do not propose to assume the authority to prescribe any test nor undertake to instruct our judges to challenge the ballot of any colored citizen who presents his current poll tax receipt and asks the privilege of having a voice in the selection of candidates for mayor and city councilmen to be elected at the general election on April 3. We shall therefore place no test upon the official ballot.

ASK ATTORNEY GENERAL

"And be it further resolved that the telegraphic advice from the office of the attorney general nd the chairman of the state executive committee be spread upon the minutes of this meeting for the information of any citizen who may desire to further pursue the matter.

"The telegram from the attorney general's office is as follows:

"Respectively refer you to the case of Nixon vs. Condon 286 U. S. 73 holding that this power must be exercised by state convention. Article 3107, revised statutes provides that every political party shall have power to prescribe qualifications through its state executive committee. We do not know whether state convention or state executive committee has acted hereon since Nixon decision. You should take this matter up with chairman state executive committee." Signed Gaynor Kendall, assistant attorney general.

(The city committee wired Maury Hughes, chairman of the state democratic executive committee, as follows: "Did convention at Lubbock adopt resolution prescribing qualifications for voting in democratic primaries and excluding negroes? If convention did not adopt such resolution did the state executive committee adopt a resolution of this kind? The negro voting question has bobbed up here and we must decide at once in order to print test ballots for March 3 primary.")

The telegram from the office of the chairman of the state executive committee follows:

"Mr. Hughes in east Texas on political trip. Will read him your wire when he phones today. Advise that you get in touch with C. W. Howth, member state executive committee at Beaumont. Files reveal that no action was taken at Lubbock by executive committee in reference to negroes voting. (Signed) J. Freeman for Mr. Hughes."

"The information from Mr. E. J. Hussion, secretary of the state executive committee was over long distance telephone and substantiated that from the chairman's office, i. e., that no action touching on the matter in question had been taken by the committee.

"We are accordingly washing our hands of this question and leave it up to the future state administrations to determine whether we shall continue to have a 'white man's' democratic primary or otherwise."

The resolution will be signed by all members of the committee, according to H. B. Funchess.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

MAR 2 1934

Negroes to Vote Saturday in Party Primary in Beaumont

By Associated Press.

Beaumont, March 2.—For the first time in the history of Beaumont, negroes will be allowed to vote Saturday in a city Democratic primary.

Both Mayor Emmett A. Fletcher and his opponent, P. D. Renfro, lawyer, protested the proposition. The city Democratic executive committee acceded to the negroes petition after advices from the attorney general's office said the state convention or the state party executive committee alone had the authority to prescribe qualifications in a primary.

The local committee then learned from the office of Maury Hughes, Dallas, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, and the secretary, E. J. Hussion of Houston, that no action on the matter had been taken by the convention or the committee. Gaynor Kendall, assistant attorney general, referred to the El Paso case of Nixon vs Condon, recently decided for plaintiff by Federal Judge Boynton, who ruled that the pledge as stated on the ballot did not preclude the negro's voting in the primary in point.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

MAR 3 1934

Election Judges Balk at Negro Vote

BEAUMONT, March 2.—Two election judges tonight refused to serve in tomorrow's city primary because the city Democratic Executive Committee had issued advices that it had no authority to exclude negroes from voting.

The committee's information from several sources was that neither the state convention nor its executive committee had adopted a voters' qualification pledge. The judges refusing to serve under the circumstances are Mrs. Ben Pipkin and T. A. Allen.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
JOURNAL

MAR 2 1934

MAYOR URGES NEGROES TO CAST NO VOTE

Fletcher Confers With Elmo Willard To Use Influence With Race

A definite request Friday morning was made to Elmo Willard by Mayor Emmett A. Fletcher, asking Willard to use his influence in urging negroes of the city not to take part in the city democratic primary Saturday.

Willard was, at the time, in the city hall on other business, and his meeting with Fletcher was a chance one.

Hope that Willard, who has considerable standing among the negro population of the city, being a member of one of the families that first settled here, would take it upon himself to round up some of the leaders of the movement that are urging the negro vote Saturday and let the primary remain one for white voters, was also expressed by Fletcher.

In this connection, Fletcher expressed the belief that the negro population of the city, at the present time, was faring exceptionally well.

Fletcher's personal appeal to Willard to discourage the negro vote was a further substantiation of a public statement made Thursday night at the fairgrounds auditorium, when he declared that he had always run for office on a white democratic ticket and that he had hoped to continue to do so.

HOUSTON, TEX.

MAR 5 1934

PREDICTS VOTE FOR NEGROES

County Chairman Lubbock Says Seems to Be Change in Attitude

A prediction that negroes will be allowed to vote in this year's democratic primaries was made Monday by Chairman J. B. Lubbock of the Harris County democratic committee.

"There seems to have been a change in the attitude of party leaders about negroes voting in the primaries," Mr. Lubbock said. "This was largely brought about by higher court decisions indicating that the racial bar is likely to be knocked out in the near future.

"In several local elections the instructions of the state democratic executive committee against allowing negroes to vote have been ignored. In the Beaumont city primary held Saturday, for instance, negroes were allowed to vote.

"It's up to the state democratic executive committee to say whether negroes can vote. I believe they will."

Negroes have not been permitted to vote in democratic primaries since primaries were authorized in 1903 under the Terrell election law.

George O. Duncan, negro politician, says he believes 90 per cent of the negroes are democrats. Many negro republicans fell out with the party during the Hoover administration, he said. Others were republicans only because the door of the democratic party was closed to them, he said. He estimated that there are 11,000 negroes with poll taxes this year in the county.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.
NEWS

MAR 2 1934

NEGROS TO VOTE AT BEAUMONT

To Be First Time In Modern County Dem Ranks

Special to The News.

BEAUMONT, March 2.—Negros will vote tomorrow in Beaumont's city democratic primary.

It will be the first time in modern history of Jefferson county that a negro has scratched a ballot in a democratic election.

The city democratic executive committee, of which George W. Carroll Sr. is chairman, agreed to permit negro voters to participate

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Brooklyn, N. Y. Citizen

in the primary after assertedly determining that neither the state democratic convention nor the state democratic executive committee had adopted, for 1934, regulations prescribing the qualifications of primary voters. The city committee ruled itself without power to deny negros participation in the democratic voting.

Headed by Pledge

Ballots headed by the customary pledge, "I am a white democrat and agree to support the nominees of this primary," already had been printed for use in the election before a delegation of negros called on the committee with a petition asking that members of their race be allowed to vote. It was necessary to print a new batch of ballots after the ruling in favor of the negros was handed down.

H. B. Funchess, member of the committee, wired Maury Hughes of Dallas, chairman of the state committee, and W. J. Hussion of Houston, secretary of the state group, and learned that state democratic authorities had failed to lay down qualifications for participants in democratic primaries this year.

Both candidates for mayor—E. A. Fletcher, asking re-election, and P. D. Renfro, attorney—protested the local committee's decision letting negros into the primary.

Heavy Negro Vote

The ruling upholding right of negros to vote in the primary was announced on the same day that it became known officially that negro voters in Beaumont outnumber those at Port Arthur 3752 to 2195, a margin of nearly 2 to 1. Port Arthur precincts have more white voters than Beaumont.

"I think this agitation by Beaumont negros for the right to vote in the primary is the direct result of promises made to them during the recent poll tax campaign," one city official said today. "The negros were assured by poll tax solicitors that they'd be allowed to vote if they paid their $1.75. Of course, the solicitors were talking about bond issue elections and not democratic primaries, but the negros naturally got the idea they would be permitted to vote in any election. The present complication thus ensued."

Reporters today queried P. A. Dowlen, secretary of the county democratic executive committee, in regard to that group's attitude toward participation by negros in next summer's county primary.

"Slept on Rights"

Dowlen avoided a direct answer. He said, though, that the state democratic convention and the state democratic committee apparently had "slept on their rights" in failing to adopt regulations restricting democratic voting to white citizens.

"Even though the state convention at Lubbock last year neglected to pass such a resolution, it has been held that the state committee has authority to adopt a measure of this kind," Dowlen, an attorney, said. "It's not too late yet for qualifications to be laid down by the state committee in time for the forthcoming democratic primary."

In 1932, a delegation of negros petitioned the county democratic committee for the privilege of voting in the county democratic primary. The county committee rejected the petition. The negros filed suit in federal court to enjoin democratic election authorities from keeping them from the polls. The suit failed. Voting was restricted to white persons.

"As things stand now a republican, a socialist, even an anarchist can vote in the Beaumont democratic primary," Dowlen said today.

In contrast to the balloting to be held at Port Arthur next week, the Beaumont voting is a democratic primary. Port Arthur holds only a general election, in which all qualified voters are permitted to cast ballots.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD
MAR 2 1934

DEMOCRATS MAY ALLOW NEGROES PRIMARY VOTE

Member of State Committee Favors Letting Blacks Enter Elections

When the state Democratic executive committee meets this spring, it may recognize the right of negroes to vote in primary elections, United Press dispatches said today.

One member of the committee, John Davis, Dallas, has announced that he will vote in favor of inviting Texas negroes to cast their primary ballots.

"I believe other committee members are in accord with me," Mr Davis said recently.

Political leaders throughout the state believe that the long fight to keep negroes from the primaries has been lost as a result of the recent ruling handed down by Federal Judge Charles A. Boynton in the case of Dr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso negro, against election officials.

Awarded $5 Damages

Judge Boynton awarded Dr. Nixon a $5 judgment against election officials who had refused him a ballot on the grounds that a resolution adopted by the state Democratic committee in 1931 did not state specifically that negroes could not vote in the primaries.

As yet, Democratic leaders have not devised a legislative means of keeping negroes from the polls July 28.

Texas negroes have been kept from the polls by legal means since 1902 when the poll tax was adopted on the theory that few negroes would be able to pay $1.75.

In 1903 the original Terrell election law providing for primary elections was adopted.

Law Amended in 1925

In the early days of the Texas primary, the matter of qualifiation of voters was left to the county Democratic executive committees. The primaries remained overwhelmingly in the hands of white Democrats except in a few communities where the negro population was in the majority.

In 1925, the legislature amended the Terrell law by affixing a provision which read: "In no event shall a negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election held in the state of Texas, and should a negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officials shall not count the same."

Dr. Nixon started his crusade by carrying a test of the provision to the supreme court. The court held the amendment unconstitutional.

MAR 8 1934

COURT UPHOLDS TEXAS NEGROES VOTE PRIVILEGE

Federal Judge Says Negroes May Vote in Democratic Primary

DALLAS, Texas, March 8 (U.P.)—The last bar to free exercise of the franchise by Negro voters has been thrown down in Texas—at least in theory.

Negroes interested in public affairs claimed victory in a fight which had its inception in Abraham Lincoln's proclamation freeing the slaves.

A recent ruling by an El Paso judge following United States Supreme Court decisions on the same subject, gave Negroes the entree to Democratic primary elections. Concensus among political observers was that next July 28 will see unprecedented numbers of Negroe voters claiming their newly-declared right.

Unvoting Voters

Not since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution has the Negro legally been kep from the polls. But the white majority, since "reconstruction" days after the Civil War when "carpet-baggers" were a menace to home rule, has found means to abridge the Negro's franchise to a considerable extent.

At first, sheeted members of the Ku Klux Klan used guns and clubs to keep the former slaves in the cotton patch on Election Day. Gradually, as the years went by, less direct action was taken and the bar to balloting by blacks was given the sanction of legislative acts.

The last of these Texas laws a year ago was declared unconstitutional, but not until Feb. 7 this year was the decision invoked in Texas.

Dr. L. A. Nixon, a negro crusader for negro rights, brought suit in Federal Court when he was barred from voting in the last Democratic primary.

Judge Charles A. Boynton ruled that negroes legally could vote in the primary and awarded Nixon a $5 judgment against the election officials who had refused him a ballot.

It was Nixon who carried to the U. S. Supreme Court rights against validity of Texas election laws enacted in 1925 and 1927. The first bluntly declared any ballot cast by a negro was void. The latter sought to accomplish the same purpose by authorizing the Democratic State Committee to prescribe qualifications for voters in primaries.

Both were declared unconstitutional by the highest tribunal.

As yet, no movement has been started to devise a new legislative means to keep negroes out of Texas government. But such a development was considered almost certain, in view of a significant statement by Judge Thomas Bell Love, co-author of the original Terrel election law.

"Sentiment in Texas still is strongly against negro participation in Democratic primaries," Love declared. "The Federal court rulings represent no liberalization of attitude within the State."

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS
APR 13 1934

All-Color Primary

In the opinion of John Davis, Dallas member of the State Democratic executive committee, the Federal Supreme Court's final decision in the Nixon case opens the way for negro participation in the Democratic primaries. The matter will not be decided by the committee itself until its regular meeting in June, but Senator Davis sees no grounds on which the vote of the negro could be rejected, under the opinion on the statute written by Associate Justice Cardozo.

As in most of the Solid South, the Texas Democratic organization has been a white man's party. The poll tax and other provisions of the Terrell election law were designed to keep it so, largely because the Texas under which this law was fashioned had grown up in or experienced "carpet bag government" days. There is no question that under the Federal Constitution, as amended after the War between the States, the negro is entitled to vote in general elections, is constitutionally eligible. There is still a question, in spite of the Cardozo opinion, whether in a purely party matter which affects no right of citizenship, any one not desired by the party has a right to vote. But Texas has made the mistake of legislating its party organization, the course which brought it up to the Nixon case and an adverse vote by the Federal Supreme Court.

The News has contended in the case of party holsters that it would be sound policy to accept them back in primaries because election strength depends on numbers. This seems to offer a good argument for the negro, too. In Texas the Democratic primary is tantamount to an election and it might as well be decided by the full electorate.

DOES HE CONTROL YOUR VOTE?

The self-appointed leaders are beginning to bestir themselves. When it becomes certain that Negroes will vote in the statutory Democratic primary elections, others will feel the sudden "call" to lead their people up to the slaughter, and it is important that the people in turn should understand some of the methods that will be employed.

Of course, this whole "plan of political salvation," which each one of the "leaders" feels himself divinely called to put into effect for Negroes, is always based upon an "inspired control of the people's votes." It works like this. The self-appointed leader wakes up one morning after he has found out that Negroes are going to vote, confident in the assurance that he controls each and every vote of the members of the Doolittle Club, that he has safely tucked away in his vest pocket all the ballots in the powerful U. C. Me Organization, and that the Negro Women's Voters League has voluntarily put him in complete and undisputed charge of their votes.

Having thus been made over night the unchallenged master of such a big block of Negro votes, this self-appointed leader at once gets the vision that the office seekers want to talk with him. So off he goes to Mr. John's office to tell Mr. John, who is the new candidate for the office of Dog-Catcher, how he, the self-appointed leader, has been "called" to be the political Moses of Negroes in the coming election. He then tells Mr. John that, in view of the "call," he just thought that he would drop by and see "what arrangements" could be made to have the spirit "move" this self-appointed leader to cast his big block of Negro votes for Mr. John.

It is at this point, Mr. and Miss and Mrs. Negro Voters, that the trading begins, with YOUR BALLOTS as the stakes.

The question is: Does this selp-appointed leader control your vote? If he does not, then he is a liar, who is dangerous to the franchise rights of free men and women. On the other hand, if he does control your vote, he merely proves to the world the truth of the charge, that Negro voters can be herded and driven and sold in the market like dumb brute cattle.

ARE YOU ON THE COMMITTEE?

Last week we mentioned the fact that "The Star" would in all probability set itself up as the self-appointed spokesman to guide the Negro voters, if and when they come into possession of their franchise rights again. It was pointed out how the real power behind the organization of "The Star" would be some white man who wants to control the Negro vote and make money on it; while the nominal editor and manager would be a self-styled and self appointed Negro leader, who has his own private ambitions as well.

Now these folks know that neither the white man nor the editor have any following or influence of their own among Negro voters; they also know that the Negro community already feels that it has more Negro newspapers than it can afford to adequately support. This of itself spells doom for "The Star," unless there can be created a show of artificial need and backing by the Negroes of Houston. A so-called sponsoring committee is the means chosen for this purpose.

Are you on the committee, Mr. and Miss and Mrs. Negro Voters? Of course no names will ever be given. It will merely be announced from time to time that "The Star" is sponsored and supervised by some of the leaders of the Negro community from all walks of life, including ministers, professional men, business men, educators, and labor leaders.

If you are on that committee, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Negro Voters, you are merely lending your aid to a white man and a self-appointed Negro leader, whom you would not openly follow three steps down the street, in setting up a vehicle by which, without authority, to trade upon the ballots of Negroes, and also in putting a stumbling block in the way of breaking down the barriers to the exercise by the Negro of a free and untrammelled franchise right in this state.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

MAY 6 1934

Overtaxing the Candidates

It appears that Harris County Democrats must soon give serious attention to the problems of their primary election system. Election problems face the state Democrats, too, of course, such as the possibility of permitting negroes to vote, and the admittedly unsatisfactory nature of the present system of selecting a long list of candidates for minor offices.

In Harris County, however, there is a more immediate and acute problem. It involves finances. As the county grows and more voting precincts are established the costs of elections increase. The problem seems likely to be intensified this year by the fact that there are comparatively few candidates for the principal, and best paying, offices. Since the party must pay the costs of its own primary, the custom has been in the past to assess the various candidates filing fees in proportion to the salaries paid by the offices which they seek. Thus candidates for sheriff, county clerk, tax assessor, collector and county judge have, generally, been assessed $750 for the mere privilege of getting their names on the ballot. That is pretty stiff, as everyone will admit, and is relatively a great deal stiffer now that salaries have been slashed.

But that is not all, due to the prospect that there will be few candidates this year it appears that even larger assessments will have to be made all down the line.

Clearly this system has two evils, it keeps many worthy men from aspiring to office, and it is a heavy tax on those elected.

We have placed the election costs on the party on the theory that the party is a private institution conducting its private affairs, but now we are being told by court decree that it isn't private, and that it can't conduct its affairs as it sees fit, that it must abide by the rules laid down by state and federal law.

If that be true there is no reason why private parties should foot the bill. It should be put on the public treasury, as is the case in most states.

In any case the financial problem of the county democracy must have some realistic attention very soon.

AUSTIN, TEX.
AMERICAN

JUN 14 19[illegible]

High Points in Proceedings Of State Committee

State Chmn. J. K. Brim and his 31 democratic committeemen (or proxy holders) held an interesting session in the Friendly City. They named Galveston as the state convention city in September. They chloroformed a proposal that the prohibition repeal issue should be placed on the official ballot in order that a showdown might take place in the July primary and the million or more democratic voters given an opportunity to declare once more that "the voice of the people is the voice of God." Roy Tennant, campaign manager for Maury Hughes, introduced the resolution for referendum. It was sent to an early grave by sub-committee on resolutions and the committee as a whole ratified the action of the sub-committee.

A petition of negro democrats asking for decisive action in order that they should be permitted to participate in the nominating primary elections was "pigeon-holed." That is, no action was taken. For that matter no action was necessary. The supreme court of the United States in a Virginia and again in a Texas case held that committees or political organizations could not bar from primaries persons who are otherwise qualified on account of color." That is the ruling of the court of last resort of this republic. Now qualified voters known politically as Afro-Americans are not officially barred by law or by committee action from participation in the primary elections of the commonwealth. There are thousands of negro landowners. There are thousands of negro home owners. They have their university and their public schools. They have their churches and their orphanages. They have their professional and business men. Now they are asking for the privilege of casting a democratic primary ballot and are ready to take the official pledge to vote the straight democratic ticket at the November election. If law is law, it must be admitted that the brother in black has the best of the argument. He has behind him as well as before him the last word of the highest judiciary tribunal in the land. It is well for the politicians, as well as the voters of all parties, to face the laws and the facts and the court decisions as they bob up in this history-making republic.

Political - 1934 I
Suffrage

Texas.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

AUG 24 1934

The People's FORUM

"Your Voice Is as Loud as Ours"

This department is maintained as a clearing house for the people. Communications on any question are welcomed by The Times Herald. All such communications must be free from personal abuse. Brief ones will be given preference. If so requested The Times Herald will omit the names of writers, but all anonymous letters will be destroyed unread. No responsibility for the facts or opinions presented will be assumed. The Times Herald reserves the right to determine the suitability of any communication and to reject those deemed unsuitable.

WHY NEGROES ARE BARRED FROM PRIMARIES

To The Times Herald:

Just recently there was a letter from an Illinois citizen, Ada Mary Goetz, more or less trying to diagnose the political situation in Texas from a religious viewpoint. The trouble she finds with the political system of Texas is the prohibition by the Democratic party of the negro from voting in its primary which the Supreme court has said it has the right to do.

It is readily understood by some why the negro is prohibited from voting in the Democratic primary and that is to keep down the influence that the Republican party might garner in Texas, which is traditionally Democratic and while the negro is traditionally Republican probably because of being emancipated by Abraham Lincoln who was a member of that party.

The proper place for the negro was his native land to which he should have been deported immediately after the Civil war by the government at its expense. The negro is no more constitutionally a citizen of the United States than the Chinese or Japanese if they had been enslaved and emancipated similar to the negro.

The Illinois lady asks: "Indeed, we are expecting a new deal, but we are not ready for a new deal, and how can Southern women hope to abolish lynching so long as these barbarous processions are aided and abetted by the more influential, who use the ballot as their tacit aide de camp?"

There is no hope for the abolishment of lynchings as long as 99 per cent of the lynchings is the culmination of an attack on a white woman (mostly Southern). Public massmeetings, the instilling of reverence by the preacher, and the threat of the mob will not deter lynching so long as the black tries to appease his bestial desires by rape.

ANTHONEY VAN DER LANDON,
Dallas.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
TIMES

AUG 21 1934

ANTI-NEGRO VOTE CASE DISMISSED

Eligibility of Race To Be Left To Discretion of Election Judges

Nueces county negroes who hold poll tax receipts will be allowed to vote in the runoff primary Saturday if election judges at the various polling places will permit them to do so.

A petition filed Saturday in the twenty-eighth district court by Lewis Jones and D. H. Kirkham, attorneys for Homer Faver Jr., asking that Judge W. B. Hopkins grant a writ of injunction restraining the negroes from voting in the primary, was withdrawn this morning by the attorneys. The case had been set for hearing at 9 o'clock this morning, but in view of the plaintiff's petition, Judge Hopkins dismissed the case.

The petition withdrawing the original application stated that Faver "has ascertained that all candidates for public office in Nueces county, Tex., for the several offices for which they are campaigning, have no objection for the negroes voting in the said election since the democratic executive committee of Nueces county have taken no action therein to prevent their voting."

Judge Hopkins had instructed the members of the Nueces county executive committee, who were named in the original petition, to appear in his court at 9 o'clock this morning and show cause why a temporary injunction restraining the negroes from voting should not be granted.

In a statement issued yesterday Judge H. R. Sutherland, chairman of the county executive committee said that the committee would ask that the negroes be allowed to vote Saturday. Sutherland has never issued a direct ruling on the matter, since the state executive committee has not complied with his request to give its opinion. Sutherland's personal opinion is, he has said, that the United States Supreme court has ruled the negroes are entitled to vote and that its opinion is final.

There are approximately 400 negro voters in the county.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

AUG 23 1934

Allred Details Plan of Relief In Austin Talk

Attorney General Is Welcomed Back to Official Home.

By ED KILMAN,
Staff Correspondent.

AUSTIN, Aug. 23.—Jimmie Allred came back Wednesday night to his official home of the past three years, and the people of Austin gave him a royal welcome.

The greatest audience of the runoff campaign turned out to hear the attorney general's final Central Texas plea for the governorship. There must have been 10,000 people gathered in the huge amphitheater of Woolridge park for his address. Some Austin citizens said it was nearly twice the crowd that heard Tom Hunter, his opponent, the night before.

Like Conquering Hero.

They welcomed Allred home like a conquering hero, and comments shouted amid the continual cheering of his declarations of principles and his thrusts at his adversary indicated that they regarded him as just that.

"I'm glad to be back home," the fighting young candidate began, beaming over the multitude. "And I do feel that I am coming home to stay in Austin, Travis county."

Polk Shelton, young political leader and formerly an ardent Ferguson supporter, made a rousing preliminary speech for Allred, appealing especially to ex-service men.

Telegrams See Victory.

Amos Felts, presiding, read a few score of telegrams received from over the state, most of which he said expressed the opinion that Allred's campaign is sweeping Texas. One was from Mike Hogg of Houston. Sidney L. Staples, former secretary of state, presented the attorney general.

In refutation of Hunter's charge that Allred paid $8000 for a radio hook-up on the night preceding the first primary, the candidate read a statement by S. H. Bennett, commercial manager of the Southwest Broadcasting company of Fort Worth, the radio chain over which Allred spoke, branding Hunter's charge as false and misleading.

Tells of Radio Cost.

He said the hook-up used by Allred cost $1170 per hour, and was paid for by Allred's friends, just as he said Hunter's friends paid for the same hook-up for him last week, and will pay for it again Friday night.

Bennett said he had filed a complaint with Hunter's campaign headquarters, asking that Hunter retract his statement.

"I need no defense against such infamous charges as are being spewed out against me," said Allred. "My integrity will stand up against that of the man who consorted with Jim Ferguson Tuesday to find out what to say in his speech here Monday night."

Outlines Relief Plan.

Allred outlined his proposal to urge relief as the first and foremost problem for the next legislature.

"My opponent came out of his conference with Ferguson crying that 250,000 families will need relief this winter," he added. "But 'Two-Timing Tom' advanced no plan for providing food, clothing, fuel and jobs to those who actually need them.

'In Spite of Ferguson.'

"He left the manner of providing relief to Jim Ferguson, who would make patronage pie out of relief funds voted by Texas citizens to relieve the destitution of unfortunate families.

"There is much to be done to purge relief administration of corruption, graft and politics, but beware of the Hunter-Ferguson combine. The relief Texas' unemployed have obtained this year has been in spite of Ferguson, not because of him."

Upheld His Opinion.

Allred said that 12 negro women case workers were paid good salaries from state relief funds in Port Arthur to get negro votes for C. C. McDonald for governor during the first primary campaign.

"After the supreme court upheld my opinion that negroes could not vote in the Democratic primaries those negro women were fired," he added.

The audience cheered Allred's reply to Hunter's boast that he led in Wichita county in the first primary, pointing out that he beat Hunter two to one in Travis county, where he, Allred, has lived for three and a half years, in Montague county, where he was born and reared, and in Wise county, where Hunter was born and reared.

Refers to Home.

Allred left it to his Austin neighbors to determine the truth of the opposition charge that he moved out of a fine home in an exclusive residence district here into a modest rent house preparatory to running for governor.

"Many of you know that I moved from a four-room rent house into a five-room rent house a year and a half ago, to make room for an expected addition to the Allred family," he said. Cries from the audience attested the fact.

Hits Tax Plan.

He told of Hunter's handsome home in Wichita Falls, of which he had photographs, calling it "Uncle Tom's cabin." He also referred to Jim Ferguson's pretentious mansion in Austin, "built by toting wood and water."

Allred said that Hunter's proposal to abolish the ad valorem tax would relieve his own home of taxation, and also the 70 oil wells which he said are owned by Hunter and his oil corporation, and which, according to a certified statement by the state comptroller, produced over $600,000 worth of oil during the past three and a half years.

Draws 'Deadly Parallel.'

Allred drew his usual "deadly parallel" between his own platform and principles and those of his opponent. Referring to Hunter's slogan of a "Texas recovery," he said: "If this man should succeed in foisting his wild, revolutionary schemes upon us, instead of a Texas recovery we would have a Texas relapse."

LA GRANGE, Aug. 23.—Invading the traditionally pro-Ferguson counties of Washington and Fayette, Attorney General James V. Allred, candidate for governor, lashed the Ferguson-Hunter political alliance with redoubled vehemence in addresses Wednesday here and at Brenham.

Allred apparently is pitching his campaign during the few remaining days mainly upon the issue of Fergusonism, and reports coming thick and fast to him indicate its effectiveness. He is being assured on every hand that the victory tide has set in and is running strong.

Renews Trade Charge.

In addition to charging that Jim Ferguson and C. C. McDonald traded their support to Tom Hunter for promises of recognition in connection with Ferguson's ambition to serve as national committeeman and with appointments on the state highway commission, the state relief commission and other state departments, Allred blasted away at "pardon peddling and influence selling."

"The old gang of pardon peddlers are supporting my opponent, because they want the shameful practices of the present regime to continue," he declared. "Hunter says: 'Let's keep on doing business at the same old stand in the same old way.'."

Raps Pardon Plan.

The attorney general said that Hunter's platform advocates continuance of the pardon board, but that the law be changed so as to permit each governor to appoint and remove any and all members of the board at will, instead of permitting the appointment of only one member every two years.

"By this proposal," he continued, "Hunter would plunge the pardon system even deeper into politics than it is now. I advocate taking the pardon power out of the governor's hands and

placing it in a board whose members would be appointed by different state authorities, such as the governor, the attorney general and the chief justice of the supreme court. I want to stop the shameful abuses of the pardon power which have made Texas a disgrace in the eyes of the nation."

Wins Loud Ovation.

A large audience on the court house lawn here Wednesday afternoon loudly applauded this declaration.

Knows Ferguson.

A. W. Kollat of La Grange, who has been a Ferguson campaign manager in this county for years, presided and introduced Allred.

"I've stood by the Ferguson regime and fought for them," he said. "But there comes a time when a man places his government above men, and that time has arrived in my life. Ferguson can not deliver my vote, and I believe the people of Fayette county should throw off the Ferguson yoke and no longer be in Jim's vest pocket.

"I've known Ferguson intimately, and he has never traded for support unless he got boot. When he and his henchmen traded with Hunter, they took a mortgage upon Hunter's power if he is elected governor, just as they took a mortgage upon all the property of old man Langhorne for commuting the sentence of his murderer-rapist son from death to life imprisonment."

Welcomed by Mayor.

Mayor C. G. Robson, welcomed the attorney general to La Grange and brief messages of support were brought by speakers from Gonzales, Smithville, Flatonia and Colorado and Lavaca counties.

At the outset of his address, Allred expressed regret for the conduct of Hunter supporters at a picnic near here last Sunday in refusing Jim Kilday of Houston permission to speak for Allred.

"Neither I nor any of my friends believe that occurrence represented the true spirit of La Grange citizenship," he said. "Numerous of your citizens have expressed their regret of it to me."

Human Life Cheap.

Repeating his specific charges of "pardon peddling," by Hunter supporters, particularly mentioning Joe Burkett, a member of the Ferguson highway commission, who resigned when the highway scandals were exposed in 1925-26, he added: "Human life is cheap in Texas. A man may commit a murder or a robbery and be convicted at great expense to the taxpayers, and then buy a pardon for $100. I have prooof of this in black and white. Under this system they go to the prison farms and make contracts with convicts to get them pardons for pay. If you want this sort of thing continued in Texas vote for my opponent."

Continuing his onslaught upon Fergusonism, Allred said he had proof that special Texas rangers distributed literature to people seeking relief at the Houston relief headquarters, and told them they would be stricken from the relief rolls if they did not vote for Hunter.

"I am for taking relief out of politics and it will be done when I am governor," he shouted, and the audience applauded.

Allred was presented at Brenham by Mayor Rees Lockett, known as the "cowboy mayor." He was highly lauded by W. J. Embry, Brenham attorney.

In the first primary Washington county gave McDonaud 1230 votes to Allred's 825 and Hunter's 507. Hunter is expected to get a majority of the McDonald vote in this largely Bohemian and German territory, especially in the country, while Allred will do better in the towns.

Fayette county also gave McDonald the lead, with 1501 votes, and Hunter second with 1446, while Allred received 818.

"The word has been passed out throughout this region that Allred is going to win," said John Walker, an Allred leader of nearby Weimar.

"Many of them are getting on the band wagon. The Ferguson issue also is helping Allred a lot hereabouts."

BROWNSVILLE, TEX.
HERALD

AUG 22 1934

Negro Voting Left To Precinct Judges

CORPUS CHRISTI, Aug. 22. (AP)—An application for a writ of injunction to prevent negroes from voting in Nueces county in Saturday's democratic primary election has been dismissed on motion of Henry Faver, Jr., who filed the application in district court.

The question of negro voting will be left to precinct election judges as has been the practice previously.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

AUG 25 1934

APPEAL TO BALLOT EARLY BRINGS OUT THRONGS TO POLLS

Negroes Are Voting in Several Precincts; Early Indications Are That Major County Races Will Be Close

Pre-election predictions that major county races would be close were borne out in unofficial reports received from city boxes in today's run-off primary election.

The biggest surprise in today's election was the large increase in the balloting over the first primary a month ago. Starting early, voters swamped the polling places thruout the morning. In some precincts the counting fell far behind the balloting.

Reports received by The Press at noon from about half of the 106 precincts indicated that a total vote of 21,800 had been cast at that time. It appeared possible that the total of 36,700 cast last month would be exceeded.

The unofficial reports on how the vote as going indicated that James V. Allred and Tom Hunter were in a neck and neck battle for governor. William McCraw held an advantage over Walter Woodward for attorney general and Hal S. Lattimore was away out in front of John H. Sharp for the Supreme Court associate justiceship.

Races Are Nip and Tuck

In the county races, James C. Wilson Jr., and Will R. Parker were running nip and tuck in the district attorney's race. This situation was also true in the race between W. D. (Bill) Davis and Emmett Moore for county judge and C. D. (Buster) Little and Carl Smith for sheriff and Willis McGregor and George E. Hosey for criminal district judge.

Downtown boxes were reported favorable to Allred, Parker and Davis.

Hunter was running far ahead in the North and East sections of the city, with Allred making up the difference on the South Side.

North Side boxes gave Parker a lead over Wilson, Davis the advantage over Moore and McGregor a slight lead over Hosey.

Poly Precinct For Allred

Reports from some of the boxes showed the following vote:

Precinct 74, D. McRae School: Hunter, 73, Allred 103; McCraw 109, Woodward 68; Parker 93, Wilson 91; Davis 83, Moore 103; McGregor 102, Hosey 73; Smith 94, Little 94.

Precinct 49, 124 West Exchange Avenue: Hunter 103, Allred 56; McCraw 110, Woodward 54; McGregor 95, Hosey 66; Smith 106, Little 54; Parker 85, Wilson 60; Davis 115, Moore 65.

At Precinct 62, Daggett School, Wilson and Parker were running neck and neck, Emmett Moore was ahead of W. D. (Bill) Davis for county judge, James V. Allred had a wide lead over Tom Hunter for governor, and Senator Frank Rawlings was leading Frank Patterson Jr.

On the North Side, at Precinct 48, Twelfth and North Main Streets, Hunter had an almost two to one lead over Mr. Allred. Standings of other races at this box were:

Attorney General, McCraw 177, Woodward 87; Railroad Commissioner, Lon Smith 115, Pundt 151; Supreme Court, Lattimore 217, Sharp 45; Court of Civil Appeals, Brown 207, Martin 54; Flotoria Representative, Smith 99, Johnson 164; Senator, Patterson 88, Rawlings 171; Rep., Place 1, Youngblood 149, Hurley 107; Rep., Place 4, Houston 101, Farmer 156; Criminal District Judge, Hosey 130, McGregor 138; District Attorney, Parker 160, Wilson 110; County Judge, Moore 114, County Clerk, Shelton 117.

(Turn

Reports of negroes voting in several precincts were received. These reports were from Precinct 59, at 911 Evans Avenue, and Precinct 56, Chambers Hill Fire Hall. The negro vote question has been left to the discretion of precinct officials.

A few challenges had been issued on exemption certificates this morning, but County Chairman Small reported that a check showed each to be valid.

All banks were closed.

Supervisors were on duty at all polling places to assist officials in keeping illegal votes out of the ballot boxes.

"No beer" signs were hung out on establishments selling brew. The "lid" will be clamped on the sale of beer until 8 p. m., under the law.

Betting at Even Money.

Betting on the major races was on an even basis. Few odds were being offered, except in instances where "sentiment" prevailed over political judgment.

Because of the short ballot in this election, County Chairman Hugh Small is confident complete results will be made known by Sunday night. Officials have been told to speed up the counting of ballots, and to make reports as early as possible. The counting of ballots began an hour after the polls opened at 7 a. m. They will close at 7 p. m.

Mr. Small also is confident illegal voting will be prevented, because of warnings sent to election officials, and publicity incident to the Young Democrats' investigation of the alleged issuance of illegal exemption certificates.

To Make Hourly Reports.

Mr. Small for the second time will receive unofficial returns at the Courthouse tonight. Officials have been instructed to make hourly reports, in event they have not completed counting all ballots. In past years, the unofficial returns have been made to the county clerk.

Votes cast in today's primary will be canvassed by the county executive committee next Satur-

Number of Votes By Precincts

Below will be found the number of votes cast in about half of the precincts in the county at 11 a. m. The first figure is the precinct number, next is the location and the last figure is the vote cast:

Prec.	Where	No. Votes
19	Odd Fellows Hall, First and Sylvania	226
51	E. Diamond Hill School	19[illegible]
105	Meadowbrook Methodist Church	23[illegible]

Political - 1934 II Texas.

Suffrage.

90—1349 East Richmond ..209
62—Daggett School 215
77—2800 Lipscomb 238
78—3101 Hemphill 260
14—3900 Hemphill 307
10—Glenwood Fire Hall...194
58—1001 Bessie 134
59—911 Evans 82
80—Vickery School 178
1—Second and Commerce..129
57—Rotary Park 133
97—Scheumack Tabernacle.174
11—Fire Hall, Vaugh Blvd. 320
75—Wm. James Jr. High..264
49—124 West Exchange...211
16—Hi-Mount School 120
64—Store, 3204 Cp. Bowie 228
103—3128 Camp Bowie, Church 202
86—Fire Hall, Carleton and Bowie 244
94—Arlington Hts. School, 5100 Camp Bowie 186
8—Lipscomb and Magnolia 189
60—1608 Fairmount 233
92—906 West 25th St.....253
95—2200 Forest Park Blvd. 211
48—Fire Hall, 12th and North Main 300
82—Riverside High School 331
81—Carlson School, T.C.U. 304
76—Lily B. Clayton School 157
73—New York and Maddox 156
7—Jennings Jr. High 133
55—Fourth and Throck....142
74—D. McRae School 198
4—Central Fire Hall 175
3—1112 Commerce, Fire Hall 100
71—Allen and Alston Ave. 212
67—Denver School 221
87—N. Side High School...272
17—2803 Azle Avenue 209
68—Sam Rosen School 265
61—Peach Street, Fire Hall.109
101—1608 Sylvania 119
102—4107 Grapevine Road..129
103—Baptist Temple 226
57—Rotary Park 135
94—Arlington Hts. School..208
35—Grapevine 275
26—Arlington, North 410
33—Mansfield 145
46—Azle 52
41—Smithfield 90
29—Kennedale 54
23—Crowley 65
40—Keller 112
90—1349 East Richmond ..149

VERNON, TEX.
VERNON DAILY RECORI

AUG 22 1934

The Proposal To Abolish the Poll Tax.

During the present campaign much of the discussion involving the governorship and seats in the Legislature has to do with matters of taxation. There is one phase of the question, however, which seems to be receiving more consideration than is warranted by its importance. The poll tax is negligible as compared with other taxes and does not represent a very large item in the State's financial ledger. The reason, of course, that it is being given considerable attention is not its size. As a tax relief measure its repeal is of small consequence. It is interesting because poll taxes must be paid in order to qualify for voting.

Advocates of repeal base their contention upon the principle that the privilege of voting is an inherent right of the citizen and because of that it should not be made the object of taxation. This position is not altogether sound. Practically all states limit in some way the right to vote, basing such limitations upon the principle that the well being of the state is the paramount consideration in determining who shall be entitled to vote.

In some instances, literacy tests are imposed. In others ability to speak and understand the English language is a requirement. In a few states where there is a large element of population of alien origin citizenship in the United States is required. In the South, we have, in effect, limited participation in elections to white citizens. Various means have been employed to accomplish this result, but the general sentiment in the South where there is a large Negro population is that this limitation is essential to satisfactory functioning of government.

In Texas the limitation of the franchise has been sought through the poll tax. Perhaps some of those who are now advocating repeal of the poll tax have ignored some of the possibilities of poll tax repeal. At any rate it would be helpful if they should frankly state whether they favor removing limitations on the right to vote which were adopted as a means of safeguarding the ballot box.

The amount of the poll tax is so small that its removal will afford no relief for those who pay other taxes. Nor is it too much to ask citizens who pay no other taxes to make this small contribution to the support of their government. The only reasonable explanation of the demand for the repeal of the poll tax is that it is supposed to be popular.

TOWNSEND NAMED DEFENDANT AGAIN BY HOUSTON NEGRO

Grovey Seeks Damages In Justice of Peace Court For Deprivation of Right To Cast Absentee Ballot — Atkins, Wesley and Wells Legal Counsel.

Repercussions of the Democratic primary election of July 28, 1934, were heard in Houston Monday, when R. R. Grovey, well-known political leader and tonsorial artist, filed a civil suit against Albert Townsend, defeated clerk of Harris County, for $10 damages as a result of being denied the constitutional right to cast an absentee ballot in the first partisan primary election of the current summer.

Mr. Grovey is represented by Attorneys J. Alston Atkins and Carter W. Wesley of Houston and A. S. Wells of Dallas. The case is styled number 63,915 and was filed in justice court, precinct number one, position number two, presided over by Justice of Peace Campbell R. Overstreet, and will be set down for a hearing Monday, September 24, 1934.

The petition, much shorter than those heretofore filed here in the federal court, alleges that the plaintiff (Grovey) was legally qualified and entitled to vote under the statutes of Texas and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution; that the defendant (Townsend) is a duly elected state officer whose duties are ministerial and that in such capacity it was mandatory upon him to permit every qualified voter seeking to cast an absentee ballot, to do so; that having been refused such ballot plaintiff has been damaged to the amount of $10.

The petition contends that the Democratic State Convention, also a governmental instrumentality, was and is without authority to deprive any qualified voter of his franchise rights as a partisan elector, and it also attacks the decision of the Texas Supreme Court handed down July 20, 1934, in the case of Bell et al vs Hill et al from Jefferson County.

The petitioner asserts that the state supreme court reversed itself from the position taken in the case of Love vs Wilcox, when that august tribunal upheld the validity of article 3107, empowering state executive committees of political parties in Texas to prescribe qualifications for party membership.

Negroes Voted All Over Texas In The Primary

Houston Informer 8-11-34

Despite Allred, Supreme Court dicta, and democratic resolutions and Ku Klux Klan scares, investigation shows that Negroes voted right briskly in the first primary election.

In El Paso, Negro ballots were accepted, but marked "scorned." Dr. L. A. Nixon, the indomitable champion of Negroes' rights to vote, has filed suit to force election judges to count his ballot.

Phil Register, president of Eagle Eye Voters Club, furnishes us with evidence showing that Negroes not only voted in numbers, but that their votes were counted in Fort Worth.

In Waller County, Negroes were invited to the polls and voted by request.

Again, Waco Ngroes voted. Last, but not least, Negroes voted in Houston, where local papers had waved the flaming cross scare. It looks like while the reactionaries are settling quesitons with convenient opinions, Negroes are quietly slipping into the primary. Believe it or not, there was no report of any white person suffocating or dropping dead at the polls because Negroes had been in them! It is strange how simple and easy facts are as compared to fiction, scares and lies.

Addenda: Since we wrote the above Mr. Register has informed us that the democratic executive committee of Tarrant County (Fort Worth) formally and deliberately counted the Negro votes cast in the July primary.

New York Evening Post
AUG 13 1934

FARLEY CRITICIZED IN COLOR BAR ROW

Negroes Say Constitution Is Violated in Texas as Race Is Barred From Polls

Failure of James A. Farley, as chairman of the Democratic national committee, to act on the exclusion of qualified Negroes from the Democratic primaries in Texas, was denounced today by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

Walter White, secretary of the association, conveyed his protest in a letter to Emil Hurja, assistant to Farley.

May Be in Error

"It may be that I am in error," White declared, "but it does seem to me that the chairman of the Democratic national committee can point out to State Democratic committees which are violating the Federal Constitution and express decisions of the United States Supreme Court that they are permitting race prejudice to damage the party."

White announced today that evidence has been forwarded to the Department of Justice calling for Federal action against Texas election officials.

Protests against exclusion from the Democratic primaries have been received from Waco, Houston, El Paso, Austin and Beaumont, Tex.

Overrules United States Court

The Texas Supreme Court, on July 20, overruled a decision of the United States Supreme Court which stated that Negroes must be permitted to vote in the primaries.

White said today that the color bar in Texas Democratic primaries will constitute the major activity of his association henceforth and will be carried into States in which Negro Democrats form the balance of power in the coming elections, unless the Department of Justice and Farley act at once.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

AUG 8 1934

VIEWPOINT OF AN ILLINOIS CITIZEN

To The Times Herald:

Having noticed recently, a statement to the effect that Texas is again prohibiting negroes from voting the primaries, I wish to quote from an article, entitled, "The Brightness of Black," by Rev. Edward F. Murphy S. S. J., Ph. D., in the August number of the national Catholic magazine, "The Sign."

"Negro scholars have been rightly indignant that recorded history has been in the nature of a conspiracy against African worth, and that a sin of silence has been generally committed against the more presentable Ethiopian facts. At the fair example of His Holiness, delving for the gold of truth, and so inspiring his sons and daughters to do the same, their feelings should be much relieved. What earnestly Catholic mind would blind itself to negro possibilities, in the light of the able African past, so freely accredited by the Father of Christendom? What true Catholic heart could close itself against a people tragically fallen from an olden splendor and made, through an interminable night. I tread the winepress? What Christian hand can refuse to lend itself to the ideal of ending this bitter exile from human appreciation and consideration?"

We are still holding the bushel over the candle, we still have not gone the two miles, we are still holding on to the cloak when it should have been given with the coat! Worthy! Indeed we are expecting a New Deal, but we are not ready for a New Deal, and how can Southern women hope to abolish lynching so long as these barbarous processions are aided and abetted by the more influential, who use the ballot as their tacit aide de camp?

ADA MARY GOETZ.
Lawrenceville, Ill.

WHY NOT CONTEST THE ELECTION?

The Defender 8-11-34 Houston Texas

Negroes in Texas have exhausted about every legal recourse and remedy in their efforts to exercise their elective franchise rights in all public elections, including the Democratic party primaries.

Despite the citizenship and suffrage amendments to the constitution of the United States, and the various federal civil and criminal codes dealing with the rights of citizens to vote and the penalties provided for those who interfere with qualified electors exercising these constitutional and inherent rights; notwithstanding two decisions on this question by the United States Supreme Court and a federal district court in this state, Texas Negroes seem as far from the ballot as when they first launched their court fight to outlaw and invalidate the vicious and discriminatory primary election laws of this state.

Futile attempts have been made repeatedly to obtain injunctions in both state and federal district courts of Texas, while even the higher and highest courts of the state have been petitioned for a mandatory writ to compel public officials to perform their ministerial duties under the revised civil statutes of this state in connection with such public elections.

BRECKENRIDGE, TEX.
AMERICAN

AUG 1 1934

A New Problem Bobs Up—When Is a Mexican a Spaniard?

There is another political puzzle in Travis county. Mexicans, native or adopted, were barred from the July primary unless they were able to show that they are of Spanish origin—or to be exact, of Caucasion origin. All the brothers in black have been barred on account of color.

In the sister state of Oklahoma there are thousands of full blood and half blood Indians who are democratic voters and many of their major and minor office holders are of Indian blood and ancestry. Alas. Poor Lo! First the white man grabbed all his land and destroyed all his game in what is known as the United States of America. Over in Mexico Poor Lo held his own and many of the most illustrious sons of Mexico have been of the Indian race.

Will Rogers has the floor. He is listed as the greatest of American humorists, among the greatest of American fliers and globe-trotters, one of the greatest drawing cards of the screen industry and is a daily contributor to the first pages of more than 700 newspapers. It is possible that if Will Rogers were a citizen of Texas he would be barred from the voting places unless he could show a large strain of Spanish blood—no, not of Spanish but of Celtic blood. This is a funny old world and there are many queer players in the arena of political battling and balloting.

White Daily Newspapers

Negroes of Texas have only praise for the stand in which the Dallas News and the Dallas Journal have taken in recent months on the question of the disfranchisement of the million Negroes of Texas, who constitute one-sixth of the population of the state. The News and the Journal have said boldly that this policy of depriving Negroes of their ballot was wrong, and they have pointed clearly to the fact that the Democratic primary elections in this state are wholly statutory, and not merely the expressions of opinion by a private organization.

White daily newspapers can do more than any other organ to promote justice and fair play to all citizens. Let us hope that others will follow the lead of the Dallas News and the Dallas Journal.

TEXAS NEGRO CIVIC LEAGUE

Defender 8-18-34 Houston

After much discussion and agitation of the question, a group of representative colored citizens of Texas, responding to a call previously issued by several Texans of color, assembled in Galveston Thanksgiving Day and launched a statewide organization to be known as Texas Negro Civic League.

Numbered among those present were several men prominent in the educational, fraternal, religious, business, professional and political life of the race in Texas, marking the first time that some of these men had ever attended any meeting of a similar or kindred nature.

It was the consensus of opinion that Texas Negroes can never hope to exercise and enjoy their constitutional rights as citizens by sporadic and intermittent actions; but this goal can only be attained by uninterrupted action stretching over the years, through proper leadership and the moral and material support of the people.

While some advocated making the proposed organization a sort of affiliate to some existing state or national organization, it was finally decided to project a separate and independent movement which, while working in cooperation with all organizations seeking to improve the Negro's status in this state, would have its own setup, program and objective.

The conference exercised great care to pick what those present considered the most available men for the various posts of responsibility, and the fact was emphasized that officers were not being elected merely for the honor of holding certain offices, but for the express purpose of outlining and executing a program that will prove helpful and beneficial to every Negro in the state.

To this end it was decided to establish local branches in the various communities of the state, having any appreciable Negro population, to the end that a robust, vigorous, far-flung and highly-functioning statewide organization not only would be projected, but maintained and kept alive.

Texas is known as the birthplace of more "Negro organizations and racial movements," most of which either die a-borning or expire prematurely, than any other sister state below the mythical Mason and Dixon line, and this, in a large measure, accounts for the present sad plight and dilemma of the race in Texas, both religiously, politically, educationally, commercially, economically, socially and otherwise.

If Texas Negroes are earnest and sincere about exercising and enjoying their full and free citizenship rights and warranties, they will throw the full measure of their strength and support behind this, their own racial movement.

Political - 1934 I. Texas

Suffrage

MEXIA, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 19 1934

LIMESTONE DEMOCRATS MAY BAR NEGRO PRIMARY VOTE

PETITION HAS OPPOSITION OF PARTY LEADERS

County Committee Meeting Monday Afternoon

ASSESS TICKET

Candidates Await News of Place on Ballot

With a fight over the right of negroes to vote on their hands members of Limestone County Democratic Executive Committee gathered Monday afternoon in Groesbeck, with Chairman George Stallworth scheduled to preside for the first time. A petition of nine negroes for the right to vote in the county was prsented but opposition developed and a movement was underway to adopt a resolution favoring a "white" Democratic primary, so far as lies in power of the committee.

There were possibilities that the personnel of the candidates for governor might be drawn into the discussion, one group favoring the negro vote while leaders for another candidate opposing. It was feared a decision to permit negro voters would result in a "white-man's" primary preceeding the Democratic primary.

A long list of candidates was on hand to draw for places on the ballot, and hear how much it will cost them to have their names printed on the election ballot.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE
JUN 19 1934

Negroes Banned in Lufkin Vote

LUFKIN, Texas, June 18.—The county executive committee today denied negroes the right to vote in the forthcoming primary election.

JEFFERSON COUNTY PARTY LEADERS TO REMOVE COLOR BAR

BEAUMONT, Texas—(DPS)—Meeting here June 18, the Democratic executive committee of Jefferson County, voted 18 to 10 to bar Negro Democrats from the primary elections of July 28 and August 25, 1934, and decided to insert on the back of the ballot the pledge, "I am a white Democrat," etc.

Undismayed be this illegal action, Negro Democrats of Beaumont and Port Arthur have planned legal action and have employed legal counsel to enjoin the party committeemen and election officials from excluding any qualified voters from the partisan primaries of July and August.

Now the local party leaders are doubtful if the ballot will be legal with the "white Democrat" pledge, and a call meeting of the committee will be held Saturday to take further action on this matter. It is predicted here that the committee will rescind its action of June 18 and throw open the primaries to all eligible voters.

J. R. Edmonds, county chairman and ex-officio member of the primary committe, said that his committee is doubtful of its legal ground in going ahead and having the "white Democrat" pledge printed on the ballot as ordered by the committee at its statutory meeting.

Jefferson County was the only county in Texas, with a large Negro population, whose Democratic executive committee voted to bar Negro Democrats from the primary elections of 1934; and as such action is illegal and has no legal status court action will be resorted to by Negro Democrats if the committee persists in trying to exclude Negroes from participating in its partisan elections.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 25 1934

COUNTY BALLOT IS INCOMPLETE

Negro Seclusion Question Baffles Committee

Special to The News.

BEAUMONT, June 25.—After three hours spent in disposing of routine matters incident to drafting the official ballot, the primary sub-committee of the county democratic executive committee recessed shortly before noon until 2 o'clock without having acted on the question of excluding negros from the July 28 polls.

After resuming its session this afternoon the committee was scheduled to take up that perplexing question. Indications were that committeemen, convinced that the county group "lacked authority" to order the white pledge put on the ballot, would leave it off, thereby throwing down the bars which since reconstruction days have restricted democratic elections to white citizens.

"Our hands are tied," Secretary P. A. Dowlen told reporters today. "I'll be John Browned if I'm willing to invite federal injunctions against this committee and prosecutions of it by going contrary to the law. I'm going to do my duty and abide by the law, no matter what anybody else does. I'll take my instructions from the U. S. supreme court rather than from a county committee that has no authority."

A majority of his colleagues on the sub-committee appear to concur in Dowlen's view.

Their opinion is that since the state democratic organization, vested with the power to order a "white man's election," deliberately refuse to exercise it, the county committee is helpless.

Cites State Ballot

"This official state ballot doesn' say anything about a white vote pledge, and we can't add anything to it," Dowlen said, exhibiting a copy of the list of state candidates whose names will appear on the county ballot.

The general county committee last week voted 18 to 10 to head the county ballot with the "white democrat" pledge.

The ballot handed Jefferson voters this year will be three feet long and eight inches wide. The 1932 ballot, although listing more names, was four inches shorter. Names of candidates will be printed in eight point capitals. The American Printing company of Beaumont will print the ballots numbering more than 60,000.

Two Candidates Out

Two candidates have withdrawn from their races, it was announced. One of these is A. J. Blanton of Port Neches, who was offering for the post of county school superintendent. The other is Allen Smith of Port Arthur, who was seeking election as county commissioner of precinct two.

Eighteen candidates have not paid their required ballot fee at noon today. Dowlen said they would be allowed until midnight to make their payments. Those who do not settle by that hour will be automatically stricken from the ballot.

MEXIA, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 23 1934

FREESTONE CO. TO DISCOURAGE VOTE OF NEGRO

Anderson Says His Party Always Was White Man's

TEAGUE — The vexing problem being faced by many county Democratic committees regarding the negro vote in the primary is causing no concern in Freestone county, accoring to J. G. Anderson, county chairman.

"Unless I am given definite instructions by the state committee, I will adhere to the precedent established in previous years," said Mr. Anderson. "The negroes never have voted in the primaries in the county, and I don't believe that they will care this year. They recognize that the Democratic party is a 'white man's party' and to date have shown no great desire to participate in our primary.

"Precinct chairmen in Freestone county will be instructed to use their own judgment in the matter. Discouragement rather than flat denial of voting privileges will be our plan."

Mr. Anderson revealed the noval plan followed in the Butler precinct, where the negro voters outnumber the whites.

"The candidates for justice of the peace and constable in that precinct do not file with the county Democratic committee. There are no Democratic nominees from that precinct, and in the general elections, in November, aspiring candidates are chosen by the mixed electorate. This plan has been working for a good number of years, and seems to be the best solution for that particular precinct."

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE
JUN 19 1934

Democratic Committee Votes To Bar Negroes at Party Primary Election July 28

Order of Names on Ballot Decided and Cost Set at $7500; Assessments Range Up to $180

A white democratic primary election will be held in Jefferson county on July 28, the county democratic executive committee decided in adopting a resolution by a vote of 18 to 10 in the courthouse yesterday.

The resolution, which was offered by O. S. Hunter of Beaumont and given strong support by George W. Morgan of Beaumont and others, pledges the county democratic organization to hold "a strictly white primary" and specifies that the usual "I am a white democrat" pledge shall head the ballot.

Aside from the discussion preceding adoption of the resolution, the meeting was devoted wholly to the routine of deciding the cost of the July and August primaries and to arranging the order of candidates' names on the official ballot.

To Cost $7500

Krause Earhart, chairman of the finance committee, after being closeted with his committee, reported to the county committee that estimated expenses of the two primaries amounted to about $7500, which is the approximate cost two years ago.

Assessment for county judge candidates and seekers of other major county offices will be about $180, and $90 for county commissioner candidates, and from nothing up to about $82 for various precinct candidates.

The resolution to bar negroes from voting in the county primaries was adopted after P. A. Dowlen, secretary of the executive committee, warned the committeemen such action was illegal and that the county committee was without authority to restrict the voting to white citizens since the state committee failed to do so.

U. S. Action Feared

He declared the commitee would be stopped by federal injunction in prescribing voting requirements not authorized by the state executive committee. S. E. Bigham of Beaumont warned his colleagues that efforts to restrict voting might precipitate state and federal grand jury indictments.

Mr. Hunter, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Earhart and Oscar Cuniff, election judges, stated that since many of the judges declared they will bar negroes from their precinct polls on their own initiative, the committee should shoulder the responsibility of restricting the voting. Major Bell and others concurred in this stand.

Permanent committees were appointed by J. R. Edmonds, chairman of the executive committee, as follows:

Primary committee, Mark Majors, chairman; A. J. LeBlanc, F. B. Hammers, M. A. McCree and P. A. Dowlen.

Finance committee, Krause Earhart, chairman; M. G. McGee, F. B. Hammers, Roy H. Guess and J. H. Goodwin.

Some Yet To Be Drawn

With the exception of the races of county superintendent of schools county commissioner of precinct 2 and justice of the peace of precinct 7, in which new drawings will be made for the final lineup of names the July primary ballot will appear as follows:

The state, district, county and precinct candidates will appear on the official ballot in the following order:

State Ticket

For United States Senator: 1—Jos. W. Bailey, Jr., of Dallas; 2—Tom Connally of Falls county; 3—Guy B. Fisher of San Augustine county.

For governor: 1—Tom F. Hunter of Wichita county; 2—Edward K. Russell of Red River county; 3—Maury Hughes of Dallas county; 4—C. C. McDonald of Wichita county; 5—Edgar Witt of McLennan county; 6—James V. Allred of Wichita county; 7—Clint Small of Potter county.

For Lieutenant Governor: 1—Walter F. Woodul of Harris county; 2—J. P. Rogers of Harris county; 3—Ben F. Berkeley of Brewster county; 4—R. M. Johnson of Anderson county; 5—John Hornsby of Travis county; 6—Joe Moore of Hunt county.

For Attorney General: 1—Walter Woodward of Coleman county; 2—William McGraw of Dallas county; 3—Clyde E. Smith of Tyler county.

For State Comptroller of Public Accounts: 1—J. J. Jack Patterson of Dallas county; 2—Manley H. Clary of Tarrant county; 3—Dolph B. Tillison of Henderson county; 4—George H. Sheppard of Nolan county.

For State Treasurer: 1—Dennis B. Waller of Trinity county; 2—Kay Griffin of Tarrant county; 3—Charley Lockhart of Travis county; 4—George B. Terrell of Dallas county.

For State Superintendent of Public Instruction: 1—L. A. Woods of Travis county.

For Commissioner of Agriculture: 1—Fred W. Davis of Travis county; 2—K. Terrell of Floyd county; 3—J. E. McDonald of Ellis county; 4—C. C. Conley of Willacy county.

For Commissioner of the General Land Office: 1—Walter E. Jones of Gregg county; 2—J. H. Walker of Hill county.

For State Railroad Commissioner: 1—James L. McNees of Dallas county; 2—H. O. Johnson of Harris county; 3—John Pundt of Dallas county; 4—W. Gregory Hatcher of Dallas county; 5—Lon A. Smith of Travis county.

For Associate Justice of Supreme Court: 1—H. S. Lattimore of Tarrant county; 2—James W. McClendon of Travis county; 3—John H. Sharp of Ellis county.

For Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals: W. C. Morrow of Hill county.

County Ticket

Representative, District No. 15, Flotorial: E. C. McGlaun, B. E. Quinn, A. E. Josephson, Lawson Wimberly.

Representative, District No. 16, Place 1: DeWitt Kinnard, H. L. McKee.

Representative, District No. 16, Place 2: Wilhelmine B. Sheffield, Nelson Carter, John K. Casey, C. [illegible] Nicholson.

Associate Justice, Ninth Court of Civil Appeals: J. M. Combs.

Judge, Fifty-Eighth District Court: H. C. Keen, George C. O'Brien.

Judge, Criminal District Court: R. L. Murray.

District Clerk: R. E. Cowan, E. Kirby Smith.

County Judge: B. B. Johnson, E. J. Diffenbacher, N. W. Oakley, J. M. Pickett, M. V. Proctor.

County Attorney

County Attorney: A. M. (Archie) Linscome, E. W. Easterling, John T. Kitching, O. I. Baker.

County Court-at-Law: Nola White, C. W. Weidemann, C. N. Ellis, E. B. (Tubby) Lamson.

Assessor and Collector of Taxes: Dan Leak, George T. McGee, Floyd Pipkin.

Sheriff: W. W. Richardson, O. Lee, Jr., M. B. Word, R. C. Shultz.

County Surveyor: Forrest Daniell.

County Clerk: Fred G. Hill.

County Treasurer: Horace C. Blades, W. W. (Pat) Kent, Levi Simmons, M. O. Skipwith.

County School Superintendent: Mrs. Lillian Planchard, C. E. Doyle, B. C. Howell, A. L. Blanton, Max Brau.

Commissioner, Precinct 1: Tom Shefried, Ben F. Shipley, J. Lee Turner, F. T. Seiler, I. A. Smith.

Commissioner, Precinct 2: Allan H. Smith, George L. Davis, John H. Currie, H. O. Mills, C. G. Parker, A. J. Loidold.

Commissioner, Precinct 3: L. Welch.

Commissioner, Precinct 4: Sam Hughes, John Hatley, Felix M. Hebert, W. A. Drake.

Justice of Peace

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1, Place 1: Marcus Finegold, W. G. Turner, Ray V. Watson.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1, Place 2: R. A. McReynolds, T. A. Pressly, L. E. Ezell.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2, Place 1: L. S. McQuire.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2, Place 2: B. H. Wiley, R. G. Robertson.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3: Carlton Adamson.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4: H. E. Phend.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 6: A. C. L. Weitzel, T. C. Kornegay.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 7: E. B. Moye, R. L. McElvain, Jr.

Constanble, Precinct 1: C. O. Babin, C. D. Blanchette, L. Hudler, Iva Tevis, George Rainer, J. D. (Jack) Graham, A. L. Wells.

Constable, Precinct two: J. I. Hebert, B. P. Beard, Jake Berwick, J. W. (Country) Kelly, J. R. Simmons.

Constable, Precinct three: R. H. Yoakum.

Constable, Precinct four: O. H. Brendt.

Constable, Precinct five: Alonzo (Bo) Goings, Theophile E. Daigle, J. O. Dennison.

Constable, Precinct six: Joe R. Shelander, C. M. Caskey, F. R. (Jack) Buchholz.

Constable, Precinct seven: A. R. Felder, P. F. Sanderson, Luther Fore, Tom Wells, Gosper Virgilia.

Chairman, county democratic executive committee, J. R. Edmonds, Clem Wall.

PARIS, TEX.
PARIS MORNING NEWS
JUN 19 1934

Negro Vote Considered

Decision Will Be Left to Presiding Officers of Precincts

Whether negroes are to be allowed to vote in the Lamar county Democratic primaries was one of the matters presented to the county executive committee at its statutory session Monday afternoon. Sam Maxey appeared at the meeting and addressed the committee, saying that there was interest in the matter among his people, that they were living here, paying taxes and trying to make good citizens, and that the primary was the only place where they felt they could have a real voice in the choice of officials. The committee heard his request and decided it was not in its province to make a declaration either way, leaving the matter, in effect, to the discretion of the presiding officers at each voting precinct. No additional filings were received through the mail, the committee announced.

The matters required by the statutes were transacted by the committee. Vacancies were filled in the membership of the committee, coused by death or removal, including election of Hugh Jones at Medill, R. R. Crutchfield at Direct, J. H. Lynch at Chicota, W. Kemper at Emberson and Bedford Booth for Precinct 45.

The double primary was ordered on motion of J. W. Milligan, after some discussion, opposition being led by R. M. Robinson who has always been opposed to a primary, he said, for state nominees, and to anything but a single primary for others. The vote was 13 to 6 for the double primary.

Pat Warner, W. J. Morrow, F. B. Strother, J. V. Gose and Jesse Gunn were named as a committee to draw the names of candidates for position on the tickets and J. R. Hutcherson, Joe Pollard and Morgan Johnson to make the assessment for the cost of the election.

Presiding officers for each election precinct were appointed and the committee approved the schedule of assessments recommended by the state executive committee. These assessments must be paid by Saturday, June 23, Mr. Patterson announced.

AUSTIN, TEX.
AMERICAN
JUN 19 1934

Local Dem Board Awaits Action By State on Negroes

Black Voters Go Before Executive Group Of County

A committee of negroes who "desired to become democrats" went away from the Travis county party executive meeting Monday morning believing they had been promised the right to participate in the July 23 primary.

But Monday afternoon, J. M. Patterson, county chairman, said the matter of participation was up to the state executive committee and that until it makes a decision the local committee will do nothing.

Last week, the state committee met here and heard negro voters ask for permission to vote in the primaries. A sub-committee gave the negroes to understand they would be permitted to vote, but refused to recommend to the general meeting that such action be ordered. No further meetings of the state committee is expected until after the July primary.

Protests Sent to Committee

A supreme court decision, which held negroes were eligible to vote in Texas primaries is the force governing the situation.

Whether the names of H. C. Nelle for commissioner of Precinct 1 and George O. Menefee for justice of the peace of Precinct 3, Place No. 1, will be placed on the ballot was referred to the primary election committee, which will meet at 10 a. m. Wednesday. Members of the committee are: J. M. Patterson, ex-officio chairman; George W. Best, Hardy Hollers and J. M. Ramsey, all of Austin; R. L. Smith, Dessau and William Lychman, Lund.

Right of Nelle to run as a candidate for commissioner was challenged by O. A. Newberg of Govalle, who contends Nelle was not a resident of the precinct six months prior to the primary election. Nelle moved last week from 4512 Red River to 3061½ East 16th street, and is now a resident of Precinct 1. Prior to moving to Austin in 1923, Nelle had lived 42 years just north of Manor.

The commissioners court last August changed the boundary line between Precincts 1 and 2, moving it

primaries was $1,823 which the committee said was about $150 less than cost two years ago. The committee aid was about $150 less than the cost two years ago. The candidates are required by law to pay the assessments by Saturday June 23.

the election expenses in proportion to the compensation of the offices which they aspire to. Candidates for county attorney, county judge, county school superintendent, district attorney, clerk, sheriff, and tax collector were assessed $50, and all other county and precinct candidates $5 each. These assessments must be paid by Saturday, June 23, Mr. Patterson announced.

George H. Nyegaard, candidate for the legislature, asked that the former assessment of $1 be made for the legislative candidates, explaining he is a disabled war veteran in need of a job and that he draws no

Candidates Assessed

Menefee filed his application in a letter which was postmarked at 10:30 p. m. Saturday, one and one-half hours before the deadline for filing. Chmn. Patterson received the letter Monday morning at 8:30 a. m., he said.

Candidates were assessed their $225 each. Candidates for the legislature were assessed $50, and all other county and precinct candidates $5 each. These assessments must be paid by Saturday, June 23, Mr. Patterson announced.

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BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JUN 19 1934

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For Commissioner of the General Land Office: 1—Walter E. Jones of Gregg county; 2—J. H. Walker of Hill county.

For State Railroad Commissioner: 1—James L. McNees of Dallas county; 2—H. O. Johnson of Harris county; 3—John Pundt of Dallas county; 4—W. Gregory Hatcher of Dallas county; 5—Lon A. Smith of Travis county.

For Associate Justice of Supreme Court: 1—H. S. Lattimore of Tarrant county; 2—James W. McClendon of Travis county; 3—John H. Sharp of Ellis county.

For Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals: W. C. Morrow of Hill county.

County Ticket

Representative, District No. 15, Flotorial: E. C. McGlaun, B. E. Quinn, A. E. Josephson, Lawson Wimberly.

Representative, District No. 16, Place 1: DeWitt Kinnard, H. L. McKee.

Representative, District No. 16, Place 2: Wilhelmine B. Sheffield, Nelson Carter, John K. Casey, C. L. Nicholson.

Associate Justice, Ninth Court of Civil Appeals: J. M. Combs.

Judge, Fifty-Eighth District Court: H. C. Keen, George C. O'Brien.

Judge, Criminal District Court: R. L. Murray.

District Clerk: R. E. Cowan, E. Kirby Smith.

County Judge: B. B. Johnson, E. J. Diffenbacher, N. W. Oakley, J. M. Pickett, M. V. Proctor.

County Attorney

County Attorney: A. M. (Archie) Linscome, E. W. Easterling, John T. Kitching, O. I. Baker.

County Court-at-Law: Nola White, C. W. Weidemann, C. N. Ellis, E. B. (Tubby) Lamson.

Assessor and Collector of Taxes: Dan Leak, George T. McGee, Floyd Pipkin.

Sheriff: W. W. Richardson, O. Lee, Jr., M. B. Word, R. C. Shultz.

County Surveyor: Forrest Daniell.

County Clerk: Fred G. Hill.

County Treasurer: Horace C. Blades, W. W. (Pat) Kent, Levi Simmons, M. O. Skipwith.

County School Superintendent: Mrs. Lillian Planchard, C. E. Doyle, B. C. Howell, A. L. Blanton, Max Brau.

Commissioner, Precinct 1: Tom Shefried, Ben F. Shipley, J. Lee Turner, F. T. Seiler, I. A. Smith.

Commissioner, Precinct 2: Allan H. Smith, George L. Davis, John H. Currie, H. O. Mills, C. G. Parker, A. J. Loidold.

Commissioner, Precinct 3: L. Welch.

Commissioner, Precinct 4: Sam Hughes, John Hatley, Felix M. Hebert, W. A. Drake.

Justice of Peace

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1, Place 1: Marcus Finegold, W. G. Turner, Ray V. Watson.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1, Place 2: R. A. McReynolds, T. A. Pressly, L. E. Ezell.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2, Place 1: L. S. McQuire.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2, Place 2: B. H. Wiley, R. G. Robertson.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3: Carlton Adamson.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 4: H. E. Phend.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 6: A. C. L. Weitzel, T. C. Kornegay.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 7: E. B. Moye, R. L. McElvain, Jr.

Constable, Precinct 1: C. O. Babin, C. D. Blanchette, L. Hudler, Iva Tevis, George Rainer, J. D. (Jack) Graham, A. L. Wells.

Constable, Precinct two: J. I. Hebert, B. P. Beard, Jake Berwick, J. W. (Country) Kelly, J. R. Simmons.

Constable, Precinct three: R. H. Yoakum.

Constable, Precinct four: O. H. Brendt.

Constable, Precinct five: Alonzo (Bo) Goings, Theophile E. Daigle, J. O. Dennison.

Constable, Precinct six: Joe R. Shelander, C. M. Caskey, F. R. (Jack) Buchholz.

Constable, Precinct seven: A. R. Felder, P. F. Sanderson, Luther Fore, Tom Wells, Gosper Virgilia.

Chairman, county democratic executive committee, J. R. Edmonds, Clem Wall.

PARIS, TEX.
PARIS MORNING NEWS

JUN 19 1934

Negro Vote Considered

Decision Will Be Left to Presiding Officers of Precincts

Whether negroes are to be allowed to vote in the Lamar county Democratic primaries was one of the matters presented to the county executive committee at its statutory session Monday afternoon. Sam Maxey appeared at the meeting and addressed the committee, saying that there was interest in the matter among his people, that they were living here, paying taxes and trying to make good citizens, and that the primary was the only place where they felt they could have a real voice in the choice of officials. The committee heard his request and decided it was not in its province to make a declaration either way, leaving the matter, in effect, to the discretion of the presiding officers at each voting precinct. No additional filings were received through the mail, the committee announced.

The matters required by the statutes were transacted by the committee. Vacancies were filled in the membership of the committee, coused by death or removal, including election of Hugh Jones at Medill, R. R. Crutchfield at Direct, J. H. Lynch at Chicota, W. Kemper at Emberson and Bedford Booth for Precinct 45.

The double primary was ordered on motion of J. W. Milligan, after some discussion, opposition being led by R. M. Robinson who has always been opposed to a primary, he said, for state nominees, and to anything but a single primary for others. The vote was 13 to 6 for the double primary.

Pat Warner, W. J. Morrow, F. B. Strother, J. V. Gose and Jesse Gunn were named as a committee to draw the names of candidates for position on the tickets and J. R. Hutcherson, Joe Pollard and Morgan Johnson to make the assessment for the cost of the election.

Presiding officers for each election precinct were appointed and the committee approved the schedule of assessments recommended by the state executive committee, which will meet at 10 a. m. Wednesday. Members of the committee are: J. M. Patterson, ex-officio chairman; George W. Best, Hardy Hollers and J. M. Ramsey, all of Austin; R. L. Smith, Dessau and William Lychman, Lund.

Right of Nelle to run as a candidate for commissioner was challenged by O. A. Newberg of Go-

primaries was $1,823 which the committee said was about $150 less than cost two years ago. The committee aid was about $150 less than the cost two years ago. The candidates are required by law to pay the assessments by Saturday June 23.

AUSTIN, TEX.
AMERICAN

JUN 19 1934

Local Dem Board Awaits Action By State on Negroes

Black Voters Go Before Executive Group Of County

A committee of negroes who "desired to become democrats" went away from the Travis county party executive meeting Monday morning believing they had been promised the right to participate in the July 23 primary.

But Monday afternoon, J. M. Patterson, county chairman, said the matter of participation was up to the state executive committee and that until it makes a decision the local committee will do nothing.

Last week, the state committee met here and heard negro voters ask for permission to vote in the primaries. A sub-committee gave the negroes to understand they would be permitted to vote, but refused to recommend to the general meeting that such action be ordered. No further meetings of the state committee is expected until after the July primary.

Protests Sent to Committee

A supreme court decision, which held negroes were eligible to vote in Texas primaries is the force governing the situation.

Whether the names of H. C. Nelle for commissioner of Precinct 1 and George O. Menefee for justice of the peace of Precinct 3, Place No. 1, will be placed on the ballot was referred to the primary election committee, which will meet at 10 a. m. Wednesday. Members of the committee are: J. M. Patterson, ex-officio chairman; George W. Best, Hardy Hollers and J. M. Ramsey, all of Austin; R. L. Smith, Dessau and William Lychman, Lund.

Right of Nelle to run as a candidate for commissioner was challenged by O. A. Newberg of Go-

Candidates for the legislature were assessed $50, and all other county and precinct candidates $5 each. These assessments must be paid by midnight Saturday, June 23, Mr. Patterson announced.

Candidates Assessed

Menefee filed his application in a letter which was postmarked at Austin, one and one-half hours before the deadline for filing. Chmn. Patterson received the $225 a. m. Monday morning at 8:30 a. m., he said.

Candidates were assessed their

valle, who contends Nelle was not a resident of the precinct six months prior to the primary election. Nelle moved last week from 4512 Red River to 3061½ East 16th street, and is now a resident of Precinct 1. Prior to moving to Austin in 1923, Nelle had lived 42 years just north of Manor.

The commissioners court last August changed the boundary line between Precincts 1 and 2, moving it part of the street, portion to 38th office where street, a resident of Nelle dates for Precinct 2.

Candidates Assessed in a clerk, county superintendent, district attorney, George H. Nyegaard, candidate district clerk, sheriff, and tax collector and assessor were assessed for the legislature, asked that the former assessment of $1 be made each. Candidates for county for legislative candidates, explaining he is a disabled war veteran in need of a job and that he draws no of Precinct 3, and for constable of Precinct 2, were assessed $65 each.

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compensation. Nyegaard said the $50 assessment would work a hardship on him. The committee permitted the $50 assessment to stand after several other legislative candidates said the assessment is fair.

GALVESTON, TEX.
NEWS
JUN 19 1934

Runoff Primary Ruled for This County; Negro Vote Is Not Discussed at Meeting

A runoff primary for county offices will be held in Galveston County, according to a decision reached by members of the county democratic executive committee in session last night, when positions for places on the official ballot were drawn and fees against candidates assessed by the finance committee.

The question of negroes voting in the democratic primaries failed to come before the meeting. A large delegation of negro citizens was present at the meeting, but no discussion on the question, which has been of citywide interest, materialized.

Ben Inselman, chairman of the committee, presided with George M. Abbott serving as secretary.

Precinct vacancies were filled as follows: Precinct 10a, Charles Skarke; Precinct 10½, Vincent Licata and Precinct 19½, Dan Buckley.

The resignation of T. A. Bynum of Precinct 32, Texas City, was accepted and W. B. Tarpey named to fill the vacancy.

Finance Committee.

The following finance committee was named to assess the various candidates: E. J. Russell, E. M. Ryan, Victor Frederickson, W. F. Reitmeyer and George M. Abbott. Total assessments aggregated $7256.

Members of the primary committee were named as follows: P. J. Vautrin, B. A. Cook, J. M. Criss, Joseph Byrnes and E. M. Ryan.

Motion for holding a runoff primary in Galveston County was made by E. R. Cheesborough, who urged that the primary be held. Opposition to holding the primary was voiced by Sam Licata, who urged that the meeting adjourn. Mr. Cheesborough's motion, however, took precedent, and the committee favored the run off primary by an affirmative vote of 19.

It was ruled that four judges and four clerks be appointed in city precincts and a proportionate number in the smaller precincts.

Delegates to the county and state conventions are to be selected by ballot in the primaries. A fee of 25c for each delegate is entailed. Galveston County is entitled to 325 delegates. Names of delegates are to be filed with the secretary by July 7. The county convention is set for Aug. 4 and the state convention for Sept. 11.

Places on Ballot.

Places were drawn on the official ballot by a committee of the executive committee as follows:

United States Senator: Guy B. Fisher, Tom Connally, Joe M. Bailey Jr.

Governor: Clint Small, C. C. McDonald, Maury Hughes, Edgar F. Witt, Tom R. Hunter, F. K. Russell, James V. Allred.

Lieutenant Governor: J. R. Rogers, Ben F. Berkeley, R. M. Johnson, Joe Moore, Walter F. Woodull, John Hornsby.

Attorney general: Walter Woodull, William E. McCraw, Clyde E. Smith.

State controller of public accounts: H. C. Cleary, D. B. Tillison, J. J. Patterson, George H. Sheppard.

State treasurer: Kay Griffin, Dennis B. Waller, Charles Lockhart, George B. Terrell.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. A. Woods.

Commissioner of Agriculture—K. Terrell, J. E. McDonald, C. C. Conley, Fred W. Davis.

Commissioner of General Land Office—J. H. Walker, Walter E. Jones.

State Railroad Commissioner—W. Gregory Hatcher, John Pundt, H. O. Johnson, Lon A. Smith, James L. McNees.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court—John H. Sharpe, James W. McClendon, H. S. Lattimore.

Judge of Court of Criminal Appeals—W. E. Morrox.

Representative, 17th Legislative District—Mrs. Helen B. Moore, Will H. Ford, Henry Mackay.

County Judge—E. B. Holman, H. H. Treaccar.

County Attorney—Ralph Crawford, Charles H. Theobald.

Assessor and Collector—W. E. Lewis, Hoskins Foster.

County Superintendent Public Instruction—O. E. Kennedy, A. B. Phillips, Mrs. Kathleen B. Benson.

County Commissioner, Precinct 2—W. L. Farnsworth, Humphrey Boyd.

County Commissioner, Precinct 3—Gus A. Butterowe, A. J. Warren.

Justice of Peace, Precinct 1, Court A—Charles Lawson, R. M. Kupsa.

Justice of Peace, Precinct 1, Court B—J. Scott Scoggins, Randolph Pierson.

Justice of Peace, Precinct 4—Frank Mayfield, George Schmidt.

Justice of Peace, Precinct 6—Ed Salzmann, H. C. Hurt.

Justice of Peace, Precinct 8—Andrew Johnson, L. Ely.

Constable, Precinct 1—Ed Licata, Bryan E. Burleigh, L. S. Krausse.

Constable, Precinct 2—Tom Buckley, Al Martini, B. F. Warner.

Constable, Precinct 4—Herman Mentzel, E. D. Roberts.

Constable, Precinct 5—J. O. Derrick, Tom D. Moody.

Constable, Precinct 6—Guy B Hennison, C. M. Scholes.

Constable, Precinct 8—John Peyton, George Herrington.

Executive Committee, Precinct 10—Charles J. Skarke, N. P. Blakemore.

Precinct 10½—John M. Criss, W. J. Henderson.

Precinct 17—E. R. Cheesborough, Thompson Jones.

Precinct 18—J. L. Dunn Jr., B. A. Cook.

Precinct 21—George Harrison, Oscar Nelson.

Precinct 24—George B. Delaney, W. F. Reitmeyer.

Precinct 29—W. L. Metsger, O. W. Burt.

Precinct 30—A. J. Dues, F. G. Deats, J. H. Jones.

Assessments for candidates in the July primary were announced as follows: Representative, ninth congressional district, $100; chief justice, court of civil appeals, $100; representative, 17th legislative district, $300; representative, 18th legislative district, $100.

District clerk, $475; county judge (2 candidates), $850; county attorney (2), $900; sheriff, $500; assessor and collecton (2), $850; county treasurer, $65; county clerk, $475; county surveyer, $250; county superintendent of public instruction, $750.

County commissioner, Precinct 1, $175; county commissioner, Precinct 2 (2), $300; county commissioner, Precinct 3 (2), $300; county commissioner, Precinct 4, $175; justice of peace, Precinct 1, court A (2), $300; justice of peace, Precinct 1, court B (2), $300; justice of peace, Precinct 2, $25; justice of peace, Precinct 4 (2), $10; justice of peace, Precinct 5, $20; justice of peace, Precinct 6 (3), $15; justice of peace, Precinct 7, $5; justice of peace, Precinct 8 (2), $15; constable, Precinct 1 (4), $400; constable, Precinct 2 (3), $30; constable, Precinct 4 (2), $10; constable, Precinct 5 (3), $30; constable, Precinct 6 (2), $10; constable, Precinct 7, $5; constable, Precinct 8 (2), $10; total, $7256.

CISCO, TEX.
NEWS
JUN 18 1934

1ST CANDIDATE ANNOUNCES FOR PRIMARY IN '36

By GORDON K. SHEARER
United Press Staff Correspondent

AUSTIN June 18 — Jefferson G. Smith, Austin, is the first candidate for the 1936 democratic primary election. His announcement breaks all early records.

Smith withdrew from the race for state school superintendent this year. His withdrawal left present State School Superintendent L. A. Woods without an opponent. A. M. Blackmon of McCamey, who contemplated the race, had previously withdrawn. Smith said he has not given up his candidacy but only postponed it two years.

Apathy of the governor's campaign promises to be broken soon. Taking a cue from Tom Hunter, who has forged to the front by sharp attacks on Attorney-general James V. Allred, other candidates may be expected to get less polite and more antagonistic.

A. W. Von Struve, managing the Hunter campaign, admits that Hunter's hammer and tongs discussion has been a factor in his success. He says that this candidate has just begun along the line of such an attack. Other candidates as well as Allred are to be "attended to" as the election nears.

"Unmade" Crowds

Whatever the reason, Hunter has the campaign record for "unmade" crowds. Exclusive of "openings" and addresses at places which had reunions, conventions or anniversaries to draw a crowd, few of the candidates' addresses have attracted many hearers. Some have frequently addressed less than 100. One is said to have eight by count.

Polls are being taken weekly to guide Hunter's campaign. These, Von Struve said, back up Hunter's claim that he now is out in front. Next week his campaign will take a turn. He will began a series of visits to 38 cities and towns, all with more than 10,000 population.

Sharp contrast is seen in the only two statewide judgeship races. W. C. Morrow, presiding judge of the court of criminal appeals, at no time had an announced opponent. This is the more remarkable in view of the popular clamor for speeding procedure to stop the crime wave.

Hot Court Race

The place on the state supreme court, vacated by Judge T. B. Greenwood, developed one of the hottest races. It is a three-cornered one. Judge Hal S. Lattimore of the Fort Worth court of civil appeals is on the ballot for the place as "H. S." Lattimore. That little touch in the listing mean votes. "H. S." is so similar to "O. S." in initials of his father who has been uniformly successful in races for the court of criminal appeals. Another judge of a court of appeals, James W. McClendon, Austin, seeks the place. Judge John Sharp, present member of the commission to assist the supreme court, seeks it too. The ballot, through a notary's error, lists him as a resident of Travis instead of Ellis county.

The effect of Jefferson T. Baker's changing his name to George B. Terrell before running for state treasurer is dubious. Congressman George B. Terrell has denounced it and his many friends may agree that such "legal legerdemain" ought to be stopped.

Nicknames Prohibited

Use of nicknames onthe ballot is prohibited. J. J. Jack Patterson, Dallas, is listed as a candidate for comptroller. It was ruled two years ago when he ran for railroad commissioner that he could not run as J. J. (Jack) Patterson but could use the full name without a parentesis on showing that it was his true name. J. P. (Jimmie) Rogers was trimmed to J. P. Rogers in listing one of Harris county's two candidates for lieutenant governor.

Dennis B. Waller, taking the place of his brother, Rex Waller, who was killed while he was a candidate for state treasurer, announces his campaign to vindicate the name.

Decision of the state democatic executive committee to take no action on negro participation in the primary probably means a large negro vote. Much of it is in counties friendly to C. C. McDonald's candidacy. The executive committee decision is in line with court decisions. How far individual counties will seek to discourage the negro vote is uncertain. Lily white ascendancy in the republican party in Texas in recent years has led to stronger efforts of negroes to get a vote in the democratic primaries.

DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL

JUN 20 1934

Let the Negroes Vote

THERE IS TALK about whether election judges will let Negroes vote in the Democratic primary where the Negroes claim to be Democrats and want to vote. Any election official who refuses to let a Negro vote on grounds of color is headed straight for trouble with the Federal Government. The decisions have been handed down. There is nothing to do but obey the law.

The Journal thinks the Democratic party ought to be free to say who shall vote and who shall not vote. But the State of Texas, in its anxiety to suppress the Republican party, has taken over the Democratic party and regulated it up and regulated it down until the Federal courts conclude that the party is the creature of the State in Texas at least

The State can not exclude Negroes from primaries itself. Of course no agent of the State can exclude them. The Constitution of the United States forbids. We can but choose among three courses of action: We can take party control out of the Legislature's hands; we can abolish the primary, or we can go ahead and let the Negroes vote where they seriously propose to vote and act as Democrats. For the current primary only the last line of conduct is open to the Democrats of Dallas County.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JUN 26 1934

Party Committee May Be Asked to Rescind 'White Primary' Order

Fear of Federal Indictment If Negro Voters Are Barred From Democratic Election Is Expressed

Still reluctant for technical legal reasons to proceed with having the white party pledge printed on the July primary ballot, the primary subcommittee of the county democratic executive committee yesterday left the question of a local ban on negro voting to mark time until 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

At that time the subcommittee will meet in the office of J. R. Edmonds, chairman of the executive committee and ex officio member of the subcommittee, to consider further action.

Members Hesitant

Members of the subcommittee are admittedly hesitant about following a resolution of the countywide executive committee ordering the white pledge on the ballot, for fear of possible legal consequences.

Saturday the subcommittee will attempt to determine if it will be necessary to call a meeting of the countywide executive committee to rescind the resolution, P. A. Dowlen, secretary of the executive committee and member of the subcommittee, said after yesterday's meeting.

Lawyers To Be Consulted

"We are anxious to keep within the law," Dowlen said, "and each member of the primary committee was asked to consult a reputable lawyer and get his opinion on whether the word "white" can go on the ballot as directed by the executive committee resolution." Attorneys are to be consulted before Saturday, he said.

The state democratic committee authorized the printing of the pledge "I am a democrat . . ." on the party ballot. The whole question before the local party leaders is whether the word "white" can be inserted to make the Jefferson county ballot pledge read: "I am a white democrat . . ."

Instructions Given

The county executive committee instructed the subcommittee to have the white pledge placed on the ballots. Secretary Dowlen contends that since the pledge would head both the federal and state tickets, as well as the county ticket, the white pledge is contrary to the state pledge and a violation of the law.

He declared he had rather violate the instructions of the executive committee than "make myself liable to indictment by a state or federal grand jury." It was mentioned that the white pledge might void the primary ballots.

Mr. Dowlen said if the primary subcommittee proceeded according to the resolution, a federal injunction "will be laid on my desk before Saturday night" to stop the executive committee from preventing negroes voting in the primaries.

Injunction Opposed

Rather than cause injunction proceedings to be brought, the secretary suggested that the subcommittee wait and invite a mandamus suit from the executive committee to compel the primary subcommittee to follow the resolution.

"I'd like to see them do it," he added.

Chairman Edmonds, Mark Majors and other members of the committee appeared more doubtful of the legal status of the question than Mr. Dowlen and another meeting was agreed on with the understanding the committeemen were to seek legal advice.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JUN 24 1934

Move for Repudiation Of 'White Democrat' Vote Pledge Rumored

County Primary Committee Hesitant to Carry Out Executive Committee's Orders for Ballot

While members of the primary committee appeared in a quandary on what to do about the "white democrat" voter pledge that the county democratic executive committee ordered placed on the primary ballot, a rumor persisted yesterday that a definite movement is on foot to repudiate the decision of the executive committee and let down the bars to negro voters for the first time in the history of a Jefferson county primary election.

J. R. Edmonds, chairman of the executive committee and an ex-officio member of the primary committee, admitted the question of printing the "white" voter pledge on the ballot is not settled to the satisfaction of the primary committee.

Legal Points in Doubt

"There are some legal points to be decided," Chairman Edmonds said. "According to P. A. Dowlen's interpretation of the law, the primary committee cannot follow the executive committee because it conflicts with the state committee's action. I'm no lawyer and can't say, but some lawyers say we can follow the executive committee. We are going to have some lawyers pass on the legal points.

"Personally, I want to keep the election all white, but we want to do it legally," he added.

P. A. Dowlen, who is secretary of the executive committee and a member of the primary committee reiterated his previous statement that the executive committee has no legal authority to head the ballot with the "white democrat" pledge, since the state committee ignored the matter.

Dowlen Noncommittal

Dowlen was noncommittal concerning what action the primary committee will take.

The primary committee will meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning in the secretary's office to arrange for the printing of 65,000 ballots, the largest number ever ordered struck for a Jefferson county election.

Members of the primary committee, which is a subcommittee of the county executive committee are Mark Majors, chairman and A. J. LeBlanc, both of Port Arthur; F. B. Hammers of Nome, P. A. Dowlen and M. A. McCree, both of Beaumont, with Chairman Edmonds as an ex officio member.

Outside Move Rumored

A majority of the members of the primary committee indicated in executive committee meeting last Monday that they are of the opinion the executive committee exceeded its authority in adopting a resolution restricting the primary to white voters.

Outside the primary committee there is known to be a move under way to thwart the aim of the executive committee, a movement believed to have originated in part fro the dissention which broke out in the meeting of last Monday.

Plans to block, if possible, the printing of the "white" pledge on the ballot, and further than that the holding of democratic primaries for white voters exclusively, as in the past, are definitely crystallized.

Injunction To Be Asked

A firm of Beaumont attorneys already has been approached with a request to sue out a federal injunction which would restrain the executive committee from carrying out any action to bar negroes from the primary polls.

Secretary Dowlen declared in the committee meeting of a week ago that he would refuse to appear in court in his official capacity as secretary of the committee to fight to have such an injunction lifted. He contended the whole responsibility rested with the state committee, which ignored it.

Two years ago the secretary appeared in federal court and helped secure the dissolution of an injunction to legally handcuff the executive committee on the pledge.

More than 95 per cent of the county candidates have expressed themselves as strongly favoring the restriction of voting to white citizens.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUL 1 1934

NEGROES TO GET VOTE

JUNE 30.—Negroes of Karnes county who are qualified to vote will be given the privilege in the July Democratic primary, according to a statement made by County Democratic Chairman Tom Gates.

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LEGAL STATUS OF TEXAS PRIMARIES

The 1934 Democratic primary elections in Texas have been and are still the chief topic of discussion, both orally and in many of the newspapers of the state, largely because of the fact that neither the Democratic State Convention, meeting at Lubbock during September, 1932, nor the Democratic state executive committee, holding forth in Austin June 11, 1934 passed any resolution or made any effort to bar Negro Democrats from the partisan primary elections in this state during the current year.

Defender 6-30-34

The United States Supreme Court has handed down two decisions touching upon and affecting the party primary elections in Texas, viz: First, that such primaries are public elections and as such are open to all qualified voters; second, that the executive committees of political parties in Texas, under article 3107 of the revised civil statutes of this state, the state agents and governmental instrumentalities and as such can not disqualify any eligible elector nor exclude him from participating in such partisan primary elections.

Texas.

In the face of these decisions by the highest legal tribunal in the country, partisan primary elections in Texas can not be manipulated and operated according to the whims and notions of certain party leaders and committeemen; and any effort organized or otherwise, to bar duly qualified voters from partisan primaries will render such election illegal and invalid.

It should be borne in mind by those who are advocating some devious method of procedure by which to circumvent these rulings of the supreme court that not only are county, district and state officers being balloted on in such primaries, but United States congressmen and senator to represent Texas in the highest legislative body in the republic.

That public elections, where the voters are to choose representatives for the United States congress, can not be manipulated and conducted fraudulently, was demonstrated in Louisiana recently when an effort was made to elect a United States congressman without giving all qualified voters a chance to ballot on the nominees.

When the two "successful candidates" presented their credentials for a seat in the lower house of the United States congress, both were turned down and thus that congressional district of the Pelican State was compelled to hold another election in keeping with the laws of that state and the United States.

If duly qualified voters are refused or denied their elective franchise rights in the July and August Democratic primaries in Texas, not only can suits be instituted against the election officials for damages, but the election can be contested in the federal courts and challenged on the grounds that is was fraudulently and illegally conducted, and that through conspiracy and manipulation eligible electors were excluded from the polls.

Even where the ballot contains the pledge, "I am a white Democrat and pledge to support the nominees of this primary," such ballots will have no legal standing in court, since the United States Supreme Court has held twice in recent years that public elections in this state can not be restricted and confined to one particular racial element, but are legally open to all duly qualified voters.

Should certain Democratic leaders attempt to execute their threat of barring Negro Democrats from their partisan primary elections in Texas during July and August. 1934, they are likely to make considerable trouble both for their party and candidates; for when such election is declared irregular and illegal by the federal courts (as they would have to do under the former decisions of the United States Supreme Court in this case), the candidates would have to put up additional assessments to finance the holding of another primary in keeping with the law.

Furthermore, if such action should terminate in an extended legal litigation and the successful candidates should be occupying their respective offices before the matter is finally adjudicated in the courts, in the event the court held said primary election irregular and illegal, such office holders would be compelled to refund all back salaries, fees and incidentals to the county, state and federal governments.

Moveover, an injunction could be sought (and more than likely obtained) in a federal district court in this state restraining the placing of the successful candidates' names on the official ballot for the general election next November; thus forcing the party either to hold another election or wage a long battle in the courts to determine the legality and regularity of such an election where the election officials and party committeemen were holding themselves in contempt of the highest legal tribunal in the United States, by barring certain qualified citizens from such elections merely on the ground of color.

The easiest way out is usually the best way, and The Defender, despite what has been said and printed about Texas Negro Democrats' participation in the partisan primaries this summer, can not believe that the fair-minded and law-respecting candidate, party leaders and committemen will jeopardize such elections by essaying to hold them contrary to law and in the face of the ruling by the United States Supreme Court on this very vital question.

Finally, the Democratic party primaries in Texas, under state statutes and decisions of the supreme court of the land, are public elections in every sense of the word, and can not be manipulated and conducted contrary to law, despite certain notions and deep-seated prejudices of a minority of Democratic party leaders and members in this state.

LOSING CANDIDATES PLAN TO CONTEST DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION SHOULD NEGROES BE EXCLUDED FROM BALLOTING

Defender 6-30-34

Report Gains Circulation In Galveston and Houston That Some Aspirants For Party Nominations Will Resort To Court Actions

Texas

If Blacks Are Barred and They Are Defeated —Beaumont Expected To Rescind Anti-Negro Action.

Houston

They lose in court action and contest the party primary election should they lose in their quest for nomination in the event Negro Democrats are barred from said primaries.

The Defender has heard similar rumblings in Houston and Harris County, as some of the candidates insist that no executive committee, committeeman, candidate, election judge or party member has any legal or constitutional ground on which to exclude any qualified voter from voting in such public elections.

One candidate, who does not care to divulge his name just stated to a Defender representative last week after the appearance of a very pernicious and incendiary article in one of daily papers of Houston anent the action contemplated in county to bar Negro Democrats from hee primary elections July and August:

One of the daily newspapers of Galveston carried a local news item several days ago to the effect that some of the candidates for county, state and district offices who are now running on the Democratic ticket and subject to the partisan primaries this county in July and August, had informed some of their close political backers and friends in the Island City that they would resort

Political - 1934

I.

Texas.

Suffrage

LEGAL STATUS OF TEXAS PRIMARIES

The 1934 Democratic primary elections in Texas have been and are still the chief topic of discussion, both orally and in many of the newspapers of the state, largely because of the fact that neither the Democratic State Convention, meeting at Lubbock during September, 1932, nor the Democratic state executive committee, holding forth in Austin June 11, 1934 passed any resolution or made any effort to bar Negro Democrats from the partisan primary elections in this state during the current year.

Defender 6-30-34

The United States Supreme Court has handed down two decisions touching upon and affecting the party primary elections in Texas, viz: First, that such primaries are public elections and as such are open to all qualified voters; second, that the executive committees of political parties in Texas, under article 3107 of the revised civil statutes of this state, the state agents and governmental instrumentalities and as such can not disqualify any eligible elector nor exclude him from participating in such partisan primary elections.

In the face of these decisions by the highest legal tribunal in the country, partisan primary elections in Texas can not be manipulated and operated according to the whims and notions of certain party leaders and committeemen; and any effort organized or otherwise, to bar duly qualified voters from partisan primaries will render such election illegal and invalid.

It should be borne in mind by those who are advocating some devious method of procedure by which to circumvent these rulings of the supreme court that not only are county, district and state officers being balloted on in such primaries, but United States congressmen and senator to represent Texas in the highest legislative body in the republic.

That public elections, where the voters are to choose representatives for the United States congress, can not be manipulated and conducted fraudulently, was demonstrated in Louisiana recently when an effort was made to elect a United States congressman without giving all qualified voters a chance to ballot on the nominees.

When the two "successful candidates" presented their credentials for a seat in the lower house of the United States congress, both were turned down and thus that congressional district of the Pelican State was compelled to hold another election in keeping with the laws of that state and the United States.

If duly qualified voters are refused or denied their elective franchise rights in the July and August Democratic primaries in Texas, not only can suits be instituted against the election officials for damages, but the election can be contested in the federal courts and challenged on the grounds that is was fraudulently and illegally conducted, and that through conspiracy and manipulation eligible electors were excluded from the polls.

Even where the ballot contains the pledge, "I am a white Democrat and pledge to support the nominees of this primary," such ballots will have no legal standing in court, since the United States Supreme Court has held twice in recent years that public elections in this state can not be restricted and confined to one particular racial element, but are legally open to all duly qualified voters.

Should certain Democratic leaders attempt to execute their threat of barring Negro Democrats from their partisan primary elections in Texas during July and August. 1934, they are likely to make considerable trouble both for their party and candidates; for when such election is declared irregular and illegal by the federal courts (as they would have to do under the former decisions of the United States Supreme Court in this case), the candidates would have to put up additional assessments to finance the holding of another primary in keeping with the law.

Furthermore, if such action should terminate in an extended legal litigation and the successful candidates should be occupying their respective offices before the matter is finally adjudicated in the courts, in the event the court held said primary election irregular and illegal, such office holders would be compelled to refund all back salaries, fees and incidentals to the county, state and federal governments.

Moveover, an injunction could be sought (and more than likely obtained) in a federal district court in this state restraining the placing of the successful candidates' names on the official ballot for the general election next November; thus forcing the party either to hold another election or wage a long battle in the courts to determine the legality and regularity of such an election where the election officials and party committeemen were holding themselves in contempt of the highest legal tribunal in the United States, by barring certain qualified citizens from such elections merely on the ground of color.

The easiest way out is usually the best way, and The Defender, despite what has been said and printed about Texas Negro Democrats' participation in the partisan primaries this summer, can not believe that the fair-minded and law-respecting candidate, party leaders and committemen will jeopardize such elections by essaying to hold them contrary to law and in the face of the ruling by the United States Supreme Court on this very vital question.

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One candidate, who does not care to divulge his name just now, stated to a Defender representative last week after the appearance of a very pernicious and incendiary article in one of daily papers of Houston anent the action contemplated in county to bar Negro Democrats from hee primary elections July and August:

One of the daily newspapers of Galveston carried a local news item several days ago to the effect that some of the candidates for county, state and district offices who are now running on the Democratic ticket and subject to the partisan primaries this coming July and August, had informed some of their close political backers and friends in the Island City that they would resort

"Just let them go ahead and run themselves into trouble with the federal courts and destroy the Democratic party; then may be they will be satisfied. If they attempt to intimidate and browbeat any group of qualified voters and I should lose in my race for office. I shall institute immediate court actions in the federal court, and tie up the entire election. This is a popular election and all the people have the legal and constitutional right to cast a ballot therein, provided they are otherwise qualified as electors."

Thus it appears that the Democratic party, should certain functionaries and manipulators in this country endeavor to disfranchise Negro Democrats, instead of singing the theme song of Sing Sing prison, "Time On My Hand," will be chirping "Trouble On Our Hands!"

TEXAS PRIMARY ISSUE COMES TO A SHOWDOWN

Long Fight Against Exclusion of Negroes Receives Test

MATTER LEFT TO GROUP

Voting This Week To Reveal Results Of Latest Action

DALLAS, Tex., June 21 —"The question whether Negroes shall be permitted to vote in Texas Democratic primaries seems to be approaching a showdown" states an article released this week by Peter Molyneaux, nationally known newspaper correspondent. "The Democratic State Committee and the various county committees have dodged the issue by failing to rule on the question," says the account, which continues as follows :

Must Take Action

"With respect to the State primary to be held on July 28, the matter has been left to the discretion of the election judges in each case, and it is expected that many of them will permit qualified Negro voters to particpiate. It is certain, however, that many others will not, but it is predicted that more Negroes will vote in the primary this year than ever before. The Federal courts have held that election judges who prevent citizens from exercising their right of suffrage are personally liable for damages.

"The whole situation grows out of a decision of the United States Supreme Court in cases that went up from El Paso that primary elections in Texas are State functions and that all citizens have the same rights in such elections. A provision of the Texas Election Law specifically excluding Negroes from Democratic primaries had previously been held unconstitutional.

Committee Has Power

"The present State law contains a provision that "every political party in this State through its State executive committee, shall have the power to prescribe the qualifications of its members and shall in its own way determine who shall be qualified to vote or otherwise participate in such political party; provided that no persons shall ever be denied the right to participate in a primary in this State because of former political views of affiliations or because of membership or non-membership in organizations other than the politcal party.

"Delegations of Negroes have appeared before the Democratic State Committee several times since that law was enacted and asked that specific action be taken admitting Negroes to the primary but without success.

"Two years ago the Democratic candidate for governor, Mrs. Ferguson, had strong Republican opposition and the question of the Negro vote in the general election became important. The State Democratic Committee, dominated by the Fergusons, was very active in the campaign, and the secretary of the committee encouraged the organization of Ferguson clubs among the Negroes. A majority of the Negro newspapers of the State urged all Negroes to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

Matter Still in Doubt

"In response to such appeals the Negroes generally voted the straight Democratic ticket and thus qualified as Democrats. As such, they appeared before the Ferguson-dominated State committee two weeks ago and requested that instructions to election judges admitting Negroes to the primary be adopted, but the committee failed to act.

"Last Monday the various county committees met, but they also failed to take action on this question. The meeting of the Dallas County committee may be taken as typical. When one member raised the question, some one shouted: "We all ought to follow the same rule." "You are right about that," said the chairman "and I think we will. I think we are all agreed on the matter."

"This reply is being variously interrupted. Two years ago some judges in Dallas County permitted such Negroes as presented themselves to vote; other judges refused. In a few counties Negroes were permitted to vote in large numbers.

"There is considerable sentiment among the white people in favor of permitting Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries, but the predominating sentiment is against it."

HOUSTON, TEX
CHRONICLE

JUN 17 1934

122 FILE FOR POSITIONS ON COUNTY TICKET

Executive Committee to Rule Monday on Voting by Negroes; Little Interest Shown in Races.

One hundred and twenty-two candidates for county and precinct offices had filed for places on the ticket in the Democratic primary election, July 28, when the time limit for filing ended at midnight, Saturday.

Filings for state offices and district offices of more than one county jurisdiction ended June 4.

Additional filings by mail, which are postmarked before midnight of June 16, will be accepted. Few, if any, are expected.

Drawings for places on the ticket will take place at a meeting Monday of the county Democratic executive committee. The meeting will be at 9:30 a.m. in District Judge Allen Hannay's court room. A subcommittee will determine the amount of assessment to be made against each candidate. The total cost of the primary will be approximately $23,000.

The second or run-off primary will be held about one month after the primary, on Saturday, August 25.

All day Saturday, Secretary Jo E. Shaw of the county executive committee remained at his office, 417 First National Bank Building. He announced during the day that he would be available at his residence, 1910 Baldwin, until midnight.

Among other things, the executive committee will decide Monday whether negroes will be permitted to vote in the primary election and run-off. Having won recent victories in the courts, negro leaders are fighting for the privilege of voting in the primary. The state Democratic executive committee meeting at Austin recently, left the proposition up to the county committees.

In the event the negroes are turned down by the county executive committee, they still will have a chance with individual precinct chairmen. One or more chairmen refused to bar the negroes at the last primary.

Chairman J. B. (Shorty) Lubbock of the county executive committee, who has refused to take a stand on the negro vote question, said he has in his posession a petition against permitting negroes to vote. The petition was circulated by members of the so-called White Man's League.

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Interest Lags.

Interest in the present pre-election campaign has been unusually lukewarm. There are no spirited contests for the major offices and no significant issues.

County Judge Ward, District Clerk Mills and District Attorney Barkley are each without opposition. The criminal district clerk's office will be abolished January 1, 1935, and candidates for this office eliminated. The county tax assessor and county tax collector will be combined January 1, and there will be only two candidates for the combined office of assessor-collector.

District Judges Allen Hannay and Ewing Boyd, the only two district judges who have to make a race for re-election at this time, are without opposition. Both judges of county court at law, Judge Nat Davis and Ray Scruggs, have opponents.

Perhaps the most interest thus far is in the races for county commissioner of the four precincts. The only free for all contests are those for state senator and state representative in the five positions.

In the precinct races, the keenest interest, perhaps, is in the two justice of the peace races of precinct 1. Justice Ray of position 1 is opposed by Ned L. Jacobs, and Justice Overstreet is opposed by Tom M. Maes.

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The Candidates.

Except for the precinct chairman candidates, numbering about 200 for the 142 precincts, the filings are:

For congressman, eighth district: Joe H. Eagle, incumbent, W. Everett Dupuy, La Porte; Frank Putnam, Houston, and J. B. Simons, Katy.

For state senator: John M. Mathis, Sr., Weaver Moore, John J. Sargent, Ed. Arnold, Franklin P. Davis.

For state representative, position 1; James P. Markham, Jr., George F. Howard, Charles E. Pritchard Jr., L. M. Williamson, W. H. (Bill) Sigel, A. M. Tripp, Quinton Wright Fred R. Elridge, A. S. Sundemeyer, George L. McGhee.

For representative, position 2: Roy M. Hofheinz, Pat Henderson, Harvey W. Dreaper, J. G. Wells, Mrs. Ira D. Sykes, T. K. McElroy, E. J. (Ed) Welch, C. F. Stevens, Wm. W. Dies.

For representative, position 3: R. H. Holland, incumbent, Ralph R. Wallace, T. H. (Hagan) Allin, J. W. Milam.

For representative, position 4: R. Emmett Morse, incumbent, Frank E. Mann, C. A. Mitchner, R. E. (Bob) Henderson, Murl Riedel, Neal Arnold.

For representative, position 5: C. L. Wetzler, M. M. Burke, Allie Anderson, Jr., J. M. Heflin, Virgil E. Arnold, W. D. Avra, Joe Harris Will G. Schroth, Kenneth McCalla. W. L. Evans, Nancy Pence Painter, Mrs. C. C. Hebert.

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Judgeships.

For district judge, fifty-fifth district: Ewing Boyd.

For district judge, 113th district: Allen B. Hannay.

For associate justice, Court of Civil Appeals, First Supreme Judicial District: George W. Graves, unopposed.

For judge of County Court at Law: Nat H. Davis, incumbent, Phil D. Woodruff.

For judge, county court at law No. 2: Ray Scruggs, incumbent, Frank Williford, Jr.

For district attorney: K. C. Barkley, unopposed.

For county judge: W. H. Ward, unopposed.

For district clerk: J. W. Mills, unopposed.

For sheriff: T. A. Binford, incumbent, J. S. Webster.

For county clerk: Albert Townsend, incumbent, Henry M. Dudley.

For county tax assessor-collector: J. W. Hall, Fred W. Witt.

For county treasurer: James L. Charlton, incumbent, Louis Eckert.

For county surveyor: J. Stuart Boyles, unopposed.

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Political - 1934 II Texas.

Suffrage.

County Commissioners.

For county commissioner, precinct No. 1: J. A. Walling, incumbent, R. H. Spencer and T. L Walker.

For county commissioner, precinct No. 2: C. D. Massey, Cedar Bayou, incumbent: C. R. Myers Goose Creek, and Claude W. Smith, Goose Creek.

For county commissioner, precinct No. 3: William P. Tautehahn, Westfield, incumbent; Will G Sharman.

For county commissioner, precinct No. 4: Ben Reinicke, incumbent; Tom A. Graham and Lewis Smith. Houston Tex

For justice of the peace, precinct No. 1, position No. 1: J. M. Ray, incumbent; Ned E. Jacobs, Sr.; Elmer E. Webb; position No. 2, C. R. Overstreet, incumbent; Tom M. Maes, W. J. (Big Bill) Settegast.

For justice of the peace, precinct No. 2, Harrisburg: George L. Ricker, incumbent; F. C. Barfield, Thomas I. Decker. 6-17-34

For justice of the peace, precinct No. 3, Tri-Cities: R. R. Zierlein, Goose Creek; C. C. Fogarty, Highlands; C. (Dutch) Ptacek, Baytown.

For justice of the peace, precinct No. 4, Humble: F. K. Wise, incumbent, E. W. Corley.

For justice of the peace, precinct No. 5, Tomball: William Martens, E. B. Bell, J. C. Browder, Volney Hutchins. 6-17-34

For justice of the peace, precinct No. 6, Waller: W. T. Stokes.

For justice of the peace, precinct No. 7, Spring: Ed Bliss.

For justice of the peace, precinct No. 8, La Porte: A. Muldoon, incumbent; George L. Holton.

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Constables.

For constable, precinct No. 1: R. J. (Bob) Martin, incumbent; Neal Polk, H. J. (Big Mike) Meinke.

For constable, precinct No. 2, Harrisburg: Walter L. Williams, Mellen (Smitty) Smith, Tobe Williams, Frank Thamas.

For constable, precinct No. 3: J. C. Shoemaker, Pelly, V. C. Porter, Pelly, and R. H. Epperson, Cedar Bayou.

For constable, precinct No. 4: M. A. Winter, J. H. Field.

For constable, precinct No. 5: H. A. Kolb, Tomball; F. J. (Julius) Kuehn, Hufsmith, and H. M. Metzler, Hufsmith.

For constable, precinct No. 6: T. E. Hillegeist, Cypress.

For constable, precinct 7: L. E. Burroughs.

For constable, precinct No. 8: Tom De Walt, Jesse L. Burch.

For chairman of the Harris County Democratic executive committee: J. B. (Shorty) Lubbock, John N. Snell.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

JUN 21 1934

ACTIONS VARIED ON NEGRO VOTE IN PRIMARY

By Associated Press.

A survey of several major Texas counties Thursday revealed a diversity of action on the right of negroes to vote in the Democratic primary on July 28, some counties allowing their votes, others barring them and still others leaving the question to election judges.

The State Democratic Executive Committee did not take action on the matter. A delegation of negroes appeared before a subcommittee asking for an order to county committeemen opening the balloting privileges to them, but the matter never was submitted to the committee as a whole.

Barred at Beaumont.

It was recalled that in the Nixon case, the Supreme Court held that a political party had a right to fix qualifications of its members, but when a State recognized a primary election as part of its governmental function, a presiding officer who denied a voter participation because of racial reasons violated the United States Constitution and was liable for damages should the offended one sue.

At Austin the question was left open without action. Fort Worth decided to leave the question to individual election judges after the county committee declined to act on the matter.

At Beaumont the Jefferson County executive committee voted 18-11 to bar negroes from voting in the primary. The Harris County Negro Democratic Club tonight voted to send voters to the primary and attempt to vote. Where precinct chairmen refuse them a balolt, it was intimated by speakers that civil suits will be filed by negroes.

No Action in Bexar.

Bexar County executive committeemen took no action on the matter at San Antonio. The Galveston County committee ignored the question, although a number of negroes attended the meeting to discuss their right to vote.

From Abilene came the report that Taylor County negroes "never offer to vote." Lubbock County committeemen decided to leave the question with election judges.

The Bell County committee, at a Temple meeting, voted unanimously against negro voting.

L. D. Gayer, chairman of the Tom Green County committee, said on Thursday at San Angelo that "we will proceed as usual." Negroes never have voted in Tom Green County.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 21 1934

Right of Negroes To Primary Vote Remains Big Issue

Most Counties Refuse to Act, While Few Hold to Former Ban

(By the Associated Press.)

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The State Democratic executive committee did not take action on the matter. A delegation of Negroes appeared before a subcommittee asking for an order to county committeemen opening the balloting privilege to them, but the matter was never submitted to the committee as a whole.

Denial Unconstitutional.

It was recalled that in the Nixon case the Supreme Court held that a political party had a right to fix qualifications of its members, but that when a State recognized a primary election as part of its governmental function a presiding officer who denied a voter participation because of racial reasons violated the United States Constitution and was liable for damages should the offended one sue.

At Austin the question was left open without action. Fort Worth decided to leave the question to individual election judges after the county committee declined to act on the matter.

At Beaumont the Jefferson County executive committee voted 18 to 11 to bar Negroes from voting in the primary. Negro voters were scheduled to meet at Houston to discuss their plans after the Harris County executive committee took no action relative to the question.

Bexar County executive committeemen took no action on the matter at San Antonio. The Galveston County committee ignored the question although a number of Negroes attended the meeting to discuss their right to vote.

Some Counties Opposed.

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The Bell County committee, at a Temple meeting, voted unanimously against Negro voting.

L. D. Gayer, chairman of the Tom Green County committee, said at San Angelo that "we will proceed as usual." Negroes have never voted in Tom Green County.

AMARILLO, TEX
DAILY NEWS

JUN 15 1934

NEGROES' VOTE STILL PROBLEM

CONVENTION SMOTHERS RESOLUTION ON LEGALITY IN PRIMARIES

Special to The News

AUSTIN, June 14.—There was a darker background to the question of negro voting in the democratic primaries than indicated by the the smothering of a resolution recognizing its legality by the state executive committee here.

The action was a more definite tacit acknowledgment that negroes will be in the primaries than could have been given by resolution.

Open controversy or discussion on this troublesome question was avoided because it was believed by most of those present that there will be something of a scramble for the black vote, and that, without too much agitation, the present beneficiaries of this vote is rather definitely known.

Appeal for Vote

Negroes voted in the primaries two years ago. Nearly all their votes went to the Ferguson ticket. Direct appeal was made by black leaders for negro participation in the August run-off primary, and numbers of rallies and picnics for the colored citizens were held.

It was seen at the Austin meeting of the executive committee that any public action dealing with negro votes would arouse a controversy and perhaps would intensify the competition for these votes.

Even though the vote two years ago was perhaps less than 10,000 leaders of the negro suffrage movement claimed a potential 70,000 or 80,000 votes. The intimation was left rather deftly and gently that this vote is one that usually sticks together, and can be swayed by its leaders.

Under the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Dixon case, negroes have the present legal right to vote in Democratic primaries. That is because the state has legislation dealing with suffrage in the primaries, thus giving it a legal and official status. The supreme court decision clearly pointed out the way to keep negroes out of the primaries if it was desired.

The decision said that without any sanctioning legislation, the party would have full power to prescribe qualifications of members. Thus, it said if the laws on the subject were repealed, the party then could set up its own qualifications and the courts would not interfere; but if law on the subject existed, then the functioning of the commtitee was controlled by law.

The legislature last year failed to repeal the law. Fault, if it is termed a fault, of permitting negroes in the Democratic primaries, rests with the legislature, and not with the party organization.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

JUN 15 1934

The Wrong Object.

THOSE citizens who presented to the County Democratic Executive Committee a petition asking that negroes be excluded from voting in the Democratic primaries would better have taken repeal of the Terrell election law as the object of their petition. For it is this law that created the circumstances under which the

United States Supreme Court was forced to rule that negroes might not be legally prevented from voting in the primaries in this State.

The Terrell law removed from party primaries in Texas their private character and made them governmental activities. Instead of being bodies created by the party to manage its own affairs, the state and county committees under the Terrell law are agencies of the state government. This being true, as the Supreme Court has held, these committees must not take any action in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment. The view of Chairman Small of the Tarrant County committee that under recent court decisions it is "almost mandatory" to permit negroes to vote in the Democratic primary appears the correct one.

Making it impossible to exclude negroes from the Democratic party obviously was not a part of the intention of the mistaken reformers who sought to cure the evils of the convention system of party nominations. They sought to minimize "influence" in filling the party ticket, with the idea that political office would be made more accessible to the citizen who did not possess wealth. The result has been of a manifestly opposite nature. Under the convention system a poor man of recognized worth might obtain the nomination without expense to himself. Under the primary system the cost of a campaign is such that no poor man may run with any hope of success, and as for the factor of influence, too often candidates in the primary owe obligations for favors received to individuals which certainly form a greater menace to "pure" politics than did an obligation owed to a whole party as under the convention system.

Yet in their zeal to accomplish their reforms by law, the primary advocates led the Democratic party into a situation in which it can no longer exercise the right of selection of its own members. By making the Democratic party in Texas an agent and adjunct to the state government, they have rendered it legally impossible for the party to maintain its tradition of "white man's party."

In addition, the primary has destroyed party discipline and party responsibility has brought about a steady deterioration in politics and in the caliber of those in public office. It will be somewhat ironical but none the less welcome to thoughtful citizens, if after all these evils of the primary have been endured complacently for a generation Texans should be aroused by the negro issue to return to the system of their fathers.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

JUN 23 1934

The Negro Primary Vote.

THE arrival of the privilege for negroes to vote in Texas primaries is the simple law of cause and effect. When the primaries departed from the convention system and entered the election field they laid themselves open to eventual translation as read by the United States Supreme Court. The fact still remains that political parties have the right to make rules for their membership requirements, but there must be very much distinction between a primary and an election. The Terrell election law covers so much territory as to include race, sex and two constitutional amendments.

But there seems to be nothing of protest that is sufficiently worth while. Poll tax business should pick up. Negroes have been conservative with their $1.75 donations to the franchise privilege in Texas. They were compelled to vote for the leavings—in a manner of speaking—and that isn't worth much money—in Texas. The Texas Legislature can, if it will, construct party statutes which will take the State's Democracy back to the club prerogative of black-balling candidates for membership. If the mixed primary condition becomes too much a scramble for the negro vote and the news at the polls takes on too exciting tendencies, it may be that some legislature will draw the teeth of the Terrell law and reinstate party organization as an entity capable of making its own rules of conduct.

In the meantime, the first primary in July will be news.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 22 1934

Black Ballots

Apparently the attitude of the Democratic party in Texas toward the United States Supreme Court decision in the Nixon case is one of laissez faire. Whether that aloof position can be maintained in the face of a growing desire of the negro voter in Texas to participate in the primaries in this State remains to be seen.

The Terrell election law of Texas practically incorporated party machinery in the mechanics of government, a situation which has brought about the ruling of the Supreme Court that the Negro's constitutional rights are denied to him, if he is refused a vote in the primary. Texas could meet the situation by legislation which would take hands off the control of parties but this is unlikely to occur.

So far as the negro voter is concerned, there is no reason for keeping him out of the Democratic party. He is part of Texas and his political strength may grow to such proportions as would make him a welcome participant in party effort. The intelligent and capable Negro should vote and in Texas his ballot is wasted unless it is cast in a Democratic primary.

The party should be the judge of its own membership qualifications. It would be, but for the peculiar political structure in Texas under the Terrell election law. But common sense should tell the Democratic party that it is no longer necessary, as it was in the '70's, to maintain a strictly white man's party. It is no longer dealing with the dense ignorance of the freed slave of that day. Where black ignorance remains, it is chargeable to the failure of the white dominated school system. It would be a splendid deed for the Democratic party itself to assume responsibility for curing that condition wherever it is found.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUN 21 1934

NEGROES PLAN VOTE ATTEMPT

Will Go to Polls and Ask for Ballot in Democratic Primary

Negroes who hold poll tax receipts will go to the polls on July 28 and ask a vote in the democratic primary, Harris County Negro Democratic Club members decided Wednesday night at a meeting in Emancipation Park.

If refused a vote steps will be taken to force the issue through civil suits, filed against the judges speakers at the meeting said.

Campaign Plans

The club decided to carry on a campaign to get all negro voters to the polls. Several thousand were said to have paid their poll taxes.

President Julius White said nothing disorderly was planned.

"What we want," he said, "is for all eligible voters to try and vote. We want them to present their credentials and ask for a ballot. If refused other legal steps will be taken."

At the Monday meeting of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee the matter of negro voting was not brought up. Neither was anything decided upon at the state committee meeting in Austin.

Up to Officials

County Secretary Jo E. Shaw said it would be up to presiding judges to decide if negroes could vote in the various boxes.

The negro club will not back any candidate in a body, officers said.

Candidates will be invited to address the membership from time to time, it was decided.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

JUN 21 1934

BELL COUNTY NEGROES BARRED AT PRIMARY

TEMPLE, June 21.—By unanimous vote the Bell County Democratic executive committee adopted a resolution barring negro voters from participation in the July primaries.

The cost of conducting the primary was estimated at $3,200 and assessments were levied against the candidates for county and precinct offices to defray the expense.

Election judges and clerks will be paid $3 a day this year for their services. In the 1932 primaries the pay was cut to $2.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUN 21 1934

Del Rio Negroes Get Primary Vote

DEL RIO, June 21.—Del Rio negroes will vote in the Democratic primaries in Val Verde county July 28 for the first time in the history of the county. This decision was reached at a meeting of the executive committee with Chairman Grady Lowrey.

Political - 1934 I Texas.

Suffrage.

Laboring Men's Protective Ass'n Decide To Push Primary Fight

Houston Informer 7-28-34

BEAUMONT.—The Catholic Hall, Pecan and Porter streets, carried a capacity audience Sunday afternoon, when for the first time the Laboring Men's Protective Association held their meeting here. The opinion of the Supreme Court of Texas upholding the validity of the Texas election laws had just been handed down and many were present to find out what the next step would be. This group of Negroes seemed to be in fine spirit and no sign of discouragement, but all seemed to be determined to push their cause on to the court of last resort. Many expressed a willingness to contribute their time, money and talent in whatever way it could be used for the benefit of the issue at stake. President W. G. Bell expressed himself as being somewhat disappointed at the decision but had no intention of giving up the fight. This statement met the hearty approval of the audience and they gave vent to their feelings.

A committee was appointed to work out the next step in the fight for the Negroes' enfranchisement in Texas. The primary voting has been the big issue, but the organization has been making some progress along other lines of endeavor.

Some checking on the ill manner in which Negroes have been served and paid on the CWA works and the facts reported to the district auditor. Communications from Mr. Kelly stating he would be here in the very near future and also thanking those who submitted the report for their spirit of co-operation in such a splendid way were read. The organization has been instrumental in getting several of the Negro grocerymen to furnish many of these persons with food supplies. One of the most nauseating matters to come before the meeting was a letter in response to one sent to the National Office of the NAACP by local officers to the effect that the local branch had paid $200 to an attorney to represent the Nroges of Jefferson County in their fight to vote in the July primary, which was wholly without foundation. The organization has not contributed one penny as an organization. The audience expressed their disapproval of such low-down methods in unmistakable terms.

Many inspiring talks were made and received with applause. Among the speakers was one visitor from Tyler who in his argument gave much food for thought. Next Sunday a meeting will be held on Gladys street.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JUL 13 1934

NEGRO VOTE BAN ORDER AWAITED

County Democratic Chairman Wires Allred for Specific Details

No reply to the wire for detailed information as to what Jefferson county precinct election officals should do in the light of the negro-vote-ban opinion issued yesterday by James V. Allred, attorney general, had been received last night by J. R. Edmonds, chairman of the county democratic executive committee. A response is expected from Austin this orning.

Chairman Edmonds said it probably will not be necessary to call a special meeting of the county executive committee to determine further action.

Copy of Opinion Asked

"If a cpy of the opinion is sent us by Allred and he advises us to be governed accordingly, that is what we will do," Chairman Edmonds said.

Explaining what he meant, the executive committee chairman said, if the attorney general's advice is to do so, he will instruct precinct election judges to bar negroes from the democratic primary polls as they did in 1932.

The chairman's telegram to the attorney general read:

Dowlen Skeptical

"Afternoon paper here carries report that you have given an opinion that negroes are not entitled to vote in primary of July 28. May I instruct election judges in this county to be governed accordingly?"

The Allred opinion was viewed as meaningless by P. A. Dowlen, secretary of the democratic executive committee, who fought vigorously against the "white" pledge on the grounds it was illegal. He anticipated no changes in present election plans which will permit negroes to vote July 28.

AUSTIN, TEX.
AMERICAN

JUL 13 1934

County Board To Pass Upon Negro Voting Saturday

Demo Call Follows Allred's Decision Against Blacks' Balloting

The Travis county democratic executive committee will meet Saturday, to pass on the question whether negroes will be permitted to vote in the July primary.

The committee previously had declined to take action on this proposition, asking for a decision by the state executive committee. The state committee did nothing. But Thursday Atty. Gen. James V. Allred ruled that negroes are not entitled to vote. So Chmn. J. M. Patterson issued a call for the county committee to meet again.

About 20 negroes are among the 200 who have marked absentee ballots for Travis county. All of these are in the county clerk's office, each in a sealed envelope but identified by the voter's poll tax receipt. Each is subject to challenge, Mr. Patterson said, any time before it is delivered to the election judge on primary day. The county clerk's office will continue to issue ballots to negroes until the county committee instructs otherwise, Marion Fowler said Thursday.

Negroes Ruled Out, Says Allred in Ruling

DALLAS, July 12.—(AP)—Negroes are not entitled to vote in coming democratic primaries, according to an opinion handed down by Atty. Gen. James V. Allred here Thursday.

Allred said the opinion was addressed to D. B. Wood, county attorney of Williamson county, but also answered queries on this issue from numerous election officials and others over the state.

The attorney general's decision was based upon a resolution adopted at the state convention of the democratic party in Houston May 24, 1932, reading as follows:

"Be it resolved that all white citizens of the state of Texas who are qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of the state shall be eligible to membership in the democratic party and as such be entitled to participate in its deliberations."

Cites Supreme Court Ruling

This resolution in effect limited the right to participate in democratic party primaries to whites, and consequently excluded negroes.

The attorney general's opinion reviewed various decisions of the United States supreme court, including the five to four decision in the case of Nixon vs. Condon, written by Justice Cardoza in May, 1932, just before passage of the resolution by the party in state convention.

In the Nixon case the supreme court held that the democratic state executive committee was without authority to bar negroes but said:

"Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time to affirm or to deny."

Allred ruled that "the validity of the action taken by the state convention in adopting the resolution was challenged in the case of the Bexar county executive committee vs. Booker.

"The court of civil appeals at San Antonio by a two to one decision upheld the validity of the resolution. Certified questions to the supreme court of Texas were dismissed on the ground that there was an absence of necessary parties to the suit.

"I think this opinion by the court of civil appeals was correct, and election officials throughout the state should follow it. The democratic party has always been a white man's party in Texas and the attorney general's department will do everything in its power to keep it such.

"Practically every court decision recognizes the inherent right of a political party to determine the content of its membership. Certainly when the party spoke through its state convention, it was the voice of the party itself. I think this resolution of the state convention was valid and stand ready to defend it should it be attacked."

Brackins Chosen To Head State Fund For Fighting Negroes Franchise Right

Houston Informer 7-28-34

DALLAS.—Charlie Brackins, at the insistence of state leaders who believe it time to unify the Negroes' fight for their right to enter Democratic primaries, has accepted the chairmanship of a foundation to be known as The State Franchise Fund, to be used for the right to vote, there and all places in Texas.

Mr. Brackins says he will regularly send to the papers the contributions made to The State Franchise Fund. Every organization and every Negro in Texas will be glad to put its name on this roll of honor. Mr. Brackins says that if anyone contributes and requests that his or her name not be published, the amount will published and the date, with a symbol so that the donor can know that it has been added to the fund, but the name and identity will be withheld as per request.

The State Franchise Fund fills a real need. There are many Negroes who want to contribute to the fight for their right, but heretofore all effort has been local, and they not only haven't been asked to contribute, but haven't known to whom to contribute. Also Negroes learned last week that where there is no unifying agency, with best intentions in the world, Negroes in various sections file suits that work against each other.

As his first act, Mr. Brackins has appointed Judge A. S. Wells as state attorney for the State Franchise Fund. It is intended that Judge Wells will head up all legal actions to get the Negroes the right to vote. Negro lawyers of Texas like and respect Attorney Wells and they rejoice at Mr. Brackins' selection. Attorney R. J. Durham of Sherman, Attorneys R. Q. and Duane Mason and R. L. H. Rice of Dallas. and Attorneys J. Alston Atkins and Carter Wesley of Houston have already volunteered to serve under Lawyer Wells. It is certain that as soon as other lawyers interested in this fight hear of the plan. they will co-operate wholeheartedly for we are in a [illegible] and each legal battle must aim at the same purpose. It is likely that Judge Wells will call a meeting soon of all lawyers.

Mr. Brackins indicated that he would probably open the books for contributions to the State Franchise Fund sometime after Friday. There will be a grand rush to be the first to make a contribution. Whoever is first will probably get a place in history when this war is won. Mr. Charlie Brackins, 215 Pythian Temple, Dallas, Texas, is the name and address. Send your check today.

DALLAS TAKES THE LEAD

Houston Informer 7-28-34

There is only one way to build an effective political organization, and that is to build it solidly on down through every precinct or other smallest voting subdivision in the political area which the organization essays to cover. Dallas has taken the lead over all Texas in this particular, and it is important that other cities and counties will follow suit, if the Negro vote is ever to amount to anything in this state.

The first thing to be done in Dallas was to find out just how many qualified Negro voters there are in the county. The only way this can be done is to get an official list from the county tax collecter. This was done in Dallas. The next thing was to select some energetic and interested man or woman in each precinct to contact the voters in that precinct and to carry to them the message and program of the general organization.

When this procedure has been carried out it is then time enough to have mass meetings and to make speeches. But mass meetings and speeches without this kind of detailed organization are a hopeless waste of time. On the other hand a detailed organization of this kind can be brought about only by men and women who don't mind doing some hard work and making some sacrifices for the masses of Negroes; and this is never done by people who seek only their own selfish advantage and to feather their own political nests.

It is high time that the rest of Texas follows the lead which has been so well begun in Dallas.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JUL 13 1934

Mysterious 'Ku Klux Klan Voice' Issues Warning Over Telephone That 'The Negro Shall Not Vote'

HELLO, Enterprise editorial department? I have a statement to make—the negro is not going to vote," were the arresting words spoken in a firm, masculine voice through the telephone receiver at the city editor's desk at 7:10 o'clock last night.

"Who is speaking, please?" the man was asked.

Spokesman for Klan

"I am the spokesman of the Ku Klux Klan," was the sepulchral response. "Never mind who I am personally. I am the voice of the Ku Klux Klan. The negro is not going to vote," came the measured words.

"You say you are the spokesman for the Ku Klux Klan—well who—where are you?"

"I won't tell you that," the voice on the wire continued. "You can try to trace this call if you want to; you can print this if you want to, or you can leave it out if you want to, but the nigger will not vote in the primaries.

"7000 Strong, as of Old"

"We met this afternoon," the spokesman went on before he was interrupted again, "and the Ku Klux Klan has reorganized. We are 7000 strong as of old, and the knights will return. We will be just as strong as we ever were. Once we formed to protect our rights against the negro. Ten years ago we organized for a purpose. The negro will not vote.

"We have always worked mysteriously." The voice drummed out the words, stressing their ominous import. "We will work mysteriously now. The negro shall not vote."

And the receiver clicked on the hook—somewhere.

Texas Negroes Down But Not Out, Are Going To The Highest Court Of The Land

Houston Informer 7-28-34

HOUSTON.—Riding over the plains of Texas in its war chariot, equipped with poisoned judicial daggers, the god of reaction and hatred rode down and chopped to threads Negroes' ambition to vote in the Democratic primaries! The job done, Jimmie Allred, mocking and taunting his victims, drove the chariot, bloody with murdered faith and trust that Negroes had placed in Texas higher courts, back to the capital and parked it for future use. Negroes were stunned and amazed, but their ambitions, like the famous jointed snake, sprang together again and began to marshall forces even as they were still being wounded. They are now rallied and resolved to go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Attorney Balwin (white) of Beaumont took an application to the Supreme Court of Texas to get permission to file a petition for a writ of mandamus against the election judges and the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee of Beaumont. Friday, the Supreme Court denied the application but wrote an opinion holding that the Democratic party had the inherent right to bar Negroes, saying the right was given by the BILL OF RIGHTS and could not be invaded. It especially commended the opinion of Jimmie Allred, which many fair lawyers in the state had said was pure political claptrap to keep McDonald from getting Negro votes.

Houston Informer 7-28-34

The State Supreme Court said it did not agree with the United States Supreme Court in its holding in the Nixon case. Legal authorities point out that it is very unusual for lower courts to defy the United States Supreme Court. As to the BILL OF RIGHTS giving the Democratic party

Texas.

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II

Suffrage

rights that the legislature can not in-settled by the decision of the San An-ment—instead of as an act of an in-
vade, many are saying the questiontonio Court of Civil Appeals in thedependent political society over which
is whether the BILL OF RIGHTScase of Booker vs Bexar County Dem-the State has no control?
could prevent the Democratic pdocratic Executive Committee two If the bill of rights leaves to the
from yielding its inherent power vol-years ago and by the State Supremeparty, as the State Supreme Court
untarily. Court decision July 20. says, free of State interference, "the

Until the Texas Supreme Court ad- It seems obvious that no stateright to organize and maintain a po-
vanced the novel idea, it had beencourt will recognize Negroes' rightlitical party," and if every privilege
thought by men learned in law thatto vote in Democratic Primaries. At-essential or reasonably appropriate
the BILL OF RIGHTS would shieldtorney Wells, who is leading in theto the exercise of that right is like-
a right from invasion but would putDallas fight, is planning to take anwise guaranteed, including, of course,
no restraints on a man's doing withappeal to the Supreme Court of thethe privileges of determining the pol-
rights, what he chose, as long as heUnited States, and hopes to get aicies of the party and its member-
did it himself. Nobody made the Dem-decision before the August primaries.ship"—if all this is guaranteed be-
ocratic party adopt those statutes; itHe has wired Attorney Spingarn ofyond the power of the State to dic-
did it voluntarily and for its greaterthe NAACP to locate Justice Cardo-tate, where does it get us?
convenience and everything wassar, who is assigned to this judicial Suppose three citizens—or 300,000
peaches until the United States Su-district. citizens, for that matter—decide to
preme Court said Negroes could not Many Negroes, who might have vot-organize a party of persons too poor
be barred. The Texas Supreme Courted for McDonald are disgusted and areto pay poll taxes and, in order to in-
has time after time upheld statuessaying he and his crowd deserve toterest the youth of the State in pol-
which "invade" this inherent right. lose the Negro vote for being soitics, determine that all persons over

Well, just after our Supreme Courtchicken-hearted. They say if the State15 shall be eligible to become mem-
got through scoring the United StatesExecutive Committee had voted tosi-bers and vote in its primaries. Can
Supreme Court and commending Jim-tively to let Negroes vote neitherthe State intervene and enforce its
mie Allred, who had just a fewAllred nor the State Supreme Courtpresent primary regulations? Again,
months ago rendered an opinion thatcould have robbed him of these votewhat right has Texas to force the Re-
Negroes could vote, Saturday, Ne-now. But being afraid they wouldpublican party, when it has over 100,-
groes turned with hope to the Unitedlose white votes if they seemed fair000 votes cast at a general election,
States District Court for the Southernto Negroes, they left themselves vul-to hold a primary instead of a con-
District of Texas, where C. F. Rich-neralne? Now their opponents arevention? Indeed, if you follow that
ardson was being represented by At-stabbing them for being friendly toline of thought very far, you will see
torney J. M. Nabrit. But to their dis-Negroes and have cut them off from that the Supreme Court of Texas will
may, Judge T. M. Kinnerly, sitting Negro votes be under heavy pressure to declare
as an equity judge showed no interest void the Terrell primary election law,
at all in the fact that a legal right except such portions as can be sus-
was allegedly about to be destroyed. tained on the theory that the State
To observers, Judge Kennerly seemed has the right and duty to preserve
to be impatient with complaintaint's State cannot continue to dominate the
petition and anxious to dispose of it. the peace and maintain order. The
Without denying that complaintant's party and at the same time deny the
right was about to be destroyed, the plain and legal consequence of that
court granted the respondents a stay domination. We must cease to domi-
of the case and denied complaintant's nate or cease to deny."
petition for a restraining order. Thus
complaintant seems to have a right
which equity would not protect.

Negroes were disappointed with the decision. They left the courtroom saying they thought when a man had a right, a court of equity would shun technicalities to protect it.

That was two up and two down, in baseball parlance. Seeing that his client was sure to be denied redress in Harris County District Court after the State Supreme Court decision, Attorney Nabrit dismissed his case in that court early Saturday morning to avoid having another adverse decision rendered against Negroes' rights.

In Dallas, Attorney Roger Mason had filed suit in the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth Judicial District. That case argued Friday by Attorney A. S. Wells and J. Alston Atkins, and taken under advisement. Monday that court handed down a decision holding that the Democratic party's right to bar Negroes was

There are many white people who feel that personal wishes have colored much of the recently made Texas law on the rights of Negroes to vote. This sentiment is indicated by an editorial in the Dallas Journal July 23 in which is says:

"The Journal has already expressed the vie wthat Attorney General Allred's ruling on Negro voting in the Democratic primary can not be the law because it would overrule the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on a case in point. But now comes the State Supreme Court and holds that the Attorney General's ruling is the law because "we can not agree" with the United States Supreme Court. The chaos of the situation will be complete if some inferior State court will kindly step up and overrule the State Supreme Court.

The issue still is whether the State has made the party an agent of the State. Washington says it has; Austin says it can't. If it has, all hands agree that the party can't exclude Negroes because the State can't. * * *

Where does all this get us in regard to the mass of regulatory statutes which still order the parties of Texas to do this and that upon pains and penalties set forth for disobedience? What becomes of the Terrell election law which treats the primary as an election—as an act of govern-

INJUNCTION SUIT STAYED AS JURIST DENIES WRIT PLEA

The injunction suit set down for hearing here last Saturday morning in the United States District Court, presided over by Judge T. M. Kennerly, in which C. F. Richardson was seeking an injunction to restrain the Harris County Democratic executive committee from interfering with him and ofthers similiarly situated voting in the party primary election Saturday, July 28, 1934, sustained a rude and unexpected jolt when the court refused to grant the injunction writ and stayed the cause of action.

This, in effect, dismisses the case, as the apparent purpose of the court was to stay further action on the injunction plea until a damage suit which Mr. Richardson had filed against County Clerk Albert Townsend for denying him absentee ballot on July 9, 1934, is disposed of in a state court. The damage suit will not be set down for a hearing until the September term of court, and then must take its regular place on the court docket.

In 1932, a similar application was filed with the same court or Julius White and Judge Kennerly held then that the action of the Democratic State Convention, which met May 24, 1932, and passed a resolution providing for a "white man's primary," was illegal; in fact, the court held with Mr. White in every contention except that the petitioner sought a mandamus when he should have asked for an injunction.

The defendants (Harris County Democratic executive committee) moved to stay and dismiss Richardson's petition on the grounds that all the proper election officials were not made parties to the original suit, although the amended petition, filed before counsel for defendants answered, covered this as provided in federal court equity rules, and the judge approved the amended petition several days prior to the hearing.

The action of Judge Kennerly means that no injunctive relief can be obtained here in federal court for the first primary election Saturday, July 28.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.
NEWS
JUL 11 1934

DOWLEN STATES 'NO NEED' FOR PARTY MEETING

Advises Edmonds Against Special Session To Bar Negros

Special to The News.

BEAUMONT, July 11.—P. A. Dowlen, secretary of the county democratic executive committee, said today he had advised J. R. Edmonds, chairman of the committee, that there was "no need" of calling that group into special session, as requested yesterday at a mass meeting of women voters.

The women asked that the committeemen be called together immediately to discuss "ways and means" of excluding negros from the July 28 democratic primary. Edmonds agreed to call the meeting but delayed fixing a date, pending consultation with various members of the committee.

Sees No Need

"I told Mr. Edmonds that there was absolutely no use of holding another meeting—that there was nothing for the committee to discuss or act upon," Dowlen said. "When the subcommittee ordered the ballots printed, the dispute about the pledge was settled, finally. The committee can't legally meet again until August 4, when the first primary vote will be canvassed."

At Edmonds' office, it was said he was in Port Arthur and would not return to Beaumont until 3 p. m.

"Anybody is entitled to hold a mass meeting, but the democratic committee certainly isn't bound by any action that is taken at such a meeting," Dowlen said. "The committee is not obligated to the public in any manner except to carry out its duties as prescribed by law—and that's what we have done."

Opposed Pledge

Dowlen, an attorney, was leader of the committee faction which opposed putting the "white democrat" pledge on the county ballot, on the grounds that since the state

democratic organization refused to adopt the pledge, the county group was legally powerless. Dowlen relentlessly protested all efforts to amend the state pledge, which omits the word "white."

The secretary said that numerous Beaumont citizens have told him that they were "disgusted" at criticism aimed at him at the meeting of the women.

Meanwhile, the campaign to supplant Dowlen with another committeemen in precinct 9 was proceeding. Arthur Cunningham, it was said, is the nominee of the anti-Dowlen voters of the precinct, and Cunningham's name will be written in on the ballot. Petitions pledging signers to support precinct committee candidates definitely committed to an "exclusively white primary" are in circulation in Beaumont.

ATTORNEY DURHAM FILES APPLICATION FOR WRIT AND ALSO BIG DAMAGE SUIT· KENNERLY REFERS HEARING TO BRYANT

Defender 7-28-34

Johnson, Aged Grayson County Citizen, Asks For Injunctive Relief—Claims He Has Voted Democratic Ticket Since Election of Grover Cleveland—Alleges County Democratic Executive Committee and Attorney General Depriving Him of Legal Rights Illegally and Capriciously—Case Set For August 13 at Sherman

Houston, Texas

SHERMEN, Texas.—(DPS)—Another legal barrage has been directed at the illegal effort to bar qualified Negroes from the Democratic primary elections in Texas, when John Johnson, aged Denison Negro, filed application here Wednesday in the federal court for a writ of injunction to restrain the Grayson County Democratic executive committee and election judges from interfering with him and others similarly situated voting in the run-off primary election of August 25, 1934.

The suit in equity also asks for $10,000 damages against Charles M. Cole, county clerk of Grayson County, for his alleged refusal to permit Johnson to cast an absentee ballot, although the aged Negro clams to have voted the Democratic ticket since the first election of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States.

As Judge Randolph Bryant, who presides over the United States District Court for Eastern Texas, is out of the state, the application for injunctive writ was dispatched to Judge T. M. Kennerly at Houston, who set the case down for hearing at Sherman August 13, with Judge Bryant, who is expected back in the state by that time, presiding. In theevent Judge Bryant is not back, then some other available federal judge will be assigned the case.

W. J. Durham, prominent Negro attorney of Sherman, is legal counsel for Johnson. It is expected that an intervention suit will be filed in the same court for hearing in the same cause.

TEN CENTS A MONTH

Defender 7-14-34

There are practically one million Negroes in Texas. Five per cent of this one million is fifty thousand. It ought to be possible to get fifty thousand Negroes in the State of Texas to take an active financial interest in winning the right to vote. No more important right exists in American life. From the time we wake up in the morning, till the time we go to bed at night; from the time we are born until the time we die, the most important thing in our lives is government; and the basis of government in America is the ballot.

TEN CENTS A MONTH! Sounds like a mere trifle, and it certainly ought to be possible to get fifty thousand Negroes in Texas to give an average of this amount for the protection and well being of their own lives and futures and those of their wives, children, and other loved ones.

Houston, Texas

TEN CENTS A MONTH! If fifty thousand Negroes in Texas would join in a holy crusade of honor like this, five thousand dollars a month would be raised, which would amount to sixty thousand dollars a year. With this amount at its disposal, the State Franchise Fund could make quick and effective headway.

TEN CENTS A MONTH! Is your voting franchise worth it to you? Do you think this much of your wives, children and other relatives? Some can and will give considerably more than this. But every Negro can give TEN CENTS A MONTH. Write Charlie Brackins, 215 Pythian Temple, Dallas, today, pledging your co-operation.

HOPE ON THE HORIZON

Defender 8-4-34

With discouragements afloat all over Texas, due to the lynching of the franchise rights of Negroes by Jimmie Allred, let us not fail to see the forest for looking at the trees. There is still some hope on the horizon. Democratic-Candidate-for-Governor Marland of Oklahoma has recently assured the Negroes of that state that they will be given a new deal under his administration. He has promised to give a square deal to Negro schools, a square deal to Negro labor on the state highways and other public works, and a square deal to Negro state institutions, both in seeing to it that they are manned by competent Negroes, and otherwise.

Houston, Texas

Square deals for minority groups and underprivileged people are "catching." It is not at all improbable that what is happening in Oklahoma will have some influence in inducing a square deal for Negroes in Texas. Behind the dark cloud the sun may be still shining, and the cloud itself may even have a silver lining. In the very disadvantage which we face may lie a greater advantage which may yet appear.

FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS MADE PUBLIC BY NOTED LAWYER

Defender

Negroes are entitled to vote under the federal election law, according to R. D. Evans, of Waco, who quotes the following codes: 8-4-34

Chapter 2, section 31, United States civil code: Elective franchise. Right to vote.

Houston.

Section 31, title 8 of the United States statutes annotated.

Tex

"All citizens of the United States who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any state, territory, district, county, city parish township, school district, municipality, or other territory subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any state or territorial, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Chapter 3—Offenses against the elective franchise and civil rights of citizens:

Title 18, section 52, (Criminal Code 20) depriving citizens of civil rights because of color under state laws.

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects, or causes to be subjected, any inhabitant of any state, territory or district to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the constitution and laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains or penalities, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Section 58 (Criminal Code 26)—Additional punishment for violation of preceeding sections:

"Every person convicted of any offense defined in the four preceeding sections, in addition to the punishment therein prescribed, shall be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the United States."

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Texas.

Keep Going Back

Negroes in Texas have been told in substance, if not in words, that wherever they bob up seeking the right to vote, whether in the Federal or the State Courts, they must try their case in an unfriendly forum. This puts us on notice that we must geep going back to the Supreme Court of the United States if we expect our case to be heard by a court with an open mind.

Nor should we feel, as some people seem to want to feel, that there is no benefit in these decisions of the highest court of the land. There is great benefit. Most of the liberality being expressed by newspapers and white individuals toward the right of Negroes to vote in Texas is traceable directly or indirectly to the two Nixon cases decided by the Federal Supreme Court.

The Texas State and Federal Courts to the contrary notwithstanding, there is a growing sentiment among many white people of Texas that the Constitution of the United States should be respected as well when the rights of Negroes are involved as when the rights of Mexicans and white people are involved. Another decision from the Supreme Court of the United States will increase that sentiment. So let us keep on going back there for justice.

Grovey Is Right Again

Some day Negroes as a people must begin to put first things first. R. R. Grovey has clearly called our attention to one important phase of this principle. He tells us in graphic language about how we find Negro school teachers absolutely indifferent to the efforts to win the right to vote for ourselves and the parents of school children, while at the same time supporting every movement which white people put on to saddle these same parents with more taxes. When it comes to bringing a second emancipation to the school children and to themselves Negro teachers, with a few notable exceptions, say they can't take part because that would be engaging in "politics." But it's not "politics" when Negroes are asked to vote more taxes upon their shoulders.

For instance, the white man who called the meeting to form a Negro committee to get Negroes to vote the Centennial Bonds in Houston went to the microphone when he ran for Congress a while back and heaped abuse upon the Negro voters of Harris County. If this man has only abuse for us when we seek the right to vote, Negroes should refuse to follow him in voting more taxes upon themselves.

AUSTIN, TEX.
AMERICAN
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Well, the supreme court of the United States, in a five to four opinion, ruled just the reverse of the resolution. Now the buck has been passed to the court of last resort and the hoary age-old issue in certain Southern commonwealths is a burning issue in the year of our Lord 1934. Yes—where do we go from here?

Weatherford, Tex.
HERALD

AUG 14 1934

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Sherman, Texas, Aug. 14.—Grayson County negroes who seek to vote in the Democratic primaries received a setback Monday when Judge Randolph Bryant, Federal Judge, sustained a defense motion to dismiss the application which John Johnson, Denison negro, had filed for an injunction to restrain the county Democratic executive committee from interfering with him and others similarly situated, in casting ballots.

Judge Bryant did not hear the case on its merits, as the motion to dismiss came before him first. At the conclusion of arguments from attorneys for both sides he declared that in his opinion the State Democratic Executive Committee had the right to pass the resolution confining voting in the primaries to those of the white race. He granted the motion to dismiss and five negro attorneys of Sherman, Dallas and Houston were scheduled to go into conference to decide if and when an appeal would be taken.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS
JUL 27 1934

INJUNCTION SUIT IN NEGRO VOTING AIRED AT RALLY

A. E. Harding and Republican Lawyer Filed Action, Says Greathouse

By CULLUM E. GREENE

The injunction suit filed yesterday, seeking to bar negroes from voting in tomorrow's primary election, was aired last night when Group Two of county candidates spoke at Capps Park.

Joe Greathouse, seeking re-election as Representative, Place 3, asserted that A. E. Harding, one of his opponents, "joined with a Republican lawyer, Dexter Scurlock, to bar negroes from voting," and in doing so had charged "the county chairman, Hugh Small, and others with entering into a conspiracy."

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Otis Rogers, speaking next, added up the figures and said "If they are correct, it would now be 1937."

Mr. Rogers referred to Judge Hosey's statement that 65 per cent of the criminal cases appealed in the state as a whole are reversed while only 15 per cent of those here are sent back, and added: "As a matter of fact, 30 per cent of his cases are reversed."

He named several important reversals, and a boy in the crowd shouted, "How about the Alsup case?" to which Mr. Rogers replied:

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Corpus Christi, Tex.
CALLER
AUG 16 1934

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"However, if they ask my advice on the matter, I will tell them I would allow the negroes to vote," Judge Sutherland declared. "The supreme court of the United States handed down an opinion that they should vote, and its decision is final, no matter what the Texas supreme court has ruled."

In the July primary the question was left to the precinct judges to decide, and some accepted ballots from negroes while others refused. Prior to that time Judge Sutherland applied to the state executive committee for a ruling on which he could hand down a decision, but county chairman took the position that they had a right to vote, but left the matter up to the election judges to decide.

"In some of the precincts negroes were refused the right. "Under the absentee voting law the matter of deciding whether negro lives on election day and will be open to the inspection of any citizen.

Clift also said the ballots cast by negroes would be so designated to enable the election judges to determine what disposition will be made of them.

"My understanding of the absentee voting law is that any person who is entitled to vote an absentee ballot, which is left with the county clerk to be delivered to the election judge be-within the time specified by law and makes the statement to me that he is going to be out of town on election day and who is a legally qualified voter, is entitled to vote an absentee ballot.

"All absentee voting in this office is handled in strict conformity with the law and will be open to the inspection of any citizen.

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D. Clift, county clerk, in the matter of negroes voting absentee ballots was made clear yesterday when the first negro to attempt to vote absentee was permitted to do so.

Mr. Clift, in explaining his attitude, made the following statement:

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Texas.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Keep Going Back

Negroes in Texas have been told in substance, if not in words, that wherever they bob up seeking the right to vote, whether in the Federal or the State Courts, they must try their case in an unfriendly forum. This puts us on notice that we must geep going back to the Supreme Court of the United States if we expect our case to be heard by a court with an open mind.

Nor should we feel, as some people seem to want to feel, that there is no benefit in these decisions of the highest court of the land. There is great benefit. Most of the liberality being expressed by newspapers and white individuals toward the right of Negroes to vote in Texas is traceable directly or indirectly to the two Nixon cases decided by the Federal Supreme Court.

The Texas State and Federal Courts to the contrary notwithstanding, there is a growing sentiment among many white people of Texas that the Constitution of the United States should be respected as well when the rights of Negroes are involved as when the rights of Mexicans and white people are involved. Another decision from the Supreme Court of the United States will increase that sentiment. So let us keep on going back there for justice.

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"Under the absentee voting law the matter of deciding whether or not negroes would be so designated to enable the election judges to determine what disposition will be made of them.

"My understanding of the absentee law is that any person who presents himself to this office at the time specified by law to come to the county clerk's office and make out his ballot, which is left with the county clerk to be delivered to the election judge within the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, and makes the statement to me that he is going to be out of town on election day and who is a legally qualified voter, is entitled to vote an absentee ballot.

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DEL 17

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JUL 14 1934

NEGRO VOTE CASE MAY GO TO COURT

Injunction Suit Expected As Next Move in Primary Dispute

An injunction stopping precinct election judges from excluding negro voters from the July 28 primary polls is a thwarting move expected in a few days in the "white voter" controversy, as a result of a statement from the attorney general's office advising election officials to bar negroes from voting in the primaries.

It was understood that a local law firm will file an injunction suit, probably in federal district court, following word from the office of James V. Allred, attorney general, strengthening the wing of the county democratic executive committee which has held out for a white election.

J. R. Edmonds, chairman of the executive committee, received a message from Allred's office advising that the attorney general's opinion of Thursday holds valid the resolution of the democratic state convention barring negroes from the primaries. The message, which was from Gaynor Kendall, an Allred aide, said a copy of the opinion follows. Chairman Edmonds expects to receive it today.

When the opinion of the attorney general is received, copies will be distributed among the precinct election judges and they will be instructed to be governed accordingly, the county chairman said.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 13 1934

'VOICE' WARNS NEGRO VOTERS

Mystery Veils 'White Supremacy League'

Special to The News.

BEAUMONT, July 13.—An unidentified voice, deep, resonant and mysterious, called the courthouse pressroom over the telephone today to tell reporters of the organization of the Jefferson County White Supremacy league.

"We met in the woods near Amelia last night, 3000 of us," said the Voice.

"Yes, yes," said the reporter. "Who is this?"

"Never mind," replied the Voice. I am the spokesman for the league. We are going to have a white man's election in this county on July 28. Do you hear?"

The reporter heard.

The Voice went on to say that the stand of all political candidates and election judges on the issue of negro voting is being closely checked up on by leaguers.

Last, night, another voice—or it may have been the same one—called a newspaper office here to announce "in the name of the Ku Klux Klan" that negros shall not vote in the primary. The Voice added that the Klan, newly re-organized, boasts 7000 members in the county.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
JOURNAL

JUL 13 1934

NEGRO VOTES BARRED HERE

Confirmation Of Allred Opinion Is Received By County Leaders

With telegraphic confirmation of the opinion of Attorney General James V. Allred, barring negroes from the primary, already received and a full copy of the opinion in the mail, Chairman J. R. Edmonds of the county democratic committee Friday morning said that it was practically certain that the July 28 voting would be entirely for white voters.

The telegram received Friday morning by Edmonds read as follows:

"Opinion released yesterday holds valid resolution of democratic state convention barring negroes from the primaries. Copy of opinion follows."

(Signed) Gaynor Jendall, assistant attorney general.

Edmonds said that each election judge would be furnished a copy of the opinion and would be instructed to allow no negro votes.

AUSTIN, TEX.
AMERICAN

JUL 14 1934

Verdict Expected For Negro Voting

Committee Will Decide On Question Saturday

Final decision as to whether negroes will be allowed to vote in the primary election July 28 is expected Saturday morning when the Travis county executive committee meets at 10 a. m. at the courthouse.

A quorum for the meeting will be available, it was announced Friday afternoon after committeemen had been called by telephone. Election judges, most of whom are members of the committee, will hold an instruction school Saturday morning, Chmn. J. M. Patterson announced.

Pending the decision on the negro voting, ballots cast by negroes continued to be received at the office of County Clerk Marion W. Fowler. Should the negroes be denied the right to vote, absentee ballots already cast by negroes will be challenged, Patterson said.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

AUG 14 1934

U. Court Upholds Ban on Negro Vote

SHERMAN, Tex., Aug. 14 (AP).—Right of the democratic party of Texas to exclude negroes from voting in its primaries has been upheld by Federal Judge Randolph Bryant.

Judge Bryant's decision was handed down in a case brought by John Johnson, Denison negro, who sought to restrain the county democratic executive commitee from interfering with negroes voting in primaries.

The case never came to trial on its merits, as Judge Bryant sustained a defense motion to dismiss.

Judge Bryant held that the state democratic executive committee had the right to prescribe qualifications of its members and that its action last year in passing resolution to limit its membership to the white race was valid.

IN THE Deep South, as everyone knows, Negroes are rarely allowed to vote, and certainly not in the Democratic primaries, which are usually the real elections. Plain extra-legal coercion is the device used: any Negro rash enough to consider appearing at a polling place knows he would be sure to get into serious trouble, and almost always he refrains. In the border states, however, the solution is not quite so simple. When the Texas state legislature passed a law whose effect was to bar Negroes from party primaries, the United States Supreme Court rebuked the legislators. The Democratic Party in Texas has now declared that it is a private club, in which Negroes are ineligible for membership. This view has been sustained in the local courts, although attorneys argued that the Democratic primary is in fact the election, and that the action of the party constituted disfranchisement. Now the matter will again have to go to the United States Supreme Court. In view of past precedents, it is reasonable to hope for a decision favorable to the Negroes; but in view of past history, it still seems likely that very few, if any, members of that race will be permitted in the visible future to vote in Texas no matter what the Court says.

Won By Disfranchisement

James V. Allred is the new governor of Texas. About that there can be no doubt. But his election was won by disfranchisement of one-sixth of the population of the state. So, while Mr. Allred possesses a legal title to the highest office within the gift of the people of Texas, his right to that office is equitably tainted with the constitutional blood of a million black folks.

Mr. Allred, therefore, has won the governorship through a great political wrong upon a helpless people. All great wrongs have a way of righting themselves; and in the process the balances of justice hold appropriate penalties for those who have inflicted these wrongs.

From the penalties which are due him for his wrongs to the Negro electorate of Texas, fate will not let James V. Allred escape.

SHERMAN, TEX.
DEMOCRAT

AUG 24 1934

No Definite Plans on Negro Voting Question

W. J. Durham, negro attorney, has said that he and other attorneys interested in federal court proceedings regarding negroes voting in democratic primaries in the future, had not mapped out definite plans regarding proceeding with litigation.

A suit for an injunction to restrain Grayson county election judges from interfering with negroes voting was dismissed by Randolph Bryant, federal judge.

Durham said in all probability he would have something definite on impending litigation by Monday. He did not indicate whether he would file another suit and seek a three judge hearing.

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Suffrage

Texas.

CISCO, TEX.
NEWS

AUG 18 1934

Negroes Barred From Demo Primaries in Texas

Federal Judge Randolph Bryant, a native Texan, is a republican. He was appointed by a republican president. His father before him was a republican and a noted lawyer and jurist. He has okehed the negro voting ban placed on the blacks by the state democratic committee. He held in his ruling that the committee had the right to prescribe qualificaions for it smembers and that its action in passing a resolution confining voters in the democratic primaries to those of the white race was valid. He rendered the decision in the case of John Johnson, a Denison negro, who sought an injunction against the Grayson county executive committee to restrain its members from interfering with negro voting in the democratic party primaries. The case never came to trial on its merits, as the federal judge sustained a defense motion to dismiss.

There is a five-to-four decision by the supreme court of the United States which held in a Virginia case that negroes could not be barred from voting in democratic primaries if they were qualified to cast ballots—if they had registered or paid their poll tax. It appears what is constitutional in Texas is not legal in old Virginia—the so-called mother of presidents.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

AUG 20 1934

THE POLL TAX

Editor The Press:

It is a fine talking point to a number of candidates when running for office to point to the injustice of the poll tax and want its repeal. Of course, it is easy to enlist the voters in any scheme to get rid of taxes, as we would all be glad to live in some Utopia where there were no taxes.

Now repeal the poll tax and you would have a voting strength of 1,656,675 males and 1,564,765 females. Of these you would have 251,349 negro males and 258,279 negro ~~females~~.

On election years you have about 1,200,000 qualified voters and on off years you have around 800,000 voters. Now here you are going to add 2,000,000 new voters, or add two new voters to each qualified voter we now have.

I would like to ask are we not opening up a Pandora's box of trouble, and the "evils that we would fly from" would be greatly intensified. DUNCAN CARRICK, 111 Preston avenue.

TEXAS BARS NEGROES ANYWAY

Despite the fact that the United States Supreme Court has more than once decided that Negroes qualified could not be barred from voting in the Texas Democratic primary elections, Texas has done just that in its recent primary election. In other words decisions of the United States Supreme Court don't mean a thing to Texas. Seventy-three years ago Texas, along with ten other states, tried to get from under anything smacking of United States, but after four long years suffering and blood spilling, she was shown the error of her ways. But Texas seems unregenerated. The United States Supreme Court may speak but Texas doesn't heed. The colored voters of Texas however are not willing to let their voting rights be disregraded in such a manner, backed as they are by specific decisions of the highest court of the land.

They have taken up the matter directly with the department of Justice in Washington with a view of having the officers responsible for the violation of the law punished. The department has called for direct evidence of violations and this has been furnished in the form of affidavits. It now remains to be seen just what will be done. Certainly the matter cannot be allowed to go unnoticed. It is a direct challenge of the power and authority of the Government. It has passed beyond just the rights of colored voters to participate in any and all elections, as important as that may be.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
TIMES

AUG 19 1934

County Negro Vote Dispute Before Court

Henry Favor Seeks Application To Bar Negro Vote in Runoff

Set for Tuesday

Case Will Be Considered In 28th District Court By Judge Hopkins

Application for a writ of injunction restraining negroes from voting in the Aug. 25 runoff primary has been filed in Judge W. B. Hopkins' twenty-eighth judicial district court by Henry Favor, complaining of the democratic executive committee of Nueces county, and Thomas B. Southgate, Tom Whelan, D. S. Elliott and Ben Mew Sr., as defendants.

Judge Hopkins has set the case for hearing at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning in his court.

The plaintiff sets out in his petition that he is a democrat in good standing and eligible to vote in the election Saturday, and brings the suit for himself and all other white democrats and citizens of Nueces county in a like situation with himself.

He defines the democratic party as a "voluntary political association operating for private purposes and in no sense a governmental agency," and states that such democratic party has the power and right by a voluntary political organization to fix, regulate and determine the content of its membership, and has the power to prescribe such qualifications, rules and regulations as it desires or believes necessary as conditions precedent to membership, subject only to the limitations fixed by law.

He further sets out that the democratic party of Texas at its convention on May 24, 1932, at Houston, adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, that all white citizens of the state of Texas, who are qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of the state shall be eligible to membership in the democratic party and as such entitled to participate in its deliberations," and points out that by virtue of this resolution, the members of the negro race were excluded and precluded from voting in a white man's primary, and that the resolution is still in force and effect and binding upon the democratic party and its members.

The plaintiff charges the fact to be that the Nueces county democratic executive committee has failed and refused to issue any order or resolution or direction to the election judges throughout Nueces county to refuse to permit members of the negro race, even though otherwise qualified by law, to participate in the primary election, and that they will permit negroes to participate in the coming runoff primary in the nomination of state, district, county and precinct officers.

The petition further sets out that there are approximately 400 negroes otherwise qualified to vote, and who vote in the county precincts and that "unless restrained great and irreparable injury will result to said plaintiff . . . in that it will disrupt and interfere with the management and control of the party, in that it will permit others than members thereof to join therein in selecting nominee for said party."

The petitions names the officers and members of the executive committee, who are as follows: H. R. Sutherland, chairman; Joe Downey, secretary, and J. A. Downey, D. C. Wolcott, John S. Kearney, Edward R. Kleberg, H. D. C. Gussett, I. M. Singer, S. Maston Nixon, J. H. Page, Charles E. Reynolds, A. G. Sutherland, H. G. Yakey, J. G. Elliff, J. P. Sands, Ernest Barkley, C. M. Allen, L. P. Cooke, T. A. Woolridge, Hugo Ritter, J. E. Cotter, F. F. Brandesky, J. W. Moseley, W. P. Helscher, Pat McDonough, Emil Hinze, W. Dunlap, B. B. Gabbert, John Rektorik, J. F. Ordner, E. G. Castleberry, Jim R. Steele, Frank Bluntzer, Ben G. Mew Sr., Hugo T. Isensee, W. H. Dunlap, W. T. Davis, W. A. Wakefield, Frank Sparks, Meredith Queen, A. Trevithick.

Corpus Christi, Tex.
CALLER

AUG 21 1934

Asks Negroes Be Allowed To Vote

County Democratic Chairman Opposes Move for County Injunction

H. R. Sutherland, Nueces county democratic chairman, and attorney for the executive committee and election judges, requested yesterday that a petition for an injunction prohibiting negroes from voting in the runoff election filed by Henry Favor, represented by Attorneys Jones and Kirkham, be not granted.

"Since the supreme court has issued an opinion that negroes have a right to vote in the democratic primary," Sutherland said, "we have permitted them to vote, as we desire to keep our anatomy out of a federal prison."

Hearing on the requested injunction will be held this morning at 9 o'clock.

Do You Want To Vote?

Negroes of Texas are now face to face with the question os to whether we really do want to vote or whether our interest in the franchise is chiefly vocal talk. For the first time in the history of our disfranchisement in Texas we have in process of development a state-wide organization which will put up an all-year, permanent fight along all fronts to break down the barriers of race and color for which stand in the way of our using the poll tax receipts which the State of Texas makes us pay our hard-earned money.

In the past a small group in several different sections of the state have carried on purely local fights. Under the leadership of Charlie Brackins as state

Houston Informer 8-11-34 Texas

chairman and A. S. Wells as chief counsel we shall conduct an integrated fight in which Negroes all over Texas will join.

If fifty thousand Negroes out of the million Negroes in the state will give an average of TEN CENTS A MONTH to the State Franchise Fund, this fight can and will be won. The question is: Do you want to vote bad enough to spend TEN CENTS A MONTH to win back your right? If so write to the state chairman, Charlie Brackins, 215, Pythian Temple, Dallas, Texas, pledging your full co-operation. Do this today!

A POLITICAL BANQUO'S GHOST

Politics not only makes strange bedfellows, but it causes some persons to stage strange stunts and cut curious capers!

Back in the early spring of 1934, the attorney general's office of Texas, presided over by James V. Allred of Wichita Falls, ruled that Negro Democrats could not be barred from partisan primary elections in this state, the opinion being given in response to inquiries from the city Democratic executive committee of Beaumont.

Consequently, Negroes voted in the municipal Democratic primary election in Beaumont during the spring, and it seemed to be the consensus of opinion at that time that Negro Democrats would vote in all partisan elections held in Texas during 1934.

However, something rather strange and unusual happened between the spring and summer rulings of the attorney general's office: the former in the Beaumont city primary election, where the attorney general's office held that neither by state convention act nor state executive committee resolution were Negroes barred from the Democratic primary elections, and the latter handed down during last month which held that Negroes of Texas were not eligible to participate in the Democratic primary elections of 1934.

What transpired in the interim to cause the attorney general's department and even the attorney general, himself, to change fronts and reverse themselves?

When the opinion was given by the attorney general's department in the Beaumont case, according to some political wiseacres, the attorney general and his departmental attaches considered it a master political stroke to make an inroad upon the large Negro vote in Texas, and on the heels of the spring ruling and subsequent launching of Attorney General Allred's candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination of Texas, several of his regional or district campaign managers made an undercover and even open effort to corral Negro votes.

Everything went along smoothly until one of the Negro weekly newspapers came out with an editorial endorsing another gubernatorial candidate, and calling upon all Negroes in Texas to support and vote en masse for said candidate.

While it is not The Defender's intention here to engage in what might aptly be styled a post-mortem lamentation, the fact remains that this journalistic suggestion of a bloc vote for one candidate (one of the political evils which many persons had predicted would result if Negroes were permitted to vote in the Democratic primary elections) threw consternation into the ranks of the Allred forces, and finally led to the "political opinion" of the attorney general which barred Negroes, in the main, from the partisan primary elections, basing his action upon the resolution passed at the Democratic State Convention held at Houston, May 24, 1932.

It appears that Attorney General and Candidate Allred held to the view, political though it was (and yet they say that everything is fair in war, love and politics), that if Negroes were going to vote en bloc for some other gubernatorial candidate and not show their appreciation to the attorney general for his department's ruling in the Beaumont primary ballot issue, then he would throw the entire colored citizenry of the state "in the wagon," politically ruminating.

Not only were the vast majority of Texas Negroes barred from the first Democratic primary election on July 28, 1934, as a result of the opinion handed down by the attorney general, but even the candidate, whose gubernatorial cause was espoused and advocated by the colored newspaper in question, finished a poor third in the race and thus was eliminated from the run-off primary election scheduled for Saturday, August 25, 1934, when the next governor of Texas will be chosen—since nomination in the final Democratic primary election in this state is tantamount to election.

If it had been apparent that Negroes of Texas would have divided their votes among the formidable candidates in quest of the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and if some of our over-zealous and enthusiastic leaders of color had possessed a little more political wisdom and had demonstrated a bit of practical politics, a different story might have been written in connection with the entire campaign.

Whether it was done with Attorney General Allred's consent or not, the fact remains that efforts were made by some of his campaign aides and lieutenants in Waco, Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio and other Texas centers with large colored population, to enlist the support and solicit the ballots of Negroes during the early stages of the July campaign; but because the majority of colored voters did not indicate their preference for governor and would not commit themselves either for or against any of the aspirants (except the editorial to which reference has been made hereinbefore), it seems that the Allred forces decided not to take any chances and hence the exclusion of Negro Democrats from the primaries through the medium of the Allred-supreme court "political opinion."

Like Banquo's ghost, the "Negro question" will not down in the Democratic circles of Texas; and, like the proverbial and traditional apparition, this issue bobs up recurrently, and there is grave danger that even yet it might react against the attorney general and cause both his political defeat and downfall sooner than he and his advisers expect; for he that soweth to the wind is sure to reap the whirlwind, and even in politics the law of retribution prevails, as shown by the luckless fate which overtook that demagogic and anti-Negro quartet composed of James K. Vardaman, Ben Tillman, Hoke Smith and Cole Blease.

Texas.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

NEGROES URGED TO TAKE BURDEN OF CITIZENSHIP

Informer

By PICCOLA WADE

As the final dead line for paying the poll tax and getting exemption certificates draws nigh, it is important to try to find out what Negroes are thinking about this fundamental badge of citizenship. In a check by The Informer this week not a single person interviewed was opposed to paying or even indifferent to meeting this sacred obligation. They all emphatically urged Negroes to qualify as full citizens of city, state and county, as the following will indicate:

Editor C. N. Love—"Poll tax is something, by-the-by, that every man and woman of voting age should pay, especially this year, when the future looks so bright for Negroes' active participation in all political affairs in Texas."

Dr. J. L. Peacock—"Pay your poll tax to prove that you are a real American citizen."

Rev. A. W. Carr—"Even though he is denied many of the rights the poll tax record guarantees, the Negro should pay it for it is the only medium through which he can prove himself a citizen."

Mrs. Pauline Lewis Lubin—"I believe in the ballot, with it streets are paved, sewers are laid, dark corners are lighted. Pay your poll tax!"

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

FEB 1 1934

NEGRO VOTERS RENEW FIGHT

Negro voters in Bexar county, said to be 7000 strong, again will renew their legal fight to go to the polls in this year's Democratic primaries.

Announcement was made Thursday by C. A. Booker, president of the Bexar County Colored Voters' league and chairman of the state committee of negro voters.

The fight will be started earlier this year, Booker said, in an effort to get the question threshed out in the higher state courts before election day. Two years ago, victory was snatched from their grasp, Booker said, when the Democratic party made a last minute appeal to the Fourth Court of Civil appeals.

Judge S. G. Tayloe of Forty-fifth District court had issued an injunction restraining the Democratic party from barring the negroes from the polls.

The state Democratic executive committee must pass a resolution barring the negroes before court action can be taken, Booker said, and Maury Hughes, chairman of the committee at Dallas, will be asked to call the committee and take this customary step as soon as possible.

POLL TAX EXEMPTION

2-3-34

It is true that the constitution of Texas provides "that any voter who is subject to pay a poll tax under the laws of the State of Texas shall have paid said tax before offering to vote at any election in this State and hold a receipt showing that said poll tax was paid before the first day of February next preceding such election;" yet there is nothing in the constitution which says what voters shall be subject to the payment of the poll tax. 2-3-34 Houston Informer 2-4-34

Under these circumstances it seems to The Informer that it is well within the constitutional power of the legislature, as a matter of necessity to relieve the present economic emergency, to pass a law which provides that people who have no jobs and no means of paying the poll tax shall not be subject to the payment of that tax. Since the constitution did not say what voters should be subject to the tax it seems at least within the emergency powers of the legislature to grant relief from a tax which has never been wholly in line with free suffrage anyway.

POLL TAX DRIVE HAS POOR CLOSE

Houston Informer

2-4-34

Beaumont.—The closing rally of the intensive poll tax drive conducted in Beaumont and sponsored by the Y. M.B.L. was held at Jerusalem Baptist Church, Grant and Poplar streets, Sunday, January 28, where 500 Negroes congregated. This meeting was under the auspices of the Laboring Man's Protective Association. It was a fine meeting with all exemplifing a fine spirit of cooperation. Many impromptu speeches were delivered by persons called on by the audience.

2-3-34

It was amazing to see and to hear persons from all walks of life to readily respond to the wishes of their constituency and the able speeches, oratory and eloquence, portrayed. As the speakers swayed their audience and at times had them spell bound with the logic and common reasoning one would be compelled to ackonwledge the wonderful gift of the Negro.

The speaker (white) on this occasion was Attorney J. B. Morris who was nearly two hours late, but with not even standing room the audience waited patiently, being entertained by their own speakers. Attorney Morris said some good things, made a very good speech, but was not as effective as he may have been if he would have had the proper approach.

There have been more than a dozen meetings held where they were addressed by white speakers; many who had visited most of them stated that while this was the largest gathering the speaker, Attorney Morris, made the least impression. The audience was all in an enthusiastic state for the reception of his speech being already electrified by their own speakers. After he had gone into his discourse he, time after time, referred to these 500 men and women who had taken time out to pay their respect and appreciation to a worthy cause, as "boys." Every person in the audience was of voting age and to their surprise and amazement, many had been receiving exemption certificates for years. The judge may have said some good things and made a pretty good speech but it was not accepted, only as tinkling symbols and sounding brass.

WHEN THE BALLOT COMES

Informer

Nothing has been more encouraging to the million Negroes of Texas in a generation than the bright possibility of participation in the statutory Democratic primary elections of Texas, which looms by reason of the recent decision of Federal Judge Charles A. Boynton at El Paso, and the statement by Attorney John Davis of Dallas, member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, who said: "I am going to vote in favor of openly inviting the Negro to cast his primary ballot. * * * I already have expressed my view to other members of the committee and it is my understanding that other committeemen are in accord with me."

Houston Texas 2-17-34.

The big question is this: When the ballot comes, what shall we do with it? Shall we use it to help elect to office men and women who believe as a principle of life, and not merely for stump speech purposes, in the Jeffersonian principle of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none?" Shall we by our actions repudiate once and for all the unjust propaganda that the Negro does not know what to do with the ballot when he gets it and that the Negro's vote is exclusively the subject of barter and sale in the hands of unscrupulous politicians?

We must not wait until we get the ballot to begin to answer these questions; for at least some of the opposition to our right to exercise the franchise rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States is the unfounded argument that the ballot in the hand of the Negro is not a free man's vote, but a hireling's pawn.

It will do no good, ostrich-like, to say that we shall do nothing about it since we know that the contention is untrue. It is more than foolish to do no more than to sit by and advance the other truth that historically white politicians have been just as corrupt (perhaps, more so, since their opportunities were greater and they should have known better) as Negroes, and that the cases of manipulation of Negro politicians by whites have been twisted in the attempt to discredit the entire Negro electorate.

We must be realistic about this matter; we must recognize the fact these arguments are advanced against us, and that they have their weight; and we must set about to get across the present truth that, whatever may have been true in the past, our present conduct demonstrates that through seventy years of education and religion and home life and cultural associations and watching others, the Negro, who out of his meagre earnings, is willing to pay his poll tax, is just as upright a citizen, with just as high sense of civic duty and responsibility, as any other man of any other race.

NIXON WINS THIRD TEXAS PRIMARY CASE

Call

Election Officials Must Pay Damages to El Paso Physician

2-16-34

Kansas City

EL PASO, Texas.—For the third time in the last seven years the efforts to bar Negroes from the Texas Democratic primaries were defeated when Judge Boynton of the federal district court here handed down a decision Wednesday, February 7, awarding damages to Dr. L. A. Nixon for his having been denied the right to register and vote in the spring primary of 1933.

This is the first time such a victory has been won in a Texas case in a court lower than the United States supreme court. The first two cases, in which Dr. Nixon was also the plaintiff, were won in the highest court in 1927 and 1932. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people has financed and handled all three cases.

Fred C. Knollenberg, Dr. Nixon's El Paso attorney, who was assisted and advised by Arthur D. Spingarn and James Marshall of the New York legal staff of the association, has telegraphed the New York office as follows:

Judge Boynton held Justice Cardozo's decision in Nixon vs. Condon binding and resolution of State Democratic Committee wrongfully deprived Doctor Nixon of his right to vote in primaries, so gave him judgment. Under this decision every election judge, county chairman, and member of state executive committee would be equally liable for refusing all Negroes the right to participate. Attorneys expect state Democratic convention to pass resolutions barring Negro vote hoping to comply with the inference left by supreme court that the party itself could bar them, but I think any action under Texas comprehensive primary law would fall within the prohibition of fifteenth amendment."

The last decision of the highest legal tribunal held that the state executive committee was a state instrumentality and could not bar legally any qualified voter from participating in any partisan election, whether primary, general or special.

While the damages amounted to only $5, the purpose of the suit was to test the authority of election officials to bar a qualified voter, and by the court decision and judgment awarded Dr. Nixon any attempt to deny qualified voters a right to participate in such elections in Texas is illegal, and such person can recover damages against the election officials or party officers thus depriving him of such constitutional rights.

U.S. COURT DECIDES AGAINST VOTE BAN

Courier

2-17-34

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 15—For the third time in the last seven years, the efforts to bar Negroes from the Texas Democratic primaries were defeated when Judge Boynton of the Federal District Court here handed down a decision Wednesday, February 7, awarding damages to Dr. L. A. Nixon for his having been denied the right to register and vote in the spring primary of 1933.

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N.A.A.C.P. AGAIN WINS TEXAS PRIMARY CASE

Democrats of State Must Admit Negroes, Federal Court Rules

Amsterdam

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 12.—For the third time in the last seven years the efforts to bar Negroes from Texas Democratic primaries were defeated when Judge Boynton of the Federal District Court here handed down a decision Wednesday awarding damages to Dr. L. A. Nixon for his having been denied the right to register and vote in the spring primary of 1933.

2-14-34

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EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

FEB 8 1934

EL PASO NEGRO WINS SUIT FOR VOTING RIGHTS

Federal Judge Decides Dr. Nixon Was Denied Ballot Unlawfully

AWARDED $5 DAMAGES

Court Rules That Resolution Of Democratic Party Wasn't Specific

Dr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso negro, today won his first victory in a lower court in his long fight for the right for himself and other negroes to vote in Texas Democratic primaries when Federal Judge C. A. Boynton awarded him $5 damages and the costs of his suit against El Paso election officials for $5000 damages.

Dr. Nixon charged that George L. McNann and Frank Brenk, precinct No. 6 voting officials, refused to let him cast a ballot in the Democratic primary and run-off elections July 23 and Aug. 27, 1932, on the grounds that the state convention adopted a resolution barring negroes from voting.

Judge Boynton held that the resolution does not in itself exclude negroes from voting in primaries.

Mentions Only Whites

"The resolution merely sets forth that white persons who are qualified voters should participate in primaries," Judge Boynton said.

"Therefore, when the executive committee instructed the El Paso county chairman to exclude negroes, it was an action by the executive committee and not the convention."

Dr. Nixon has fought for voting privileges in the El Paso federal court and the supreme court for six years.

Twice before the district court has ruled against him. Both times the supreme court ruled in his favor and held that Texas laws which barred negroes from voting were unconstitutional.

Will Try to Vote

Dr. Nixon today said he will attempt to vote in the July primaries.

Ben R. Howell, attorney for the election officials, said the Democratic committee will not appeal the decision handed down today.

"The ruling was inevitable in face of the way the resolution was written," Mr. Howell said.

"We haven't given up the fight. The next convention probably will adopt another resolution specifically barring negroes from voting in primaries."

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

FEB 8 1934

Negro Voter Wins Decision

Federal Judge Rules Texas Democratic Ruling Was Not Specific.

Failure of the Texas state Democratic convention of 1932, meeting June 24, in Houston, specifically to disbar negroes from voting in Democratic primaries, resulted in a victory of Dr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso negro, in the federal district court yesterday, in his fight for the right to vote in primary elections.

Judge C. A. Boynton, handing down his decision awarding Nixon $5 damages, ruled that the resolution, merely stating that "white persons, who are qualified voters, should participate in primaries," was not sufficient to disqualify negroes, and so ruled in favor of the plaintiff.

This is the first victory for Nixon in the lower court. Twice he has precipitated court fights for the right to cast his ballot in Democratic primaries, and twice the decisions have been against him, but in each former instance, appeals to the United States supreme court resulted in verdicts in his favor.

In the present case, Nixon charged in his complaint that on July 23, and August 27, dates respectively of the Democratic general and run-off primaries, he attempted to cast his ballot in precinct six, but was denied the right by George L. McCann and Frank Breck, election officials.

He asked $5000 damages in his suit in the federal court.

NEW YORK
[redacted] WORLD

Telegram

FEB 8 1934

VOTE LOST, NEGRO WINS $5.

By the Associated Press.

EL PASO, Feb. 8.—Because election officials prevented him from voting in the 1932 Democratic primaries, Dr. L. A. Nixon, Negro physician, today was the winner of a $5 damage award.

Texas,

Political - 1934

Suffrage

STATE LEADER COLORED DEMOCRATIC FORCES DURING 1932 FILES $10,000 SUIT HERE AGAINST COUNTY CLERK TOWNSEND

Defender

Political Chieftain and Editor Refused Absentee Ballot Monday Despite His Past Party Connections and Activities—Petition Alleges Such Action Deprived Him of Legal and Property Rights Contrary to State Statutes—Contends Public Official Exceeded His Statutory Power and Functions.

The second shot was fired in Houston Thursday morning in the legal battle to determine the franchise rights of Negroes as Democratic party electors, when C. F. Richardson, editor of The Houston Defender and state director of the colored Democratic forces in 1932, filed a damage suit in the civil district court of Harris County against Albert Townsend, Harris County clerk, for $10,000 alleging that he suffered injury and sustained financial loss as a result of the county functionary refusing to tender him an absentee ballot Monday morning, July 9.

Along with Julius White, R. R. Grovey, John Weathersby and J. H. Harris, Richardson states that he presented himself and his poll tax receipt to the county clerk, himself, Monday, July 9, 1934, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. and asked for an absentee ballot; that he was a Democrat and stood ready to take the party ballot pledge; that he was otherwise qualified to vote since he expected to be out of the city and county on primary election day, Saturday, July 28, 1934.

That despite his eligibility and qualifications and willingness to subscribe to the party pledge, Townsend refused him (Richardson) an absentee ballot when Richardson informed the county clerk, upon inquiry, that he (Richardson) had not voted the Democratic ticket three times during the last six years as required by the "grandfather resolution" adopted by the Harris County Democratic executive committee Saturday, July 7, 1934.

Setting forth the fact that he has built up goodwill throughout Harris County and state of Texas for himself and his newspaper, The Houston Defender, as a result of his past political activities in connection with and contributions to the Democratic party in this county and the state, and that the denial of the right to vote not only disfranchised him illegally and wrongfully, but that it made it impossible for him to procure political advertisements which have been assured his paper and also affected his paper's circulation due to the absence of political matter, Richardson prays the court, upon hearing of the cause, to award him damages amounting to $10,000, and that all court costs, etc., be held against the defendant (Townsend).

Date for the trial of the case, which is being handled by Attorney James M. Nabrit, Jr., will probably be set during the September term of court.

It is understood that every Negro who is refused an absentee ballot by Townsend and his attaches will file a damage suit against the Harris County clerk, who is reputed to be above want and penury.

NEGROES ARE BARRED FROM TEXAS PRIMARY

DALLAS, Texas, July 12.—(AP)—Attorney-General James V. Allred today handed down an opinion holding that negroes are not entitled to vote in the coming democratic primaries.

The attorney-general's decision was based upon a resolution adopted at the state convention of the democratic party in Houston May 24, 1932.

HOUSTON ATTORNEY FIGHTS DEMO RULE

JAMES M. NABRIT, JR., grandson attorney for the U. B. F. & S. M. T. of Texas and prominent Houston lawyer, is counsel in the suits filed in Houston to test the validity of the efforts to bar Negro Democrats from the partisan primary elections July 28 and August 25, 1934.

In view of the ruling Thursday, July 12, of Attorney General James V. Allred, who is a candidate for governor of Texas in said primaries, the Houston case bids likely to determine the Negroes' constitutional rights as Democratic electors.

DALLAS COUNTY NEGROES START A VOTING FUND

DALLAS.—Sunday afternoon at St Paul M. E. Church, two hundred Negroes from throughout the county met in regular convention and completed the organization of the Progressive Voters League, established a defense fund to vouchsafe their franchise rights, effected precinct organizations in each of the 121 precincts of the county and adopted the following platform:

Be it resolved by the Progressive Citizens League in regular convention assembled, that we do not look with favor upon any person or persons who undertake to extract money from candidates for public office account services rendered them in their canvas for such offices, and that we condemn that character of procedure on the part of any person or persons who may be guilty of the same.

Be it further resolved that the Progressive Citizens League makes known and gives wide publicity to the fact that it does not stand for monied consideration for their franchise in any election that may be held in the city and county of Dallas.

Be it further resolved that in keeping with the high purposes of this organization, that no endorsement be given any candidate for a public office, but that the membership of this organization shall be free to exercise their own discretion and judgment as to whom they will support for the various offices within the gift of the people.

The Progresive Voters League will hold another convention Friday night, July 13, in the Pythian Temple to study the ballot and to conduct a voting school. Meetings will be held in the precincts throughout the week. A. S. Wells is president, and A. Maceo Smith, secretary.

Other officers are: Dr. W. K. Flowers, first vice president; S. C. Black, second vice president; Rev. R. T. Andrews, third vice president; Mrs. R. A. Winn, treasurer.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

JUN 9 1934

NEGROES ASK RIGHT TO VOTE

Threaten Damage Suit If They Are Barred From Demo Primaries

If negroes are refused the right to vote in the July 28 Democratic primary, Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro physician, will file another damage suit against election officials, Atty. Fred Knollenberg said today.

The negro physician won three similar suits, two of which went to the U. S. supreme court.

Mr. Knollenberg said Frank McCann and other election officials have not paid the $5 and costs judgment against them in the third case decided by Federal Judge Charles A. Boynton more than four months ago.

Mr. Knollenberg said he does not believe negroes can be excluded legally.

"Of course, county Democratic officials can do as they have in the past — just refuse to let negroes vote," he said. "In that case, we will have another suit."

Atty. Ben Howell, who represented Mr. McCann and others, said he believes negroes may be excluded legally.

"According to the court decisions, the state executive committee cannot do it, but if the state convention passes the proper resolution, negroes can be barred from the primary," he said.

County Democratic Chairman Ernest Guinn said he will wait until after the state committee makes some decision Monday before presenting the question to the county committee.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX
LIGHT

JUN 8 1934

Negro Association Denies Intent to Ask Primary Vote

Denial that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would participate in a fight for the right of negroes to vote in Democratic primaries next month was made Friday.

Oliver W. Johnson, negro attorney, describing himself as chairman of the legal redress committee of the association, asid the organization would take no part in moves toward this end, as announced Thursday by C. A. Booker, negro, who said he was president of the Bexar county Colored Voters' league.

Booker had announced delegates from both groups would ask the state Democratic executive committee to rule in favor of negro voting. If that was not given, he said, the fight would be carried to the courts.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.
RECORD NEWS
JUN 26 1934

Negro Vote Problem Left Open in Jefferson County

BEAUMONT, Texas, June 25. (AP)—Hesitant to invite a legal fight on the question of placing the "white Democrat" pledge on the Jefferson county primary ticket, the primary sub-committee of the county executive committee today declined to settle the matter.

The sub-committee will meet again Saturday. Meanwhile, J. R. Edmonds, county chairman, P. A. Dowlen, secretary of the executive committee, and other members of the primary sub-committee will seek advice on the inclusion of the word "white" in the state pledge.

Chairman Edmonds said it may be necessary to call a special meeting of the county executive committee to consider rescinding the resolution calling for the white pledge.

PUTNUM SCORES ACTION BARRING NEGRO AT POLE

Chronicle

HOUSTON.—Decision of the Harris County democratic committee Saturday to bar out of the primaries July 28 and August 25 all citizens who cannot prove to election officials that they or their parents have voted in three democratic primaries during the past sixe years was sharply attacked in a statement issued Sunday by Frank Putnam, candidate for congress from the Harris county district.

"The committee's action," said Putnam, "is intended to bar out not only qualified colored voters, but all independent voters. If it could be enforced, it would bar out five white voters for every colored voter. Less than 40,000 of Harris county's 103,000 lawfully qualified voters would be eligible to vote this year under the committee's plan.

7-14-34

"It is an impudent, lawless attempt to take control of the people's elections away from the people, and to vest that control in a little clique of perpetual political jobholders and their paid retainers. Every Harris county official found to be in any way responsible for the committee's action should be kicked out of office by Harris county voters at the earliest opportunity. Every state and district official or candidate who had any part in it should be defeated July 28.

"A certain few great corporate interests—not all of them by any means—have always wanted to keep the popular vote as small as possible, so that elections could be more easily controlled for their benefit. Job-holding political rings have worked with them to this end. As one result, over 2,000,000 Texas men and women are this year disfranchised by inability to pay the poll tax.

"The Harris county committee now proposes to disfranchise tens of thousans more, both white and colored, by its amazing assumption that it is the owner of the democratic party and can rob those voters of their rights with impunity. The committee is the servant of the party, not its owner, and needs to be reminded of that fact.

"The United States supreme court has decided that Texas party primaries are part of the state's election system, and that no qualified voter, pledging support to primary nominees, can be barred out of the primaries. That pledge is printed on the ballot. Every voter gives the pledge when he casts his ballot. A United States district judge has punished an El Paso county election official for violating that supreme court decision.

"Any Harris County election official who bars any qualified voter out of the primaries will be in contempt of the United States courts. Any such election official will be liable not only to a civil suit for damages, but to fine and imprisonment for conspiring to violate the criminal code of the United States.

"The Texas Democratic State Committee, bowing to the law of the land, this year took no action to bar any qualified voter out of the primaries. County committees in all of the larger counties except Harris have done likewise. Only the Harris County committee, among all of the larger counties, has presumed to defy the law.

"Election officials in Harris County should ignore the committee's lawless action and obey the law. To do otherwise is to imperil their own safety and the legality of the primary.

"I call upon Congressman Eagle and all of the other candidates for congress from this district to join me in this demand, so that whoever is nominated and elected will be the choice of all of the qualified voters, and not a small minority."

FRANK PUTNAM.

HUNDREDS ATTEND DEMOCRATIC CLUB PARLEY AT WESLEY

That Negroes of Houston and Harris County are determined to exercise their constitutional rights as electors and break down the barrier which was raised against them by the county Democratic executive committee, was demonstrated at Wesley Chapel A. M. E. Church Wednesday night, when hundreds of citizens responded to the call of R. R. Grovey, member of the executive committee of Harris County Negro Democratic Clug, who presided at the meeting and sounded the keynote.

Defender 7-14-34

He was followed by C. F. Richardson, Defender editor and chairman of finance committee, who told why funds were needed at the present time to make a legal test of the committee's power and county clerk's authority to bar qualified voters from the primary elections.

Hon. James M. Nabrit, Jr., legal counsel for the organization, who has filed a mandamus suit in behalf of Julius White against Albert Townsend, and who has also filed a damage suit for $10,000 against Townsend for C. F. Richardson, who was likewise refused an absentee ballot Monday, explained in detail the legal procedure to date and just what was contemplated. His statement that an injunction suit against Chairman J. B. Lubbock and his entire executive committee whould be filed at once in the federal court, was the occasion for thunderous applause.

Following Attorney Nabrit's talk a neat sum of money was raised for the legal defense fund, bringing the total above the $100 mark.

Others making short, but very appropriate talks were J. L. Blount, Joe Moore, Duke Crawford, W. L. Davis, J. E. Robinson, Sr., Pastor E. J. Howard and Dr. A. S. Jackson of Waco, president of Paul Quinn College, who was in the city pushing the gubernatorial campaign of Lieutenant Governor Edgar Witt of McLennan County.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the U. B. F. and S. M. T. band, whose members donated their services to the cause.

SAN ANGELO, TEX
STANDARD
JUN 17 1934

WRITES VOTE SUGGESTIONS

Senator Hornsby Writes All 254 County Chairmen

AUSTIN, June 16.—Senator John W. Hornsby of Austin, candidate for lieutenant governor, has written suggestions to the 254 Democratic county chairmen, dealing with the question of negro voting in the primaries.

He said he will sponsor the necessary simple legislative act turning all political party matters over to the party, under terms of court decisions which held that necessary before the party could assume such control.

Senator Hornsby, if elected lieutenant governor, would remain in the Senate the first week of the new term. Under a law passed for John N. Garner's successor, he could resign in advance the day he would take the new office, and his senatorial successor could be elected in advance, so that whether or not he should be elected, he still will have the opportunity to introduce the bill in the Senate.

Senator Hornsby became the first candidate definitely to sponsor legislation permitting the Democratic party to prescribe qualifications of its members and the participants of its primaries.

ELECTIONS AND "SOCIAL EQUALITY"

It is amusing to note some of the puerile and infantile arguments being advanced in certain circles by those who oppose Negroes participating in the Texas Democratic party primaries, as if such public elections were private social functions.

Houston Defender

If a general election is not an instance of or occasion for "social equality," how can a partisan primary election promote and be conducive to "social equality?"

7-7-34

The United States Supreme Court has held that partisan primaries in Texas, under civil statutes of the state, are public elections and open to all qualified voters; and, since this is true, there is no more danger of "white supremacy" being menaced and imperiled by all eligible electors participating in such primaries than there is when a general or special election is held.

All polling booths are located in public buildings or places in primary elections just as they are in special and general elections, and there is not one recorded instance where any member of the dominant race has ever been contaminated or defiled by coming in too close contact with some member of another race at such polls.

Houston, Texas

Members of all races mix, mingle and literally rub elbows at other public places, such as markets, stores, baseball parks, on street cars and busses, and yet the cry of "social equality" is never raised because of such mixing and mingling; in fact, no sensible and rationally-minded person ever gives it a thought.

The constant injection of the "race issue" and "social equality" bugbear into the Democratic primary elections is being done for the express and specific purpose of appealing to the baser passions of race prejudice, rancor, intolerance and bigotry, with the hope that Negroes will be frightened away from the polls on election days.

It is a futile and forlorn effort to incite whites againse the blacks, for nothing is said or written about Mexicans and other racial elements participating in such partisan primaries.

Many of those who contend that Negroes should not vote in the Democratic primaries in Texas hark back to the days of reconstruction, when, it is alleged, black voters were the pliable tools of designing and scheming white politicans and office-seekers; but nothing is said about members of the dominant race who "bought" such votes, and no effort has ever been made to disfranchise the "buyer" along with the alleged "sellers" of votes.

Political-1934

Suffrage.

Texas.

TIMPSON, TEX.
TIMES

JUL 27 1934

COURT'S OPINION BARS NEGROES FROM VOTING IN PARTY PRIMARIES

Austin, Texas, July 28.—(UP)—"Although voluntary associations arising from the exercise of the free will and liberty of the citizens, political parties are the effective instrumentalities by which the will of the people may be made vocal, and the enactment of laws in accordance therewith made possible."

No candidate, but the Supreme Court of the State of Texas, spoke thus one hot summer afternoon last week to any who chose to listen.

The words were those of Chief Justice C. M. Cureton, writing the court's opinion that the democratic party of Texas may and has legally barred negroes from voting in party primaries.

The opinion was counter to a five to four decision by the Supreme Court of the United States that there could be no discrimination between the white and negro races in fixing the membership of the democratic party in Texas.

The 40th Texas legislature, anxious to make doubly sure there would be no black ballots in Democratic election boxes, enacted a law reading in part: "Every political party in this state, through its state executive committee, shall have the power to prescribe the qualifications of its own members . . ."

That enactment, Justice Cardozo of the U. S. Supreme Court held, made the state executive committee an agency of the state government, and as such it could not discriminate between whites and blacks.

"With this construction of this Texas statute we cannot agree," wrote Justice Cureton. He held, first, the act did not mean to pre-empty the party's power to limit its membership; second, "if it be said that the purpose of the legislature was to take from the party and its state convention the power of determining who should be members of the party, the act is plainly void."

Approximately 800,000 negroes, otherwise qualified to vote, were barred from today's election by the court's opinion.

AMARILLO, TEX.
DAILY GLOBE

JUL 31 1934

NEGRO BALLOT ROW SETTLED

STATE SUPREME COURT HAS RULED 'NO' DESPITE U. S. OPINION

By CHARLES E. SIMONS

AUSTIN, July 30 (AP)—The Texas Supreme Court appears to have definitely settled for the time being the question of the right of negroes to participate in the voting as members of the Democratic party.

In an opinion contrary to one handed down two years ago by the United States Supreme Court, the Texas Supreme Court ruled there was no power, statutory or otherwise, that could compel the Texas Democratic party to admit negroes to its primary elections.

Texas' highest tribunal asserted that an interpretation of the Texas primary election statutes by the United States Supreme Court was wholly in error. The United States Supreme Court declared the legislature through statutory enactment had made the state Democratic executive committee a branch of the state government and that it was perforce, without power to discriminate between the white and negro races in primary elections.

In vigorous language the Texas court stated the legislation had done no such a thing and, apparently to clinch its argument, stated that if the legislature had attempted to make the Democratic executive committee an arm of the state government such an act would be unconstitutional because it would invade the guarantees set out in the Texas bill of rights.

It has been indicated an attempt will be made to appeal from the state court decision to the United States Supreme Court. Such action had been thought unlikely because the Texas court held that even if the committee should be precluded from excluding negroes—a condition it took pains to emphatically deny—the adoption by the state convention at Houston in May, 1932, of a resolution opening the primaries only to white persons still was an effective bar to negro participation.

As a force in the primary election the strength of the negro bloc has been overrated in the opinion of most observers. No accurate figures are available but it was estimated that a maximum of 45,000 negroes held poll tax receipts. It is doubtful that this bloc could be swung in a body to one candidate. It also is doubtful whether any appreciable number would go to the polls and attempt to vote since many of them apparently are not interested in the state political situation and many others doubtless would be apprehensive of reprisals.

WHEELING, W. VA.
INTELLIGENCER

AUG 3 1934

THE NEGRO VOTE

Although the Texas Supreme Court has ruled that the Democratic Party legally may bar Negroes from its primaries, The Texas Weekly is not satisfied that this decision settles the franchise issue permanently.

Continuing its campaign for recognition of the Negro voter, this influential journal suggests that the Federal Courts "will have something further to say on the matter," declares that "sooner or later Texas must settle this question right," and adds:

The Negro population of Texas is an integral part of the whole population of the State. Specifically it is an integral part of the economic life of the State. This is being more and more recognized by white leaders of Texas communities, as is evidenced by the employment of some thirty Negro farm demonstration agents and a like number of Negro home demonstration agents to work among Negro farm families in Texas. It is evidenced also by the circumstance that the percentage of Negro farm boys and girls in the State who are members of 4-H clubs is larger than the percentage of white farm boys and girls holding such membership. The economic welfare of the entire farm population is intertwined with the economic welfare of the Negro farm population. If we ever are to raise the economic level of life of the mass of the white population of the State, we shall have to concern ourselves about raising the level among the Negro population as well. To do this we are going to need general cooperation, and to a considerable degree we are going to need trained Negro leadership among the Negroes. Now, we cannot do anything of this kind successfully if we continue to treat all Negroes as though they were not citizens. We want the Negroes to be good citizens, we say. Everybody agrees on that. But the franchise has become the symbol of citizenship in this country, and if we expect the Negroes to be good citizens, and want to help them to be, we can not continue to deny them the franchise.

It is encouraging to find this enlightened opinion in a section which has persistently denied the right of a large body of citizenship to vote, and in which the ancient prejudice still colors the findings of the Courts, as witness the recent decision of the Texas Supreme Court above referred to.

RUSH AFFIDAVITS TO WASHINGTON ON TEXAS PRIMARY

NEW YORK CITY—(Sp.)—The first group of affidavits from qualified Negro Democrats barred from the July 28 Texas Democratic primary have been received at the headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here and promptly forwarded to Attorney General Cummings as basis for action against Texas officials. These documents, all signed by reputable citizens of Austin, Travis County, Texas, many of them property oweners and all holding poll tax receipts, testify that upon presenting themselves to vote in the Democratic primary on July 28, they were turned down by ballot officials because they were Negroes.

The affidavits were secured by the Colored Voters League of Travis County, Texas, upon the urgent request of Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary. Mr. White stated that following failure to get any action from James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic committee or his assistant Emil Hurja after numerous communications addressed to them, he telegraphed Attorney General Cummings at Washington, D. C. to make immediate investigation and notify all Texas election officials that they would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law if they excluded qualified Negro and Mexican voters from the primary elections.

Joseph B. Keenan, assistant United States attorney general, promptly replied asking Mr. White to furnish him detailed information of such exclusion. The affidavits sent are the first of a large number the association will send to Washington as they arrive from Texas. The association is insisting that prompt action be taken by the department of justice to enforce the decisions of the United States Supreme Court outlawing the white primary.

WACO, TEX.
TRIBUNE

JUL 29 1934

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In the fourth ward Prof. W. H. Pool would not at first allow negroes to vote, but during the afternoon relaxed the rule and a number of them voted.

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In the "silk stocking" wards no negroes appeared to vote.

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"Kin I go home now and get my glasses?" he queried. "This here print is too fine."

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Negro voters were much in evidence at the city hall poll, according to those who were in charge. How many we don't know, but one was Nelson Van Hook, 67, who said he had voted since "a young man of 21."

When asked about the negro voters at this poll one woman almost shouted a count of 500 blacks. This was lowered by a man sitting nearby who avers that there had been more than ever at this ward. No fights were reported by L. L. Sams.

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PRESS

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Executive Committee Will Decide If Ballots To Be Contested

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So far as Mr. Small had been able to learn today, delegates to the county convention, which meets at 2 p. m. Saturday, will be uninstructed for either of the two leading candidates for governor.

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It is well known among negroes that the several candidates in the race for governor, including even the attorney general himself, would have so divided the negro vote that no one candidate would be able to say he received the negro vote "en bloc."

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TIMES HERALD

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Negro Withdraws Vote Damage Suit

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Texas.

AUSTIN, TEX.
STATESMAN

AUG 21 1934

ALLRED SPEECHES FOR ROOSEVELT RECALLED

BEAUMONT, Aug. 21.—(AP)—Atty. Gen. James V. Allred, accused by his gubernatorial foe, Tom F. Hunter, of being out of step with the national democratic administration, said here last night that the charges were "a silly and inane effort to divert the spotlight from Hunter's platform."

Allred said he made speeches for Pres. Roosevelt and Vice Pres. Garner and was one of the first Texans to contribute to the national campaign which elected Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The overflowing crowd was highly demoustrative as Allred attacked Hunter's platform planks and demanded that his opponent take an unequivocal stand on the controversial issues of prohibition and horse race betting.

◆ ◆ ◆

Vote Ruling Cheered

Allred said "everyone knows how I stand on prohibition, but I challenge anyone who is authorized to speak for Hunter to say whether he is wet or dry. I am for repeal of the statute legalizing race track gambling. Desperate Tom Hunter won't tell his stand on that."

Wide applause greeted his statement that he had ruled that negroes were not entitled to vote in democratic primaries. The possible voting of negroes was a live issue here several weeks ago.

Allred, referring to Hunter's announced intention of vetoing a sales tax if the legislature enacted one while he was in the governor's chair said there was a "joker" in the statement.

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Relief In Politics Hit

"Hunter says he will veto a general sales tax for state revenues," Allred said, "but he doesn't say he will veto one for the school fund or for local purposes. The sales tax takes money from the pockets of the poor, regardless of where the revenue goes. I challenge Tom Hunter to say whether he will veto a sales tax for any purpose."

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

AUG 22 1934

TEXAS PRIMARY VIOLATION HIT

Presentation of suitable resolutions and a brief to Attorney General Cummings concerning the flagrant violation of the Constitution in the recent Texas primary election will feature the opening of the National Negro Bar Association convention in Baltimore tomorrow.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Nixon vs. Condon pointed out that a primary election was the same as a general election and under the Constitution there could be no discrimination on account of race or color. R. D. Evans, of Waco, Texas, vice president of the association, will head the committee to visit Attorney General Cummings.

Among the speakers at the meeting will be Thomas E. Miller, one of the oldest colored lawyers in America and a former Congressman from South Carolina; Dean Charles Houston, of the Howard Law School, and John H. Wilson, member of the local bar association.

E. Washington Rhodes, of Philadelphia, is president of the bar group, and the sessions will continue through Saturday.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

AUG 25 1934

RUN-OFF VOTE HERE IS LIGHT

Judges Sit Around Tapping Pencils Waiting for Voters To Appear

With approximately 4000 votes cast in the run-off primary election at 4 p. m. today, all candidates claimed early victories in the two major county races.

Voting continued light with approximately 5000 expected to go to the polls this afternoon.

Supporters of W. W. (Bill) Hawkins for first precinct commissioner, reported their favorite breaking even with Leonard Butchofsky in the southside bxoes and gaining a lead in the North El Paso precincts. Voters in precinct No. 6 reported Mr. Butchofsky two to one ahead. A similar report from box No. 18 gave Mr. Butchofsky a 20-vote lead.

Vote Light Everywhere

With only 25 votes counted in one large south side box, Tom Hunter was 20 to 5 ahead of James V. Allred in the governor's race, and R. T. (Dick) Wilson had six votes more than Constable Dan B. Brungardt.

A light vote in the north side boxes was giving Mr. Allred a lead with the outcome of the gubernatorial race in the county expected to be in doubt until the polls close at 7 p. m.

Constable Brungardt had a lead in East El Paso and some north side boxes that on the basis of the early count was expected to return him to office for a second term.

In Lower Valley

Commissioner C. J. Milner reported voting light in the lower valley with only 25 ballots cast in the large Fabens precinct, where no local candidates are running.

In one Ysleta box at 11 a. m. only seven votes had been received, and five of them were cast by election officials.

County Chairman Ernest Guinn reported that no negroes have attempted to vote in the run-off, and that election officials have instructions to bar them if they appear.

The only complaint to election headquarters this morning was a call for pencils in box No. 40, Santa Fe and Missouri Sts.

Police Traffic Capt. Joe Stowe announced that eight officers will be kept at South El Paso boxes until the polls close, although no disturbances were reported.

Beer parlors remained closed today on Sheriff Chris P .Fox's orders. Cafes discontinued beer sales but remained open for other business.

Bank employes took a holiday today.

WACO, TEX.
TRIBUNE

AUG 22 1934

Alexander Files Answer to Gayle In Vote Contest

Denies Charges Made by Opponent and Alleges His Actual Majority Is 1200

8 City Boxes, 13 In Country Questioned

Alexander Adds Names of Over Hundred Negroes He Claims Voted in City Wards

Filing formal answer to Gibson Gayle's contest of Joe Alexander's nomination as assessor-collector of taxes, which will be tried in Fifty-fourth district court Wednesday before Judge Bates Cross, Alexander not content with denying the allegations Gayle made, makes a long list of allegations on his own part which, he avers, prove that his actual majority was not 166, as the official canvass shows, but "exceeds 1200".

Along the same lines as Gayle's petition, Alexander alleges disqualification of election officials in eight city wards and ten rural boxes carried by Gayle, and claims these boxes should be thrown out.

Similarly, Gayle had alleged disqualification of judges in three rural boxes, LaVega, Eddy and Concord, carried by Alexander, and claimed these boxes should be thrown out.

21 Boxes Contested

In all the two litigants ask that eight city boxes and 13 rural boxes, containing well over half the votes of the county, be thrown out because of disqualification of judges and election officials.

Alexander prefaces his allegations as to illegal election officials by specific denials of most of Gayle's petition, declaring that Gayle's assertion that votes had been miscalled in many boxes is too vague and indefinite to constitute reason for opening the boxes; declaring further that Gayle's allegations of disqualification of election officials at La Vega, Eddy and Concord would not constitute sufficient reason for throwing out these boxes, because it is not shown that the allegedly disqualified officers interfered in any way with a free and fair vote; and asserting that Gayle's allegation of illegally cast absentee votes at Mart is too vague and indefinite.

Boxes Listed

The boxes in which Alexander alleges disqualification, all of which were carried by Gayle are: ward one, where he said Judge George Morse had paid no poll tax, and several of his helpers were disqualified for that or similar reasons; ward two, where he said Judge J. A. Nichols had not paid his poll tax, and others he named were also disqualified; ward three, where he alleged Judge L. L. Sams had not paid his poll tax; ward four, where he alleged Judge W. H. Pool had not paid his poll tax; ward six, where he alleged George Earle, clerk, had not paid his poll tax; ward seven, where he alleged that Phil Teeling was not properly appointed to serve in place of John Sheehy as presiding judge when Sheehy refused to serve because he is a city commisioner; ward eight, where he said a clerk was disqualified; ward ten, where he said Judge William Wade paid no poll tax; and these rural boxes, for similar reasons: Downsville, MacArthur, McGregor, Prairie Chapel, Robinson, Ross, Bosqueville, Elk, Coke, Crawford.

Negroes Voted?

In addition, Alexander gives the names of 35 negroes he said voted in the fourth ward, 86 in the third ward, of whom he said voted for Gayle, and all of whom he said were not entitled to vote in a democratic primary.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
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DAILY GLOBE

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Asserting that the accusations were a "silly and inane" effort to divert the spotlight from Hunter's platform, Allred nevertheless replied that he made speeches for President Roosevelt and Vice President Garner and was among the original Texas contributors to the "national campaign which elected Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Allred spoke in Wiess Park, the site of Hunter's address two nights ago. All of the seats were filled and many persons were content to stand and listen to the fiery young attorney general. The crowd was highly demonstrative, alternately laughing and cheering in conformity with the trend of the address.

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The speaker charged that there was a "joker" in Hunter's promise to veto the sales tax.

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FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

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Precinct 54, Sixth Ward West, had given Allred a narrow lead up to 8:20 a. m.; Woodward and McCraw were tied, Lattimore and Brown led in the judicial races, Lonnie Smith held a slight margin over Johnson, and Rawlings had the same lead over his opponent; Farmer and Houston were tied, Hosey had a two-vote lead over McGregor and Wilson held the same margin over Parker; Smith and Little were tied while Moore led Davis and Shelton had a slight lead over Miller.

At Precinct 14, Prairie Chapel, Allred was estimated to have a substantial lead over Hunter, Hosey was leading McGregor by a safe margin, Wilson was leading Parker, Davis was leading Moore and Miller was leading Shelton by about 10 votes each, while Smith took a good early lead over Little.

Hunter Lead in Five Boxes.

The count seemed to be closer in all races in Precinct 60, Eighth Ward Southwest.

In Precinct 17, Rosen Heights, 235 out of a possible 900 votes had been cast up to 11 a. m., and Hunter had been given a substantial lead over Allred. The unofficial interviews indicated that Hosey and McGregor were very close, that Parker had about a three-to-one lead over Wilson and that Smith was not quite two-to-one over Little.

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Voting at Hearn's Well.

At Precinct 106, Hearn's Well, Allred was 16 and Hunter 12 in unofficials reports on the Governor's race. Walter Woodward was reported leading William McCraw better than two to one for Attorney General. Lon A. Smith was slightly ahead of John Pundt for Railroad Commissioner. Frank Patterson Jr., Joe Youngblood and W. J. Houston were reported leading in the legislative races. McGregor was leading Hosey about two to one, and Parker was ahead of Wilson. Davis was leading Moore for county judge and Smith was ahead of Little for sheriff. For county clerk, Shelton was 15 and Miller 14. Mrs. Johnnie (Mitt) House was five votes ahead of County Treasurer John M. Moore, in reports from 32 voters at Hearn's Well. Hal P. Hughes and Justice of the Peace Faulkner were running close with the latter having a one-vote margin.

One hundred and ninety-two votes had been cast in Precinct 95, Forest Park, up to 11 a. m. In this box Allred appeared to have a slight lead, Parker was 20 votes ahead of Wilson, Moore led Davis by a close margin as did Shelton over Miller, while Little had a 20-vote lead over Smith.

Close Races Reported.

Allred also was leading in Precinct 8, Eighth Ward Northeast, where 130 votes had been cast. Hosey was slightly in the lead over McGregor, Parker and Wilson were tied, Little led Smith while Moore and Shelton were reported to have good margins.

The Governor's race seemed to be a nip and tuck in Precinct 76, Mistletoe Heights. Parker was slightly ahead of Wilson at 11 a. m., according to the unofficial reports, with Moore leading with a safe margin in his race over Davis. McGregor led Hosey.

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The standing was similar in Precinct 97, Tenth Ward Southwest, except that Smith was slightly in the lead of Little.

In Precinct 67, Eleventh Ward Southwest, 210 out of a possible 700 votes had been cast at noon; in Precinct 94, Arlington Heights West, 216 votes had been cast; Precinct 103, Hi-Mount, 186 votes; Precinct 2, 252, and Precinct 9, 200.

In Precinct 78, Tenth Ward Southwest, Allred was given a substantial lead; Hosey was leading McGregor, Parker had a safe margin over Wilson and Davis held a similar lead over Moore, Shelton and Smith were tied, Little led Smith while Moore and Shelton were reported to have had 35 votes in the first 30 minutes and most of them were cast in the women.

Precinct 79 had recorded 58 votes by 8:30 a. m.; at the same hour the judge of Precinct 90 reported 47 votes had been cast.

The county candidates made their final appeal to the voters Friday night in a huge rally at the courthouse.

No Early Challenges.

He asked especially that wives and husbands finish voting today to work that complete returns could be made tonight.

"It is a nice sentiment," he said, "for husbands and wives to go to the polls together, but for the sake of speed I hope they vote separately."

Casting Vote a Minute.

In his final appeal to the voters last Friday, Small urged an early vote in order that the election could be made tonight.

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Precinct 97, Tenth Ward South-

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East, where 175 votes out of 715 had been cast.

Voting at Hearn's Well.

At Precinct 106, Hearn's Well, Allred was 16 and Hunter 12 in unofficials reports on the Governor's race. Walter Woodward was reported leading William McCraw better than two to one for Attorney General. Lon A. Smith was slightly ahead of John Pundt for Railroad Commissioner. Frank Patterson Jr., Joe Youngblood and W. J. Houston were reported leading in the legislative races. McGregor was leading Hosey about two to one, and Parker was ahead of Wilson. Davis was leading Moore for county judge and Smith was ahead of Little for sheriff. For county clerk, Shelton was 15 and Miller 14. Mrs. Johnnie (Mitt) House was five votes ahead of County Treasurer John M. Moore, in reports from 32 voters at Hearn's Well. Hal P. Hughes and Justice of the Peace Faulkner were running close with the latter having a one-vote margin.

One hundred and ninety-two votes had been cast in Precinct 95, Forest Park, up to 11 a. m. In this box Allred appeared to have a slight lead. Parker was 20 votes ahead of Wilson, Moore led Davis by a close margin as did Shelton over Miller while Little had a 20-vote lead over Smith.

Close Races Reported.

Allred also was leading in Precinct 8, Eighth Ward Northeast where 130 votes had been cast. Hosey was slightly in the lead over McGregor, Parker and Wilson were tied, Little led Smith while Moore and Shelton were reported to have good margins.

The Governor's race seemed to be nip and tuck in Precinct 76, Mistletoe Heights. Parker was slightly ahead of Wilson at 11 a. m., according to the unofficial reports, with Moore leading with a safe margin in his race over Davis. McGregor led Hosey.

Allred held the lead in Precinct 70, Eighth Ward Northwest, at 1560 Magnolia Avenue. McGregor had a slight lead, Parker was only a few votes ahead of his opponent while the races for county judge, county clerk and sheriff were very close.

Two Riverside boxes — Precincts Nos. 19 and 82—were reported to have given leads to Allred, McCraw, Lattimore, Brown, J. J. Hurley (for Representative, Place 1), Houston, Wilson, Davis, Shelton and Carl Smith. Precinct 19 had recorded 326 votes up to noon and Precinct 82 had 221 votes.

McGregor, Parker Ahead.

In Precinct 81, T. C. U., McGregor was leading Hosey by about two to one, Parker had a good lead over Wilson, Moore was not quite two to one over Davis, Shelton held a similar margin over Miller, and Little was leading Smith by about 10 votes. This box had recorded 289 votes at noon.

The standing was similar in Precinct 97, Tenth Ward Southwest, except that Smith was slightly in the lead of Little.

In Precinct 67, Eleventh Ward South, 210 out of a possible 700 votes had been cast at noon; in Precinct 216 began at 8 o'clock—the time allowed by law.

Casting Vote a Minute.

At Precinct 77, Tenth Ward Central, the votes were being dropped in the ballot box at the rate of one a minute during the first half hour.

Precinct 97, Tenth Ward South-

minutes and most of them were cast by women.

Precinct 79 had recorded 58 votes in the first 30 minutes; at the same hour the polls were reported 47 votes.

Precinct 90 reported speed I hope they vote separately."

The county candidates made their last appeal to the voters Friday in a huge rally at the courthouse.

Second Appeal to the Voters.

Small urged an early vote night in order to go to the election could be made tonight.

No Early Challenges.

He asked especially that wives and husbands finish their husbands finish

Political- 1934
Suffrage.

Texas

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.
NEWS
JUL 8 1934

Demos Held To Have Right To Restrict Primary To Whites

SUPREME COURT RULES PLEDGE IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Majority Opinion Holds The Color Line To Be Invalid

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Distinction Drawn

The appellate opinions draw a sharp distinction between the right of the state and the right of a political party to prescribe the qualifications of party membership. The state itself, it is generally held, cannot decree who can and who cannot join a party, but the party can.

In 1923, the Texas legislature, undertaking to settle the negro voting question once and for all, adopted a law excluding negros from democratic primaries. L. A. Nixon, an El Paso negro, assailed the law as unconstitutional in 1927, and the U. S. supreme court sustained him, on the theory that the state can't fix requirements for party membership.

To meet the objections raised against the 1923 act, the legislature in 1927 passed another, which empowered the state executive committee of any party to determine the qualifications of its electors.

The same neegro, Nixon, filed another suit attacking the constitutionality of the new law.

Act Held Invalid

The U. S. district court ruled against the negro's contention, and so did the U. S. circuit court of appeals at New Orleans, La.

However, the supreme court, to which the suit was taken on further appeal, decided by the bare margin of five to four, as reported above, that the new act was invalid. The majority opinion of the court was written by Justice Cordoza, who ruled that the act makes the party executive committee an "agency of the state" in empowering it to adopt regulations excluding negros.

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"The pith of the matter is simply this, that when those agencies (such as the state committee) are invested with an authority independent of the will of the association (the democratic party) in whose name they undertake to speak, they become to that extent the organs of the state itself, the repositories of official power.

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"They are then the governmental instruments whereby parties are organized and regulated to the end that government itself may be established or continued."

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The dissenting opinion, in strong terms, upheld the authority of the state democratic committee to exclude negros from the party's primaries.

"A political party is a voluntary association and, as such, has the inherent power to prescribe the qualifications of its members," the circuit court had said, and Justice McReynolds heartily approved this reasoning.

His opinion said:

"Political parties are the fruits of voluntary action. Where there is no unlawful purpose, citizens may create them at will and limit their membership as seems wise. The state may not interfere. White men may organize. Blacks may do likewise. A woman's party may exclude males. This much is essential to free government."

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Meanwhile, printing of the 36,000 ballots for use in the July 28 voting, will be held up.

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P. A. Dowlen, secretary of the county committee and a member of the primary group, today kept urging his colleagues to "follow the law and go ahead and print the ballots without any 'white' pledge."

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Other members of the committee demurred to the secretary's suggestion and insisted that the legal situation be outlined to the county committee before the ballots are printed.

"Even though the law is evidently against us, the county commitee instructed us to put the 'white' pledge on the ballot, and if we are going to disregard the instruction, I think we ought to notify the committee," one member of the primary group urged, and the others agreed.

What further course, if any, is open to the county organization in its effort to conduct an exclusively "white" election remains to be determined. A big majority of the county body are known to be militantly supporting the move to confine voting to white citizens, and it is possible that, even in the face of the primary committeemen's refusal to adopt the pledge, the county organization may persist in its demand that negros be barred from the polls.

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Dowlen came to the committee meeting armed with a thick brief supporting his contention that the county democratic organization lacks authority to amend the pledge prescribed by the state convention. The state pledge merely restricts voters to "democrats" and says nothing about "whites."

Edmonds said Dowlen's brief came from the law office of C. W. Howth, member of the state committee which refused to adopt the white restriction. Howth did not show up at the meeting.

Attorney Shaw made one suggestion which was not acted upon. "We might go ahead and print the ballot job, has the white man's election," Shaw observed. "Later, a suit could be brought by any defeated candidate of all candidates set up in the form of pledge to be used is finally adopted, the ballots will go with little enough pride to claim proof-read. As soon as the press.

Absentee ballots will go on the press.

"Members of the primary committee ballots opens Monday week.

Members of the primary committee are: Mark Majors, Port Arthur, chairman; Richard Young and M. A. McCree, Dowlen and Griffing; F. B. Hammers, Nome; Edmonds, all of Beaumont.

One Way Out.

Political- 1934
Suffrage.

Texas

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balloting opens Mon-

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DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 13 1934

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Mr. Buckner's statement follows:

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"I have very carefully read the attorney general's opinion and agree with same in every particular. I call your special attention to that part of the opinion of the Supreme court, to which the attorney general refers, namely Nickson vs. Condon, which opinion was written by Mr. Justice Cardoza, and which said, 'Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time to affirm or to deny,' and after this opinion was rendered, the state convention adopted the resolution making the democratic primaries a white man's primary.

"I agree with the attorney general that the Democratic party has the right to select its own members, and I am constrained to believe the right thinking negro has no desire to force himself into the Democratic primaries.

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Clerk Sued Twice.

Houston, July 13 (INS).—A $10,000 damage suit was on file here today against County Clerk Albert Townsend by C. F. Richardson, editor of the negro weekly paper, "The Houston Defender," alleging Richardson had not been allowed to cast an absentee ballot.

It was the second similar suit to be filed against Townsend within three days in connection with his alleged refusal to permit negro voting. A suit of mandamus was brought against Townsend on Tuesday by Julius White, president of the Harris County Negro Democratic club to compel the clerk to permit White to cast an absentee ballot in the July 28 Democratic primaries.

Townsend acted under a resolution adopted Saturday by the Harris county Democratic executive committee which excluded voters from the primary who cannot show that they have voted the Democratic ticket at least three times in the last six years.

The White case will be tried July 23 before District Judge Roy Campbell.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 12 1934

BEXAR DECISION FOR NEGRO VOTE STILL STANDS

Unchanged for Time Being as Allred Ruling Muddled Situation.

WHETHER negroes will vote in the democratic primary July 28 in Bexar County was a matter of doubt today as Atty. Gen. Allred, a candidate for governor, issued an opinion holding that negroes are without the right to vote in the primary.

One thing appeared certain, and this was that the attorney general's ruling will result in another legal tangle in Bexar County, regardless of whether Will A. Morriss Jr., county democratic chairman, changes his ruling that negroes can vote in Bexar County.

Despite the Allred ruling, the order of the county chairman permitting negroes to vote still stands, for the time being at least, in Bexar County.

"Negroes will be allowed to cast absentee ballots until I see something to change my mind," the county chairman said.

Thus far, only one negro has cast an absentee ballot since absentee voting opened Monday at the courthouse.

Political observers agreed that if Morriss changes his ruling to conform with the attorney general's opinion, that negroes will, as they have done before, file suit to restrain election officials from refusing them the right to vote. On the other hand, they also agreed that if Morriss refuses to abide by the attorney general's ruling that there will be a suit filed to restrain election officials from permitting negroes to cast their ballots. It is known that one candidate is now contemplating such a suit.

"I am going to send for a copy of the attorney general's opinion," Morriss said today. "I am still of the opinion that the negroes have a right to vote in the democratic primary, but I in no way want to comment on Allred's opinion because I am unaware of its content."

The attorney general's opinion is based on an opinion of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals written two years ago by the late Judge W. S. Fly. Judge Fly held, and Judge Edward Smith with him, that the resolution of the democratic convention in Houston May 24, 1932, barring negroes from participation in the democratic party was valid, and excluded negroes from voting.

Judge T. D. Cobbs Sr., then a member of the court but now retired, wrote a dissenting opinion holding that the convention was without power to exclude the negroes.

The opinion of the fourth court was given in the case of a San Antonio negro who attacked the validity of the exclusion of negroes, in a suit in Dist. Judge Tayloe's court. Judge Tayloe held that the exclusion was illegal.

The case was decided on election day two years ago, several hundred negroes voting early before Judge Tayloe's injunction was nullified by an order from the pen of Judge Fly.

Later the question of the negro's right to vote was sent to the Texas supreme court on certified questions. The court sidestepped the issue and upset a precedent by going outside of the record before it to hold that the proper parties had not been named in the suit.

Thus the supreme court never ruled on the actual question involved, and it has come back to again plague politicians and voters.

Morriss, as chairman of the Bexar County democratic executive committee, several days ago issued an opinion holding that negroes could vote.

The chairman based his opinion on the fact that the state convention at Lubbock two years ago failed to act on the question, and the fact that the state executive committee his year has taken no acion on the question.

Morriss held that the power to exclude, if any, rested with the state convention or the state executive committee, and that in their failure to act, the local committee was without power to exclude the negroes.

The main difference between the Houston convention in May and the Lubbock convention in September was the fact that the Houston convention was one called for the selection of delegates to the national democratic convention, while the other convention was the regular state meeting convened after every gubernatorial primary.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 11 1934

WILL AIR NEGRO VOTE QUESTION BEFORE JUDGE

Suit Seeking to Force County Clerk to Issue Ballot Set for July 23

The frequently-occurring question of the right of negroes to vote in the democratic primaries will be argued here again July 23 when District Judge Campbell will hear the plea of Julius White, 46-year-old negro, that he be allowed to cast his ballot.

White filed suit late Tuesday for a writ of mandamus to force County Clerk Townsend to allow him to cast an absentee vote in the July 28 primary.

Refused Ballot

The negro claimed that he and six others had appeared in Mr. Townsend's office and had been refused a ballot on the ground that he was not qualified to vote under the regulations set out by the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee.

This committee last Saturday decided that no person who had not voted, or whose parents had not voted, in at least three democratic primaries in the past six years could vote.

This excludes negroes and the ruling obviously was aimed at them, although they were not mentioned.

White claimed he was entitled to a vote under the law and he had "arbitrarily and without legal cause or reason" been deprived of his vote.

Willing to Take Pledge

He said he was a believer in the tenets of the democratic party and was willing to take the pledge to support the nominees of the party.

Officials pointed out that the hearing, set two days before absentee voting ends, would be on only the absentee vote phase of the primary.

However, the judge will have to rule on the validity of the committee's ruling and this would affect voting at the polls on election day.

Officials said if the judge rules the committee without power to halt absentee voting, then negroes refused ballots July 28 would have basis for a suit.

In Keeping With Ruling

Mr. Townsend said the fact that White is a negro had nothing to do with the refusal. He said it was in keeping with the ruling of the committee and he thought "the democratic party had the legal right to prescribe the qualifications of its members."

He said he merely followed the instructions that were given him by the committee.

Committee Chairman J. B. Lub-

lock said he did not think "all this agitation would do any good" or clear up the issue.

"If nothing had been said," Mr. Lubbock said, "you wouldn't have heard much about negroes voting in the primaries. But the more you agitate, the worse it gets."

Court Holds Color No Bar

White is basing his plea on the decision at El Paso where a negro received damages from an election judge who refused him a ballot. The case was fought through the United States Supreme Court, which held color was no bar to the ballot.

White said he intended to use all legal methods to obtain the ballot if his first move fails. He is represented by J. M. Nabrit, negro attorney.

Two mass meetings for negro voters have been called, White said. The first will be held Wednesday night at Dowling street and Webster avenue and the second Thursday night at Clark and Burnet streets.

The county executive committee adopted a resolution to bar negroes from the party primaries without a dissenting vote at the meeting held at the courthouse Monday afternoon.

The motion was made by P. B. Cox and 17 of the 31 present voted for the resolution. The others did not vote either for or against the measure.

Routine business matters were scheduled to occupy the remainder of the meeting.

Wichita Falls, Tex.
TIMES

JUL 9 1934

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DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

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"I agree with the attorney general that the Democratic party has the right to select its own members, and I am constrained to believe the right thinking negro has no desire to force himself into the Democratic primaries.

"As far as I am concerned, as chairman of the Dallas county Democratic executive committee, the opinion of the attorney general will be followed to the letter."

Clerk Sued Twice.

Houston, July 13 (INS).—A $10,000 damage suit was on file here today against County Clerk Albert Townsend by C. F. Richardson, editor of the negro weekly paper, "The Houston Defender," alleging Richardson had not been allowed to cast an absentee ballot.

It was the second similar suit to be filed against Townsend within three days in connection with his alleged refusal to permit negro voting. A suit of mandamus was brought against Townsend on Tuesday by Julius White, president of the Harris County Negro Democratic club to compel the clerk to permit White to cast an absentee ballot in the July 28 Democratic primaries.

Townsend acted under a resolution adopted Saturday by the Harris county Democratic executive committee which excluded voters from the primary who cannot show that they have voted the Democratic ticket at least three times in the last six years.

The White case will be tried July 23 before District Judge Roy Campbell.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 12 1934

BEXAR DECISION FOR NEGRO VOTE STILL STANDS

Unchanged for Time Being as Allred Ruling Muddled Situation.

WHETHER negroes will vote in the democratic primary July 28 in Bexar County was a matter of doubt today as Atty. Gen. Allred, a candidate for governor, issued an opinion holding that negroes are without the right to vote in the primary.

One thing appeared certain, and this was that the attorney general's ruling will result in another legal tangle in Bexar County, regardless of whether Will A. Morriss Jr., county democratic chairman, changes his ruling that negroes can vote in Bexar County.

Despite the Allred ruling, the order of the county chairman permitting negroes to vote still stands, for the time being at least, in Bexar County.

"Negroes will be allowed to cast absentee ballots until I see something to change my mind," the county chairman said.

Thus far, only one negro has cast an absentee ballot since absentee voting opened Monday at the courthouse.

Political observers agreed that if Morriss changes his ruling to conform with the attorney general's opinion, that negroes will, as they have done before, file suit to restrain election officials from refusing them the right to vote. On the other hand, they also agreed that if Morriss refuses to abide by the attorney general's ruling that there will be a suit filed to restrain election officials from permitting negroes to cast their ballots. It is known that one candidate is now contemplating such a suit.

"I am going to send for a copy of the attorney general's opinion," Morriss said today. "I am still of the opinion that the negroes have a right to vote in the democratic primary, but I in no way want to comment on Allred's opinion because I am unaware of its content."

The attorney general's opinion is based on an opinion of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals written two years ago by the late Judge W. S. Fly. Judge Fly held, and Judge Edward Smith with him, that the resolution of the democratic convention in Houston May 24, 1932, barring negroes from participation in the democratic party was valid, and excluded negroes from voting.

Judge T. D. Cobbs Sr., then a member of the court but now retired, wrote a dissenting opinion holding that the convention was without power to exclude the negroes.

The opinion of the fourth court was given in the case of a San Antonio negro who attacked the validity of the exclusion of negroes, in a suit in Dist. Judge Tayloe's court. Judge Tayloe held that the exclusion was illegal.

The case was decided on election day two years ago, several hundred negroes voting early before Judge Tayloe's injunction was nullified by an order from the pen of Judge Fly.

Later the question of the negro's right to vote was sent to the Texas supreme court on certified questions. The court sidestepped the issue and upset a precedent by going outside of the record before it to hold that the proper parties had not been named in the suit.

Thus the supreme court never ruled on the actual question involved, and it has come back to again plague politicians and voters.

Morriss, as chairman of the Bexar County democratic executive committee, several days ago issued an opinion holding that negroes could vote.

The chairman based his opinion on the fact that the state convention at Lubbock two years ago failed to act on the question, and the fact that the state executive committee his year has taken no acion on the question.

Morriss held that the power to exclude, if any, rested with the state convention or the state executive committee, and that in their failure to act, the local committee was without power to exclude the negroes.

The main difference between the Houston convention in May and the Lubbock convention in September was the fact that the Houston convention was one called for the selection of delegates to the national democratic convention, while the other convention was the regular state meeting convened after every gubernatorial primary.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 11 1934

WILL AIR NEGRO VOTE QUESTION BEFORE JUDGE

Suit Seeking to Force County Clerk to Issue Ballot Set for July 23

The frequently-occurring question of the right of negroes to vote in the democratic primaries will be argued here again July 23 when District Judge Campbell will hear the plea of Julius White, 46-year-old negro, that he be allowed to cast his ballot.

White filed suit late Tuesday for a writ of mandamus to force County Clerk Townsend to allow him to cast an absentee vote in the July 28 primary.

Refused Ballot

The negro claimed that he and six others had appeared in Mr. Townsend's office and had been refused a ballot on the ground that he was not qualified to vote under the regulations set out by the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee.

This committee last Saturday decided that no person who had not voted, or whose parents had not voted, in at least three democratic primaries in the past six years could vote.

This excludes negroes and the ruling obviously was aimed at them, although they were not mentioned.

White claimed he was entitled to a vote under the law and he had "arbitrarily and without legal cause or reason" been deprived of his vote.

Willing to Take Pledge

He said he was a believer in the tenets of the democratic party and was willing to take the pledge to support the nominees of the party.

Officials pointed out that the hearing, set two days before absentee voting ends, would be on only the absentee vote phase of the primary.

However, the judge will have to rule on the validity of the committee's ruling and this would affect voting at the polls on election day.

Officials said if the judge rules the committee without power to halt absentee voting, then negroes refused ballots July 28 would have basis for a suit.

In Keeping With Ruling

Mr. Townsend said the fact that White is a negro had nothing to do with the refusal. He said it was in keeping with the ruling of the committee and he thought "the democratic party had the legal right to prescribe the qualifications of its members."

He said he merely followed the instructions that were given him by the committee.

Committee Chairman J. B. Lub-

The county Democratic executive committee adopted a resolution to bar negroes from the party primaries without a dissenting vote at the meeting held at the courthouse Monday afternoon.

The motion was made by P. B. Cox and 17 of the 31 present voted for the resolution. The others did not vote either for or against the measure.

Routine business matters were scheduled to occupy the remainder of the meeting.

Wichita Falls, Tex.
TIMES

JUL 9 1934

Negroes Will Be Barred in Demo Primary County

lock said he did not think "all this agitation would do any good" or clear up the issue.

"If nothing had been said," Mr. Lubbock said, "you wouldn't have heard much about negroes voting in the primaries. But the more you agitate, the worse it gets."

Court Holds Color No Bar

White is basing his plea on the decision at El Paso where a negro received damages from an election judge who refused him a ballot. The case was fought through the United States Supreme Court, which held "all color was no bar to the ballot.

White said he intended to use all legal methods to obtain the ballot if his first move fails. He is represented by J. M. Nabrit, negro attorney.

Two mass meetings for negro voters have been called, White said. The first will be held Wednesday night at Dowling street and Webster avenue and the second Thursday night at Clark and Burnett streets.

Political- 1934
Suffrage

Texas.

Negro Votes May Make Coming Elections Void

Every Negro who holds a poll tax receipt or exemption certificate, or who is entitled to exemption under the laws of Texas, should go to the polls on July 28th, take at least one witness, and if denied the right to vote, should then and there mark a sample ballot as he or she would have marked the official ballot had the election judges followed the law, and then each such Negro voter should execute an affidavit setting forth all the facts and attach the marked sample ballot to the affidavit.

Informer 7-14-34

Several thousand of such affidavits may change the complexion of the election under the following Texas statute and the decision quoted in the attached column.

Houston Texas

(The Statute)

ARTICLE 3054 (Revised Civil Statutes of Texas—1925)
ELECTION DECLARED VOID

'If it appears on the trial of any contest provided for in article 3045 that it is impossible to ascertain the true result of the election as to the office about which the contest is made, either from the returns of the election or from any evidence within reach, or from the returns considered in connection with other evidence, or should it appear from the evidence that such a number of legal voters were, by the officers or managers of the election, denied the privilege of voting as, had they been allowed to vote, would have materially changed the result, the court shall adjudge such election void, and direct the proper officers to order another election to fill said office; which election shall be ordered and held and returns thereof made in all respects as required by the general election laws of the State."

TEXANS LEARN PROPER USE OF BALLOT; SET UP PROGRESSIVE VOTER'S LEAGUE IN DALLAS

ENTIRE COUNTY OF 121 PRECINCTS ORGANIZED

A. Maceo Smith Aids In Developing Political Strength of "Elmites'

DALLAS, Texas, July 12.—Sunday afternoon, July 8, at St. Paul M. E. church, two hundred Negroes from throughout the county met in regular convention and completed the organization of the Progressive Voter's League, established a defense fund to vouchsafe their franchise rights, affected precinct organizations in each of the 121 precincts of the county and adopted the following platform:

Be it resolved by the Progressive Citizens League in regular convention assembled, that we do not look with favor upon any person or persons who undertake to extract money from candidates for public office on account of services rendered them in their canvass for such offices, and that we condemn that character of procedure on the part of any person or persons who may be guilty of the same.

Be it further resolved that the Progressive Citizens League makes known and gives wide publicity to the fact that it does not stand for moneyed consideration for their franchise in any election that may be held in the city and county of Dallas.

Be it further resolved that in keeping with the high purposes of this organization, that no endorsement be given any candidate for a public office, but that the membership of this organization shall be free to exercise their own discretion and judgment as to whom they will support for the various offices within the gift of the people.

The Progressive Voter's League will hold another convention Friday night, July 13, in the Pythian Temple to study the ballot and to conduct a voting school. Meetings will be held in the precincts thruout the week. A. S. Wells is president and A. Maceo Smith, secretary. Other officers: Dr. W. K. Flowers, 1st vice president; S. C. Black, 2nd vice president; Rev. R. T. Andrews, 3rd vice president; Mrs. H. D. Winn, treasurer.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

JUN 21 1934

Star Spot at Political Rallies to Be Rotated

Audiences who hear Tarrant political candidates repeatedly in their swing about the county which begins tonight will not have to listen to the same "finale" every night.

The committee in charge of the itinerary decided yesterday upon a rotation system which will give candidates in four of the main races in each of the two groups an opportunity to appear last on the program in turn.

In Group 1, which will open at Handley tonight, the races to be rotated for last place on the program are county clerk, county tax assessor-collector, county judge and district attorney. In previous years the district attorney's race has been spotlighted for last place on the program in this group.

The climax for Group 2 "speakings" will be rotated among candidates for district clerk, State Senator, criminal district judge and sheriff. The opening program for this group will be held tonight at Grapevine, where candidates will speak in a roped-off area of the main street.

Announcements of the candidates at Handley will follow a barbecue at 6 p. m. a terrapin race and other entertainment features. The barbecue will be sponsored by the Handley Lions Club and the Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian Churches.

The plan to place candidates for a different race last on the program each night was decided upon by the committee because of the unusual interest attached to some of the campaigns involved in the rotation.

Colored People Plan Citywide Rally.

With Fort Worth colored people planning to vote in the Democratic primaries this Summer, Phil R. Register announced last night that a citywide rally of members of his race will be arranged during the campaign.

All county candidates will be invited to speak, Register said.

Register pointed out that the action of the County Democratic Executive Committee Monday assured colored people the privilege of voting. The committee took no formal action—thus passing the issue on to election judges—after Hugh Small, county chairman, explained that under a Supreme Court decision the judges have no authority to deny colored folks the right of voting.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 12 1934

ALLRED POINTS TO RESOLUTION OF CONVENTION

SAYS PROVIDES FOR QUALIFIED WHITE VOTERS, AND NO OTHERS

LOCAL LEADERS SILENT

holding that negroes are not entitled to vote in the coming Democratic primaries.

The opinion prepared by the attorney general's department was based upon a resolution adopted at the state convention of the right to participate in Democratic party in Houston, and consequently excluded negroes, reading as follows: "Be it resolved that all white citizens of the state of Texas who are qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of the state. The attorney general's opinion

Buckner Declines to Make Statement Until Opinion Studied; Committee Meets July 25

Attorney General James V. Allred said his department has received numerous inquiries from officials of the election judges, officials of the

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sent here for Allred's approval, due to its importance. It was addressed May 24, 1932, reading as follows: to D. R. Wood, county attorney of Williamson county.

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"Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time to affirm or to deny."

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White Man's Party.

"The Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio by a two to one decision upheld the validity of the resolution, certified questions to the Supreme Court of Texas were dismissed on the ground that there was an absence of necessary parties to the suit," Allred said.

"I think this opinion of the Court of Civil Appeals was correct. And election officials throughout the state should follow it. The Democratic party has always been a white man's party in Texas and the attorney general's department will do everything in its power to keep it such.

"Practically every court decision recognizes the inherent right of a political party to determine the content of its membership. Certainly when the party spoke through its state convention it was the voice of the party itself. I think this resolution of the state convention was valid and stand ready to defend it should it be attacked."

Attorney General Allred was in Dallas a short time conferring with one of his assistants with reference to the opinion handed down. He will leave late in the day for Greenville, where he plans to speak tonight in behalf of his candidacy for governor.

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Attorney General Allred ruled Thursday that the primary is for white Democrats, under terms of a resolution passed at the state Democratic convention in Houston, May 24, 1932, and that negroes cannot participate.

"I prefer to wait and carefully read Mr. Allred's opinion before I make any statement," Mr. Buckner said.

* * *

To Meet July 25.

The county chairman explained that the executive committee will meet at the courthouse here July 25 at which time all election judges will be given complete instructions about conducting the election.

At a meeting of the county executive committee held here June 18 the question of whether negroes should vote came up. The members voted to permit each precinct committeeman handle the matter as he saw fit.

* * *

Negroes to Seek Vote.

Existence of an alleged plan by Dallas county negroes to force their way into the Democratic primary was reported Thursday morning almost simultaneously with the announcement of Attorney General Allred's ruling barring the negroes from the July 28 primaries

The plan of the negroes was reported to have been discussed at a "secret meeting" Wednesday night of the executive committee of the United American Actives.

The so-called plan of the negroes vote on July 28 included the visitation of the negroes to the polls in groups of 25 to 100 and demand of the box chairman permission to cast their ballots.

ALLRED'S OPINION WILL BE ATTACKED IN FEDERAL COURT

An injunction suit was filed Friday in the United States district court at Houston by C. F. Richardson against John E. Lubbock, Jo Ed Shaw and members of Harris County Democratic executive committee, in which he seeks to have the federal court set aside the resolution adopted by the Harris County Democratic executive committee of July 7, 1934, and the legal opinion handed down July 12, 1934, by Attorney General James V. Allred of Texas, who held that Negroes cannot vote in the Democratic primary elections under a resolution adopted at the partisan state convention in Houston May 24, 1932.

Richardson attacks the legality and constitutionality of the local committee's exclusion action and bares the inconsistency of the attorney general, whose office held during the 1934 spring Democratic primary election at Beaumont that the state convention, meeting at Lubbock in September, 1932, had prescribed no qualifications for voters, and that since neither the convention nor state Democratic executive committee had acted on this question, qualified Negro voters could not be barred from the municipal Democratic primary election in Beaumont. As a result of this opinion from the attorney general's office, Beaumont Negroes voted in said election for the first time.

Now, some three months thereafter, despite the fact that no convention has been held and despite the fact that the state Democratic executive committee, meeting at Austin June 11, 1934, failed to prescribe electors' qualifications or set up any bar, the attorney general, in the race for governor and apparently fearful that one of his gubernatorial opponents will corral a large Negro vote, reverses his department's opinion in the Beaumont case and holds that Negroes cannot vote in the 1934 Democratic primary elections.

Thus the right of Texas Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary elections on July 28 and August 25, 1934, hinges and hangs on the outcome of this injunction suit filed by Richardson in Houston Friday. James M. Nabrit, Jr., is attorney in the case.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE NAMED IN AMENDED CAUSE

Richardson Files Suit Against Party Leaders of Texas In Injunction Plea—U. S. District Court To Hear Case Saturday, July 21, 9:30 A. M.

7-21-34

An amended petition was filed Tuesday afternoon by C. F. Richardson, Defender editor and prominent figure in Democratic circles of Houston and Texas, in the United States District Court for Southern Texas, in which the officers and members of the state Democratic executive committee are named defendants in an injunction suit to restrain them from barring Richardson and other qualified Negroes from participating in the Democratic primary election on Saturday, July 28, 1934.

As in the two other suits filed in Houston by Richardson and another by Julius White, James M. Nabrit, Jr., is the legal counsel.

Friday, July 13, Richardson filed a petition in the federal court here seeking an injunction to restrain the officers and members of the Harris County Democratic executive committee from interferring with him voting in the Democratic primary election July 28.

Judge T. M. Kennerly, who presides over the federal district court of Southern Texas, has ordered all the defendants, both county and state Democratic executive committeemen, to appear in court at Houston Saturday morning, July 21, 9:30 a. m.; and show cause why they should not be restrained permanently from interferring with Richardson and others similarly situated from voting in the Democratic primary elections in keeping with the statutes of Texas and the amendments to the constitution of the United States.

Since several Democratic county chairmen and committees have announced that, since Attorney General James V. Allred's illegal and illogical opinion that Negroes of Texas can not vote in the primary elections, colored voters will be denied their suffrage rights in the partisan elections July 28 and August 25, 1934, the Richardson suit will determine the issue of Negroes voting in such primary elections throughout Texas this year, except in a few counties where no bar will be placed in the way of Negro Democratic electors.

Neither Attorney Nabrit nor Editor Richardson would express an opinion on the outcome of the injunction suit, but Negroes of Houston are very optimistic and confidently expect a legal victory.

It is expected that a capacity crowd will be present Saturday morning at the hearing in federal court here.

Legal Defense Fund Boosted

Through a series of citywide rallies and solicitations by members of the finance committee, money is being raised by the Harris County Negro Democratic Club for the legal defense fund.

Among the organizations making donations to this fund this week were, the Nu Phi chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, $25; Lawmen League of Bethel Baptist Church, $5; I. L. A. No. 872, $55.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT
JUL 13 1934

G. O. P. Speakers Here Capitalize Barring of Negro Vote in Texas

Primary Campaigners Address Several Meetings on Topic.

Republican primary speakers at several Negro meetings last night capitalized the news from Texas that Negroes probably would be barred from voting in the Democratic primary in that state.

Fred Weissmann, Republican Committeeman of the Fifth Ward, read a copy of a dispatch from Dallas quoting James V. Allred, Attorney General of Texas, to the effect that the power to determine the membership of a political party is inherent.

"The Democratic party doesn't need your votes in Texas, they have an overwhelming majority without you, so they take it upon themselves to eliminate you from the polls," said Weissmann.

"Here in St. Louis that same Democratic party solicits your votes; promise you jobs and then hand you taffy on a stick, after the election.

"In the last municipal election the Democrats promised the Negroes everything under the sun and succeeded in gaining enough Negro votes to elect Barney Dickmann Mayor.

"When Dickman was inaugurated there were approximately 850 Negroes on the city pay roll. Now there are only 350 Negroes employed by the city, so I am reliably informed.

"I belong to a race of people that was all but crucified in Russia. I know what it is to be denied the right of citizenship. That is one reason why I joined the party of Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner and Theodore Roosevelt."

Bates Is Speaker.

State Senator William Maffitt Bates followed Weissmann and said:

"The Democrats are giving you folks a New Deal, which carries with it in the great State of Texas, the banner Democratic state of the Union, exclusion from the polling booth."

William L. Tamme, Recorder of Deeds, explained to a meeting in Baden, First Ward, how economically and efficiently he had conducted the office, putting it on a paying basis for the first time.

Fred Gehner, also a candidate for Recorder of Deeds, and a resident of the First Ward, stressed the fact he was particularly qualified to manage this office, having served 17 years as a title investigator for various private individuals.

Never an Employe.

"I was never an employe of the office, but worked in there for title companies, also as a title investigator for special tax department of the City of St. Louis."

Fred W. Evers, also a Republican candidate for Recorder of Deeds, said: "I have been running my own business for many years and I believe they are always made it pay. I believe the Republican party needs some new blood. A majority of the new faces in public office are openly urging the re-

Calhoun for a change in nomination of Judges Pearcy, Hoffmeister and Ossing; also recommending Killoren for another term.

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Attorney General Allred ruled Thursday that the primary is for white Democrats, under terms of a resolution passed at the state Democratic convention in Houston, May 24, 1932, and that negroes cannot participate.

"I prefer to wait and carefully read Mr. Allred's opinion before I make any statement," Mr. Buckner said.

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To Meet July 25.

The county chairman explained that the executive committee will meet at the courthouse here July 25 at which time all election judges will be given complete instructions about conducting the election.

At a meeting of the county executive committee held here June 18 the question of whether negroes should vote came up. The members voted to permit each precinct committeeman handle the matter as he saw fit.

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Negroes to Seek Vote.

Existence of an alleged plan by Dallas county negroes to force their way into the Democratic primary was reported Thursday morning almost simultaneously with the announcement of Attorney General Allred's ruling barring the negroes from the July 28 primaries

The plan of the negroes was reported to have been discussed at a "secret meeting" Wednesday night of the executive committee of the United American Actives.

The so-called plan of the negroes vote on July 28 included the visitation of the negroes to the polls in groups of 25 to 100 and demand of the box chairman permission to cast their ballots.

ALLRED'S OPINION WILL BE ATTACKED IN FEDERAL COURT

An injunction suit was filed Friday in the United States district court at Houston by C. F. Richardson against John E. Lubbock, Jo Ed Shaw and members of Harris County Democratic executive committee, in which he seeks to have the federal court set aside the resolution adopted by the Harris County Democratic executive committee on July 7, 1934, and the legal opinion handed down July 12, 1934, by Attorney General James V. Allred of Texas, who held that Negroes cannot vote in the Democratic primary elections under a resolution adopted at the partisan state convention in Houston May 24, 1932.

Richardson attacks the legality and constitutionality of the local committee's exclusion action and bares the inconsistency of the attorney general, whose office held during the 1934 spring Democratic primary election at Beaumont that the state convention, meeting at Lubbock in September, 1932, had prescribed no qualifications for voters, and that since neither the convention nor state Democratic executive committee had acted on this question, qualified Negro voters could not be barred from the municipal Democratic primary election in Beaumont. As a result of this opinion from the attorney general's office, Beaumont Negroes voted in said election for the first time.

Now, some three months thereafter, despite the fact that no convention has been held and despite the fact that the state Democratic executive committee, meeting at Austin June 11, 1934, failed to prescribe electors' qualifications or set up any bar, the attorney general, in the race for governor and apparently fearful that one of his gubernatorial opponents will corral a large Negro vote, reverses his department's opinion in the Beaumont case and holds that Negroes cannot vote in the 1934 Democratic primary elections.

Thus the right of Texas Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary elections on July 28 and August 25, 1934, hinges and hangs on the outcome of this injunction suit filed by Richardson in Houston Friday. James M. Nabrit, Jr., is attorney in the case.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE NAMED IN AMENDED CAUSE

Richardson Files Suit Against Party Leaders of Texas In Injunction Plea—U. S. District Court To Hear Case Saturday, July 21, 9:30 A. M.

An amended petition was filed Tuesday afternoon by C. F. Richardson, Defender editor and prominent figure in Democratic circles of Houston and Texas, in the United States District Court for Southern Texas, in which the officers and members of the state Democratic executive committee are named defendants in an injunction suit to restrain them from barring Richardson and other qualified Negroes from participating in the Democratic primary election on Saturday, July 28, 1934.

As in the two other suits filed in Houston by Richardson and another by Julius White, James M. Nabrit, Jr., is the legal counsel.

Friday, July 13, Richardson filed a petition in the federal court here seeking an injunction to restrain the officers and members of the Harris County Democratic executive committee from interferring with him voting in the Democratic primary election July 28.

Judge T. M. Kennerly, who presides over the federal district court of Southern Texas, has ordered all the defendants, both county and state Democratic executive committeemen, to appear in court at Houston Saturday morning, July 21, 9:30 a. m.; and show cause why they should not be restrained permanently from interferring with Richardson and others similarly situated from voting in the Democratic primary elections in keeping with the statutes of Texas and the amendments to the constitution of the United States.

Since several Democratic county chairmen and committees have announced that, since Attorney General James V. Allred's illegal and illogical opinion that Negroes of Texas can not vote in the primary elections, colored voters will be denied their suffrage rights in the partisan elections July 28 and August 25, 1934, the Richardson suit will determine the issue of Negroes voting in such primary elections throughout Texas this year, except in a few counties where no bar will be placed in the way of Negro Democratic electors.

Neither Attorney Nabrit nor Editor Richardson would express an opinion on the outcome of the injunction suit, but Negroes of Houston are very optimistic and confidently expect a legal victory.

It is expected that a capacity crowd will be present Saturday morning at the hearing in federal court here.

Legal Defense Fund Boosted

Through a series of citywide rallies and solicitations by members of the finance committee, money is being raised by the Harris County Negro Democratic Club for the legal defense fund.

Among the organizations making donations to this fund this week were, the Nu Phi chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, $25; Lawmen League of Bethel Baptist Church, $5; I. L. A. No. 872, $55.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT
JUL 13 1934

G. O. P. Speakers Here Capitalize Barring of Negro Vote in Texas

Primary Campaigners Address Several Meetings on Topic.

Republican primary speakers at several Negro meetings last night capitalized the news from Texas that Negroes probably would be barred from voting in the Democratic primary in that state.

Fred Weissmann, Republican Committeeman of the Fifth Ward, read a copy of a dispatch from Dallas quoting James V. Allred, Attorney General of Texas, to the effect that the power to determine the membership of a political party is inherent.

"The Democratic party doesn't need your votes in Texas, they have an overwhelming majority without you, so they take it upon themselves to eliminate you from the polls," said Weissmann.

"Here in St. Louis that same Democratic party solicits your votes; promise you jobs and then hand you taffy on a stick, after the election.

"In the last municipal election the Democrats promised the Negroes everything under the sun and succeeded in gaining enough Negro votes to elect Barney Dickmann Mayor.

"When Dickman was inaugurated there were approximately 850 Negroes on the city pay roll. Now there are only 350 Negroes employed by the city, so I am reliably informed.

"I belong to a race of people that was all but crucified in Russia. I know what it is to be denied the right of citizenship. That is one reason why I joined the party of Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner and Theodore Roosevelt."

Bates Is Speaker.

State Senator William Maffitt Bates followed Weissmann and said:

"The Democrats are giving you folks a New Deal, which carries with it in the great State of Texas, the banner Democratic state of the Union, exclusion from the polling booth."

William L. Tamme, Recorder of Deeds, explained to a meeting in Baden, First Ward, how economically and efficiently he had conducted the office, putting it on a paying basis for the first time.

Fred Gehner, also a candidate for Recorder of Deeds, and a resident of the First Ward, stressed the fact he was particularly qualified to manage this office, having served 17 years as a title investigator for various private individuals.

Fred W. Evers, also a Republican candidate for Recorder of Deeds, registered voters 1932 and 1933 and I believe they are innomination of Judges Pearcy, Hoffmeister and Calhoun, also recommending Killoren and Ossing; for another term.

Never an Employe.

"I was never an employe of the office, but worked in there for title companies, also as a title investigator for special tax department of the City of St. Louis."

"I have been running my own business for many years and have always made it pay. I believe the Republican party needs some new blood. A majority of the young candidates for the circuit bench in the Republican primary are openly urging the retention of Judge Ossing for another term.

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DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL

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Util Attorney General James V. Allred, who is a candidate for Governor, had announced his ruling here Thursday, Mr. Buckner had declined to take a stand on the question of Negroes participating in the primary. The State Democratic Executive Committee recently refused to pass on the question, leaving the matter up to each county party organization.

Despite this decision lawyers point to a Federal court decision made at Houston after the action of the Democratic convention which held that the convention was an agency of the State and its action limiting the party to Whites was invalid.

"I have very carefully read the Attorney General's opinion and agree with same in every particular. I call special attention to that part of the opinion of the Supreme Court, to which the Attorney General refers namely, Nickson versus Condon, which opinion was written by Justice Cardoza, and which said, "Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time to affirm or to deny," and after this opinion was rendered, the State convention adopted the resolution making the Democratic primaries a white man's primary," Mr. Buckner said.

"I agree with the Attorney General that the Democratic party has the right to select its own members, and I am constrained to believe the right thinking Negro has no desire to force himself into the Democratic primaries.

"As far as I am concerned, as chairman of the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee, the opinion of the Attorney General will be be followed to the letter."

Campaign managers for State candidates and attaches in headquarters were silent on the negro ruling Friday, fearing that comment one way or the other would adversely affect their candidates. The sentiment was expressed privately by some, however, that Allred's ruling was of a political nature and that it would tend to gain him votes among those bitterly opposed to Negroes entering the primaries. Whether true or not, the general belief has been that C. C. McDonald's candidacy for Governor would be aided more than any other by Negroes voting.

Interesting possibilities were seen by lawyers well versed in the law if Negroes go to the courts to force their way into the primary.

The legal profession generally has believed that the Supreme Court decision in the Nixon case left the way wide open for Negro participation and many of them were inclined Friday to continue to believe this way, in spite of the new ruling, which has no official standing in the courts.

A Dallas attorney who has been prominent in State politics commented Friday that the point upon which Allred based his ruling was knocked out by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerely of Houston in July, 1934.

"The Houston Federal Court ruling, in the case of White versus the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee, held that the State Democratic convention was an agency of the State and that therefore its resolution limiting the party to whites was invalid," this lawyer said. "Mr. Allred appears to have overlooked this ruling. As a lawyer, I don't see how he can get by with his ruling."

There are about 2,500 qualified negro voters in Dallas County, according to the Progressive Citizens' League, a negro political organization.

The Attorney General's ruling will have no effect in Tarrant County, in the opinion of County Chairman Hugh S. Small, who at the same time declared that "Allred's opinion can not usurp the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, which held in the Nixon case that Negroes could not be barred." Mr. Small said that Tarrant County has only 793 qualified negro voters, and that not more than 20 per cent were expected to vote.

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The suit was the second filed against Townsend in three days in connection with his alleged refusal to allow Negroes to vote. Julius White president of the Harris County Democratic Club, Tuesday filed a mandamus to compel Townsend to permite White to vote an absentee ballot in the July 28 Democratic primary.

A resolution recently adopted by the County Democratic Executive Committee permitted none to vote in the primary who can not show that he has voted the Democratic ticket at least three times during the last six years.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

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OLD PROBLEM REVIVED FOR PARTY HEADS

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR CONTINUE DRIVE IN SEVEN CORNERED RACE

Where the candidates speak today:

For Governor.—C. C. Small, morning Mineola, Afternoon Quitman, night Marshall; Edgar E. Witt Houston; Edward K. Russell morning Goldthwaite, afternoon Lampasas and Georgetown, night Austin; C. C. McDonald, Sonora; James V. Allred, morning Commerce, afternoon Cooper, night Paris; Tom F. Hunter, San Antonio; Maury Hughes, morning Rockwall, afternoon Sulphur Springs, night Tyler.

For United States Senator.—Joseph W. Bailey, morning Nacogdoches, afternoon Crockett, night Palestine; Tom Connally, afternoon Vernon, night Wichita Falls.

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The problem, which had smoldered for weeks, was revived yesterday when Attorney General James V. Allred approved a departmental opinion holding negroes ineligible to vote in the party's primary elections. In certain counties it had been announced negroes would be permitted to vote.

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Decision on the question was passed to the county committees when the state executive committee, in session a month ago, refused to act on a resolution that would have barred negroes from participation.

Party Rights Upheld.

The attorney general's decision upheld the right of the party to prescribe the qualifications of its members. It stated the negroes were barred through a resolution adopted in 1932 at the state Democratic convention and contended this action did not contravene a United States Supreme court decision holding the state executive committee could not bar negroes.

Complete co-operation between the state and federal governments was urged by Maury Hughes, gubernatorial candidate, in a speech last night at Denison.

"We simply cannot dump all our problems in the lap of the president and expect them to be solved overnight," Hughes said. "This state needs a governor who has the confidence of the president and who has demonstrated confidence and faith in his recovery program.

"I have given ample evidence of that faith," Hughes said, adding that he made 125 speeches as chairman of the NRA advisory board for Texas and worked for party support of the national program when he was chairman of the state Democratic executive committee.

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Small, according to Russell, is trying to "blow hot and blow cold" on the proposed repeal of the law permitting wagering on horse races.

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HOUSTON, TEX.
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THE FIGHT MUST GO ON

It makes no difference what kind of political opinions a prejudiced, office-seeking Attorney General may render, in a desperate effort to prevent Negroes from exercising their constitutional right to vote in the statutory Democratic Primary elections of Texas, the fight to vindicate and substantiate that right, guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, must go on.

We must not be frightened; we must not be intimidated; we must not be bluffed into quitting the fight. Whether we win the immediate fight or not is to some extent unimportant; but to let Dan Moody, Jimmie Allred, the Ku Klux Klan, and the rest of that ilk know that we are in this fight to win, if it takes a hundred years, is all important.

THE FIGHT MUST GO ON, and it should go on upon every front, in every court, and in both civil and criminal actions, wherever the courts of the land are open to us to help stop this attempt to circumvent the Constitution and the Supreme Court of the United States.

DISFRANCHISEMENT FLARES ANEW IN TEXAS; ATTY. GEN. SAYS NEGRO IS INELIGIBLE TO VOTE

STATE RULING EVEN STUNS WHITE DEMOCRATS

Supreme Court Decisions Overruled

DALLAS, Texas, July 19.—(ANP)—After nearly everybody else in the state had "kicked in" on the issue of Negroes voting in the Democratic primary July 28, Attorney General James V. Allred delivered himself of a ruling Thursday to the effect that Negroes are not entitled to vote in the primary.

Allred's ruling even astonished the white Democratic leaders in many parts of the state who, in the light of decisions of the United States Eupreme Court, had decided that it was useless to further deny Negroes the privileges of the Democratic primary.

When the meeting of the Democratic state committee was held last month in Austin, the leaders quietly decided to remove the word "white" from the Democratic party pledge. Passively, they agreed that the United States Supreme court was right. The Austin American, daily newspaper, commented on the fact that no action was taken on the petition of colored leaders for a decision as to the eligibility of colored voters in the primary. The editor wrote:

"For that matter, no action was necessary. The supreme court of the United States in a Virginia and again in a Texas case held that committees or political organizations could not bar from primaries persons who are otherwise qualified on account of color. That is the ruling of the court of last resort of this republic.

"If law is law, it must be admitted that the brother in black has the best of the argument. He has behind him as well as before him the last word of the highest judicial tribunal in the land. It is well for the politicians, as well as the voters of all parties, to face the laws and the facts and the court decisions as they bob up in this history-making republic."

County committees began to fall in line with the action of the state committee. The Travis county Democratic committee, meeting a week after the state committee, ruled that Negroes would be allowed to vote in the July and August primaries.

"When the supreme court makes a decision, it becomes law and I feel it my duty to follow the law, regardless of what I think of it," stated J. M. Patterson, chairman of the county committee. "I am going to obey the edict of those higher up and follow the ruling of the state executive committee."

As a result of this action, Negroes throughout the state have been preparing to vote July 28. A meeting was held in this city Sunday, July 8, by the Progressive Voter's League, the object of which was to prepare Negroes to exercise the franchise rights in the 121 precincts of the county. Friday a meeting was scheduled to study the ballot and conduct a voting school.

While the state was thus preparing itself, Attorney General Allred upset the apple cart.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 13 1934

DEMS PONDER ALLRED'S BAN OF NEGRO VOTE

Harris County Suit Filed to Force Acceptance of Black's Ballot

(By Associated Press)

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"I have given ample evidence of that faith," Hughes said, adding that he made 125 speeches as chairman of the NRA advisory board for Texas and worked for party support of the national program when he was chairman of the state democratic executive committee.

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HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 7 1934

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Negro Vote Ruling

By United Press.

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FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 12 1934

Ferguson Silent On

THE FIGHT MUST GO ON

It makes no difference what kind of political opinions a prejudiced, office-seeking Attorney General may render, in a desperate effort to prevent Negroes from exercising their constitutional right to vote in the statutory Democratic Primary elections of Texas, the fight to vindicate and substantiate that right, guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, must go on.

We must not be frightened; we must not be intimidated; we must not be bluffed into quitting the fight. Whether we win the immediate fight or not is to some extent unimportant; but to let Dan Moody, Jimmie Allred, the Ku Klux Klan, and the rest of that ilk know that we are in this fight to win, if it takes a hundred years, is all important.

THE FIGHT MUST GO ON, and it should go on upon every front, in every court, and in both civil and criminal actions, wherever the courts of the land are open to us to help stop this attempt to circumvent the Constitution and the Supreme Court of the United States.

DISFRANCHISEMENT FLARES ANEW IN TEXAS; ATTY. GEN. SAYS NEGRO IS INELIGIBLE TO VOTE

STATE RULING EVEN STUNS WHITE DEMOCRATS

Supreme Court Decisions Overruled

DALLAS, Texas, July 19.—(ANP)—After nearly everybody else in the state had "kicked in" on the issue of Negroes voting in the Democratic primary July 28, Attorney General James V. Allred delivered himself of a ruling Thursday to the effect that Negroes are not entitled to vote in the primary.

Allred's ruling even astonished the white Democratic leaders in many parts of the state who, in the light of decisions of the United States Eupreme Court, had decided that it was useless to further deny Negroes the privileges of the Democratic primary.

When the meeting of the Democratic state committee was held last month in Austin, the leaders quietly decided to remove the word "white" from the Democratic party pledge. Passively, they agreed that the United States Supreme court was right. The Austin American, daily newspaper, commented on the fact that no action was taken on the petition of colored leaders for a decision as to the eligibility of colored voters in the primary. The editor wrote:

"For that matter, no action was necessary. The supreme court of the United States in a Virginia and again in a Texas case held that committees or political organizations could not bar from primaries persons who are otherwise qualified on account of color. That is the ruling of the court of last resort of this republic.

"If law is law, it must be admitted that the brother in black has the best of the argument. He has behind him as well as before him the last word of the highest judicial tribunal in the land. It is well for the politicians, as well as the voters of all parties, to face the laws and the facts and the court decisions as they bob up in this history-making republic."

County committees began to fall in line with the action of the state committee. The Travis county Democratic committee, meeting a week after the state committee, ruled that Negroes would be allowed to vote in the July and August primaries.

"When the supreme court makes a decision, it becomes law and I feel it my duty to follow the law, regardless of what I think of it," stated J. M. Patterson, chairman of the county committee. "I am going to obey the edict of those higher up and follow the ruling of the state executive committee."

As a result of this action, Negroes throughout the state have been preparing to vote July 28. A meeting was held in this city Sunday, July 8, by the Progressive Voter's League, the object of which was to prepare Negroes to exercise the franchise rights in the 121 precincts of the county. Friday a meeting was scheduled to study the ballot and conduct a voting school.

While the state was thus preparing itself, Attorney General Allred upset the apple cart.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS
JUL 13 1934

DEMS PONDER ALLRED'S BAN OF NEGRO VOTE

Harris County Suit Filed to Force Acceptance of Black's Ballot

(By Associated Press)

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tion and that they have made of the other vote than that returns on no other vote than that coming under the provisions of the resolution.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 46 to 24.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS
JUL 12 1934

Negro Vote Ruling

By United Press.

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Ferguson was chairman of the sub-committee of the State Democratic Executive Committee

Ferguson Silent On

Governor Murray's candidate because Murray disagreed with the national administration.

Political-1934

Suffrage

Texas.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUN 18 1934

'PASSING BUCK' SCORED DURING SESSION HERE

TWO-PRIMARY SYSTEM TO BE CONTINUED, OFFICIALS DECIDE

ASSESSMENTS FIXED

Chairman Buckner Deplores Fact Negro Voting Spat Brought Up Again; Not Important

Election judges of Dallas county were told Monday, in effect, to let their conscience guide them about what action to take if negroes to present themselves at the polling places on the last Saturday next month and seek to vote.

At a noisy but harmonious session, an assembly of Democrats which overflowed Judge N. G. Williams' courtroom passed up the negro voting question, and decided to continue the dual primary system.

Chairman Murrell L. Buckner roundly criticized the state Democraic executive committee, which met in Austin last Monday, for failing to take action on the question of the "white man's primary."

He contended two years ago, following decision by the United States Supreme court on a case appealed from El Paso, that the highest court in the land had held that an election judge had no right to refuse to let a negro vote. Since the state committee took no action two years ago, nor again Monday, he said he didn't feel that the "buck should be passed" along to the county committees.

Won't Let Negroes Vote.

In the face of a motion to adjourn, with the committee still silent on the question, F. M. Ragsdale, veteran precinct committeeman and judge in precinct 19, the O. M. Roberts school neighborhood, arose and demanded to know if negroes are going to be allowed to vote.

"If they are, then they will send a negro up here the next time as precinct committeeman," he said.

Ragsdale revealed that two years ago a number of negroes presented themselves at his box and that he told them to get out. They threatened to send for their lawyer.

"Go get him and bring him here and I'll throw him out, too," he said he told them.

"I've never let negroes vote yet and I never will," he said.

Buckner deplored the fact that the question has been given such airing. Nobody would think anything about it if it wasn't discussed so much, he said. Only eleven negroes attempted to vote in 1932, according to his reports, Mr. Buckner said, and only two succeeded.

Mr. Buckner said it was entirely the committee's business to conduct the primary election, and not within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners' court. County Judge Robert Ogden agreed with him.

A large number of candidates were present at the session to observe the workings of the committee putting the election machinery in motion and to see the drawing for places on the ballot.

Charles A. Moore, for many years a precinct committeeman, made a plea for continuation of the dual primary system.

"It often happens that a man might have been nominated with only 22 per cent of the votes cast," Mr. Moore said. "If that happens, then we have no assurance that he will be elected in the fall. It is important to our party to have a run-off in order that we may be sure of nominating a man who will be satisfactory to a majority. "Other committeemen applauded his remarks and voted to continue the present system.

Worth S. Ray, candidate for the legislature, attempted twice before he succeeded in making a speech. He urged that candidates for the legislature be assessed $25 instead of the $1 levied at present to make it easier on other candidates.

To Change Law?

"The candidates for the legislature are only assessed $1 because the law provides it," Mr. Buckner replied. "But if I had anything to do with it, I'd assess them $100. We are preparing a bill to change that law."

Mr. Buckner reiterated his criticism of the state law which requires local candidates to pay for the expense of a run-off between state candidates.

"The attorney general's office has informed me, though," he said, "that under the present law there is nothing we can do about it. But I am having a bill drawn on that, too, which I hope will be passed by the next legislature. It isn't fair for local candidates to have to pay for the candidacies of others."

The report of Charles A. Moore, vice chairman of the finance committee, revealed that larger assessments were necessary this year because of the reduced number of candidates. Against 184 who paid their filing fees in 1932, it appears there will only be about 135 this year, he said.

Assessments in some cases were cut, but others increased. The candidates for congressman must pay $1,000 this year, against $1 per county in the district henceforward.

To Curb Expenses.

Mr. Moore and Mr. Buckner recited that 50 per cent of the assessments were returned in 1932, and said that diligence would be used again to keep expenses down.

"A man who was running for office and put up $1,000 and got beat sure had a grand and glorious feeling when he got half of it back," Mr. Buckner said.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution praising the service of Mr. Buckner as county chairman, and urging his re-election, and it was adopted.

The ballot committee was called to meet with the secretary, Robert S. Quillen, on June 25, to prepare the ballot and make other necessary arrangements for the election.

Candidates were told to have their certified checks on file with the secretary by next Saturday if they wanted their names on the ballot.

New Committeemen.

Vacancies created by deaths, resignations and removals from precincts were filled by the chairman and ratified by the committee. The following new committeemen were named:

A. J. Smith, 1024 Elm street, precinct 1.

L. E. Ashner, 1408 Pocahontas, precinct 2.

W. S. Bramlett, 4007 Bryan street, precinct 7.

Mrs. J. E. Jameson, 5520 Junius street, precinct 14.

W. W. Adair, 3606 Swiss avenue, precinct 15.

J. W. Sparkman, 3003 Cole avenue, precinct 24.

Spence Hardie, 418 West Twelfth street, precinct 29.

Mrs. King S. Williamson, 922 North Clinton, precinct 36.

W. S. Horton, 2304 Meadow street, precinct 47.

Floyd G. Smith, 5635 Oleander, precinct 49.

Mrs. Rachael Childers, route 1, precinct 65.

W. A. Brundage, Grand Prairie, precinct 82.

E. C. Tillman, 1608 South Polk street, precinct 88.

J. L. Crosthwait, 3709 Amherst avenue, precinct 121.

Assessments Fixed.

Assessments of the candidates, fixed by the finance committee, and approved by the committee, follow:

Congress, Fifth district	$1,000
Judge Criminal District court	790
Judge 44th District court	790
Judge 68th District court	750
Judge 101st District court	790
Judge 116th District court	750
District attorney	780
District clerk	780
Sheriff	780
County judge	830
County clerk	780
Tax assessor and collector	780
Judge County court at law No. 1	600
Judge County court at law No. 2	600
Judge County Criminal court	640
County treasurer	525
County school superintendent	575
County surveyor	50
County commissioners	500
Justice of the peace, Precinct No. 1, Place No. 1	480
Justice of the peace, Precinct No. 1, Place No. 2	505
Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 2, Carrollton	18
Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 3, Garland	30
Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 4, Mesquite	30
Justice of the Peace, Precint No. 5, Lancaster	12
Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 6, Cedar Hill	12
Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Place No. 1	180
Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Place No. 2	400
Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 8, Irving	12
Constable, Precinct No. 1 (Dallas)	480
Constable, Precinct No, 2 (Carrollton)	30
Constable, Precinct No. 3 (Garland)	30
Constable, Precinct No. 4 (Mesquite)	30
Constable, Precinct No. 5 (Lancaster)	12
Constable, Precinct No. 6 (Cedar Hill)	12
Constable, Precinct No. 7 (Oak Cliff)	200
Constable, Precinct No. 8 (Irving)	12
Public weigher, Precinct No. 1 (Dallas)	30
Public weigher, Precinct No. 2 (Carrollton, Richardson)	18
Public weigher, Precinct No. 3 (Garland)	30
Public weigher, Precinct No. 4 (Mesquite)	30
Public weigher, Precinct No. 5 (Lancaster)	12
Public weigher, Precinct No. 6 (Cedar Hill)	12
Public weigher, Precinct No. 7 (Grand Prairie)	30
Public weigher, Precinct No. 8 (Irving)	12
County chairman	1
Precinct committeemen	1

Wichita Falls, Tex.
TIMES

JUN 13 1934

THE NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY

The state Democratic executive committee announced at Monday's meeting that negroes would not be officially barred from participating in the primary this year. The announcement implies that the committee could bar the negroes if it wanted to, which isn't the case; unless the committee were to disregard the mandate of the United States supreme court, it couldn't do otherwise than leave the bars down.

There is only one way, if we correctly understand the supreme court's position in the matter, in which the Democratic primary can be made a white man's primary. That is for the legislature to repeal all laws governing the primaries and to leave the method of making party nominations entirely up to the parties themselves. So long as primaries are under the regulation and protection of the state, as they now are, the negro cannot be barred. On the other hand, it is very difficult to see how a primary could be held without state laws to regulate it.

Another way to keep the negro from having a voice in Democratic nominations would be to abandon the primary system altogether and return to the old convention system. There are some impressive arguments in favor of such a step, entirely aside from the question of negro participation, but the public would not be willing to give up the primary system.

Whatever the final action, negroes can vote in the primary this year. It remains to be seen to what extent they will avail themselves of this right. Our guess is that in the larger cities where negroes are numerous but where they constitute a relatively small part of the electorate, the negro vote will be considerable. In the dozen or so rural counties, mostly in the region between Waco and Houston, where the negro population is about equal to the white, and where general participation in the primary by the negroes would make them a very potent political factor, there probably will not be many negroes to vote.

We shall have a clearer picture of what negro participation means, after the primaries are held. We may see that it means too little to cause further concern to the legislature.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

JUN 19 1934

County Group Fails to Act on Negro Voting

Highest Assessments in Years Imposed Upon Candidates.

By ED KILMAN.

At a meeting marked by the absence of the usual fireworks, the

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS
JUN 18 1934

ALLOW NEGROES PRIMARY VOTE

County Demo Executive Committee Halts Move To Ban Race

The Tarrant County Democratic Executive Committee today halted efforts to ban negro votes in the July 28 primary, and assessed county candidates a total of $17,500 for primary election costs.

Chairman Hugh L. Small of the committee also appointed precinct chairman for precincts in which no chairman was elected by voters and in which chairmen have moved away, resigned or died.

The only discord broke over the negro vote question. Judge Small cited a U. S. Supreme Court opinion holding that county committees were without authority to prescribe qualifications for voters.

When W. C. Wehrs offered a resolution to put the committee on record as favoring a "white man's primary," Tom Shankle pleaded a point of order, contending that the July 28 primary is a Democratic affair and, resultantly, negro Democrats are entitled to vote.

The committee sustained Mr Shankle.

H. R. Johnson, negro leader, declared that "there is not a more loyal set of Democratic votes in this county than those of the negroes."

Another negro speaker, Phil Register, assured the committee there would be no disturbance at the polls.

An assessment committee, headed by Joe Steadham, assessed candidates as follows:

District judge, district attorney, district clerk, county judge, county assessor and collector, and sheriff, $500; county court-at-law judge, $350; county commissioners, $260; superintendent of county schools, $200; county treasurer, $125; justice of the peace, precinct 1, $275; justice, precinct 2, $40; justice, precinct 3, $10; justice precinct 8, $15; other justice precincts $5; constable, precinct 1, $275; constable, precinct 2, $20; constable, precinct 8, $10, and other constable candidates $5; public weigher, precinct 8, $15, and other weigher candidates $5 (except precinct 1, in which there is no fee).

Harris county Democratic executive committee Monday determined the order of candidates' names on the July 28 primary ballot, fixed the assessments to be charged the district, county and precinct candidates, decided to have a county runoff election and filled numerous vacancies on the committee.

The meeting was held in the district courtroom of Judge Allen B. Hannay. It was attended by most of the Harris county candidates affected, political observers, and a sprinkling of negroes.

The issue which had been anticipated with the most widespread interest — whether or not negroes should be permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries—was saved until last and then was avoided by adoption of an abrupt motion to adjourn.

This was so unexpected as to have somewhat the effect of a bombshell for John B. (Shorty) Lubbock, chairman of the committee, had announced last week that he would submit the question for a majority vote, and the crowd was primed for an earful of pithy debate and no telling what results.

"I changed my mind about submitting it," Mr. Lubbock told The Post after the meeting.

Two years ago the committee vigorously refused to admit negroes to the primaries. This year the state Democratic executive committee, acting upon recommendations of a subcommittee, headed by James E. Ferguson, proxy committeeman, and others favoring the candidacy of C. C. McDonald of Wichita Falls or governor, passed the question of negro voting up to the individual county committees. This action was generally hailed as favorable to the negroes and the Harris county committee's silence, in view of its emphatic attitude in the past, was still more pleasing to negroes here, according to comment of their leaders who attended the meeting.

The committee imposed the highest assessments in years upon district, county and precinct candidates, ranging from $800 for offices paying the highest remuneration down to $10 for the lowest. It was explained that the increase was due to the fact that fewer candidates than usual had filed for the higher-bracket offices, necessitating higher fees for them all in order to raise the amount of money necessary to hold the first and second primary elections.

Vacancies Filled.

Probably the most noteworthy feature of the meeting, aside from its avoidance of the negro question, was the unusual number of committee vacancies, especially those that had to be filled by reason of members having been disqualified by entering the employ of the city and county governments. Eight places were re-filled because of these disqualifications, and two or three others were unsuccessfully attempted. In addition, 21 regular vacancies were filled by elections.

A small quorum answered the opening roll call, but in most of the ballots taken on election of members and other questions, less than a quorum voted. In some instances less than 50 of the 140 members of the full committee voted.

Chairman Lubbock called the meeting to order shortly after 9:30 a. m., expressing pride in the fact that Harris county has the largest number of poll taxes and exemptions in its history, and the largest of any county in the state.

He stressed the importance of the powers of precinct judges in elections, urging them to use common sense and politeness "to see that every candidate gets every vote cast for him."

"All my life," he continued, "I have heard talk of crooked voting, and I have served in elections for 20 years myself, but I have yet to see any dishonest conduct in a voting box."

The chairman presented Charles Kamp, former secretary of the committee, now assistant district attorney, extolling his work for the committee and calling upon him for a greeting. Mr. Kamp rose from the audience, smiling, and spoke briefly.

Then Lubbock turned the gavel over to Jo E. Shaw, the new secretary, with a tribute to his service.

Mr. Shaw quickly got down to business, first reading the statute prescribing the qualifications of committeemen, which prohibits anyone holding paying public office or position except notary public from serving on a committee. Then he asked if any members present were disqualified by this statute. Members from precincts 20, 92, 49 and 113 responded and were declared non-members without a voice in the meeting.

Ballots Taken.

Nominations were received and ballots taken, resulting in the filling of vacancies as follows:

Precinct 15, J. A. Reed; precinct 20, Dan C. Smith Jr.; precinct 22, E. R. Coffey; precinct 25, Van Curtis; precinct 29, D. B. Jarvis; precinct 32, R. E. Patterson; precinct 37, Alex Illig; precinct 45, A. J. Maxey; precinct 49, G. H. Clede; precinct 56, Dr. A. L. Miller; precinct 69, W. S. Murdock; precinct 92, Hurman Tullis; precinct 95, Dick Hausendenfel; precinct 102, W. J. (Josh) Wells; precinct 113, H. C. Bammel; precinct 123, Sam P. Swinford; precinct 127, W. W. Baker; precinct 134, W. E. Trautwein; precinct 142, Mrs. J. H. Gatton; precinct 75, Mrs. H. L. Schooley; precinct 141, Roy Thayer; precinct 137, Archie Damon; precinct 62, Mrs. L. P. Tuttle; precinct 42, Robert Swilley; precinct 28, T. Bob.

Committeeman Allen S. Shepherd moved that the chairman of precinct 76 be declared disqualified and replaced. He asserted that the chairman had never actively served.

Protests against the replacement were raised and Shaw ruled that, since the people had elected the chairman, the committee had not the power to remove him except for disqualifications prescribed by the law.

After filling all the known vacancies the committee voted to authorize the chairman to fill any others that may develop.

Assessments Adopted.

Next the matter of assessments was brought up, and Committeeman M. L. O. Andrews submitted a report and recommendations made by a subcommittee of which he was chairman, after investigating the situation. The subcommittee's report contained estimates of the assessments which it thought necessary to finance the elections, explaining why the amounts were higher than they have been in the past.

The assessments recommended by the subcommittee were adopted without debate, as follows:

Criminal district attorney, $800; sheriff, $800; tax assessor and collector, $800; civil district clerk, $800; county clerk, $800; county judge, $800; judge of the Fifty-fifth judicial district court, $750; judge of the One Hundred and Thirteenth judicial district court, $750; county commissioners, $600; judge, county court at law No. 1, $650; judge, county court at law No. 2, $650; justice of the peace, precinct 1, position 1, $600; justice of the peace, precinct 1, position 2, $600; county treasurer, $200; county surveyor, $150; constable, precinct 1, $450; justice of the peace, precinct 2, $175; constable, precinct 2, $150; justice of the peace, precinct 3, $50; constable, precinct 3, $50; justice of the peace and constable, all other precincts, $10 each.

Committeeman Morris Rosenthal raised an objection to the amount assessed against candidates for county commissioner, declaring that $600 was out of proportion to the commissioner's salary.

"We thought so, too," replied Andrews, "but the candidates said they were willing to pay it."

Members of the assessments committee, besides Mr. Andrews, were John B. Lubbock, Carlton Moore, C. L. Darden, Allen S. Shepherd and H. L. Mitchell.

Pay Plan Adopted.

Mr. Shepherd pointed out that there were approximately 35 candidates for state offices whose names must go on the county ticket without charge, they paying a $100 fee to the state committee, and that about 40 were running for the state legislature here and contributing only $1 each toward the cost of the election, leaving only about 20 candidates who will contribute $10 or more. This state of affairs, he said, accounts for the increase in assessments.

He suggested a plan of fixing the pay of election clerks according to the number of poll taxes and exemptions in their respective precincts. The set-up provided for the payment of $4 to clerks of boxes with 100 or less qualified voters, and 50 cents for each 100 qualified voters over 100, up to 1800, which was fixed as the top limit at 12.50. The plan also called for three clerks in each box having 100 or less qualified voters, and one additional clerk for each additional 100 votes, up to the limit of 11 clerks.

This plan was adopted by vote, although some members protested that there were some exemptions outside the city not recorded in the tax collector's records.

Dudley Asks Supervisors.

A communication from Henry M. Dudley, candidate for county clerk, was read, submitting a petition asking that a supervisor for Dudley and another for his opponent, County Clerk Albert Townsend, be appointed to check absentee ballots received by the county clerk. Dudley said he had suggested to Townsend that each designate such a supervisor at his own expense, and that Townsend had said he had no objection to the supervisors, but that he did not wish to pay for one, inasmuch as there were deputies in his office who could perform the service.

Carlton Moore moved that Townsend and Dudley be permitted to address the committee, but before action could be taken on this the committee adopted another motion to table Dudley's petition.

Committeeman M. M. Middleton of Galena Park moved that the committee table the petition without consuming any further time, and go on with the business at hand.

Moore urged that the committee reconsider its action in tabling the petition until the two candidates could be heard. His demand was overruled, and the group was about to take up the question of a runoff primary, when Mr. Townsend, standing near the chairman, raised his voice.

"I don't want the impression to be gained that I am standing in the way of any supervisions of ballots," he said, "but we have an important matter to discuss before this committee, and I think it is only fair that we be given a hearing.

Townsend Ends Wrangle.

The committee plunged into another wrangle, but Townsend ended it by withdrawing his request.

Shaw invited motions to have a runoff primary or not, and H. W. Miller of precinct 82 moved that a runoff election be held.

"We've got to have a runoff, whether we want it or not," observed Mr. Shepherd. "The law specifically requires it."

This ended the discussion. A vote was taken ordering the runoff election without dissent.

This brought the committee to its final regular business—determining the order in which candidates' names will be printed on the ballot.

Shaw read the list of state candidates as certified by J. K. Brim of Sulphur Springs, chairman of the state committee.

"I move that we adopt the state ticket in order given the candidates names by the state committee," said Mr. Rosenthal.

Names Drawn.

He had a written statement of his motion ready to offer when the question came up, but Rosenthal's motion died when a substtiute, offered by Mr. Andrews was adopted, calling for the drawing of lots for places.

The names of all candidates were placed in a straw hat held aloft by Committeeman Middleton, and the drawing was done by Mrs. N. B. Moses, 606 West Gray avenue, and Mrs. S. E. Ricker, 1719 Maury street.

It took nearly an hour to draw the names of the 156 state, district, county and precinct candidates to appear on the ballot (provided all pay their assessments). Some of the audience applauded when the name of Joe Bailey was drawn and announced as the candidate winning top place in the list of candidates for United States senator. Senator Tom Connally drew bottom position, which is regarded as about as good as the top. Lieutenant Governor Edgar Witt's name was the first drawn for governor; Senator Walter Woodward's for attorney general, and Senator Joe Moore for lieutenant governor.

Following the drawing of all names for the primary ticket, the committee drew for places of opposed candidates for precinct committeemen in the primary.

This out of the way, it was thought that the question of negro voting had finally been reached. But almost before those interested in the controversy were aware what had happened Mr. Middleton made a motion to adjourn and it was promptly adopted.

Political — 1934

Suffrage.

Texas.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

JUN 18 1934

ELECTION JUDGES TO PASS ON NEGRO VOTE

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE REFUSES TO RULE

Opening the meeting with a prayer for better government, the Tarrant County Democratic Executive Committee Monday began preparing the July 28 ballot but declined to act on the question of permitting negroes to vote.

Thus the negro vote question will be left up to individual election judges, who will face legal entanglements if they refuse negroes admittance to the polls.

Hugh L. Small, chairman, explained that recent Supreme Court rulings have held that a party committee has no authority to pass on the qualification of voters and that to deny negroes a vote in the primary would be a violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

The committee assessed election fees sufficient to raise $17,000 for covering the cost of the primary in this county, and elected precinct chairmen to fill vacancies on the committee.

All but Five Present.

One hundred and one of the 106 committeemen were present when the meeting opened in Ninety-sixth District Court room.

There was considerable debate, pro and con, on the negro vote question and two negro speakers pleaded for the right to vote.

Chairman Small raised the question when he reported that he had received court rulings. He explained that several Texas counties permitted negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries two years ago, but few took advantage of it. In Dallas, for instance, only 26 negroes voted in the first primary.

W. C. Wehres moved that the committee vote in favor of a "white man's primary." This motion later was lost when a point of order was raised stating the motion was "in conflict with the Constitution."

"This election is not a fight between the white man and the negro," Tom Shankle declared. "The Supreme Court ruling is final. No one can fear negro dominance at the polls. There are not more than 16 negro voters in each precinct.

Would Work in Harmony.

H. R. Johnson, negro, assistant principal of the Terrell High School, told the committee that "the negroes only want the right to work in harmony with white people."

"We have lived among white people all of our lives," he said. "We don't want to live anywhere except in the South. We gave heavily for the Roosevelt Ball. We support the party and only ask the right to vote. We are not coming with the law or legal aspects—but only a plea for the right to vote."

Small interrupted at this point to remark: "I have done all I could the last 10 years to keep negroes out of the primary, but this decision has convinced me personally."

Phil R. Register, negro, promised that "we won't disturb the peace."

"What could we do?" he asked. "We could only vote peacefully."

Assessments Are Made.

Explaining that the 1932 primaries cost $16,780.64, the committee on assessments submitted its list which was adopted without change. It assesses $500 for each candidate for Criminal District Judge, District Attorney, District and County Clerk, Sheriff, Assessor and Collector, and the County Judge.

Other assessments follow:

Judges of the County Courts at Law, 1 and 2, $350 each; Treasurer $125; County Superintendent, $200; County Commissioners, $260; Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1, Places 1 and 2, $275; Constable, Precinct 1, $275; Justices of the Peace, Precinct 2, $40; Precinct 3, $10; Precincts 4, 5, 6 and 7, $5, and Precinct 8, $15; Constables, Precinct 2, $20; Precinct 3, $10; Precincts 4, 5, 6 and 7, $5; Precinct 8, $10.

Candidates for Public Weigher will pay $5 each except in Precinct 8, which is $15.

Chairmen Are Elected.

The assessment for justices of the Court of Civil Appeals, Congressmen, State Senator and State Representatives is fixed by law at $1 each.

At the outset the committeemen elected precinct chairmen to fill vacancies left from the 1932 campaign. The following were elected to places not previously filled: Precinct No. 1, T. J. Shankle; No. 15, J. O. Hildreth; No. 17, Emmett Curran; No. 37, T. J. Mumford; No. 44, G. W. Duke; No. 45, Joe Penington; No. 56, S. J. Miller; No. 58, Mrs. A. D. Rickard; No. 62, W. M. Short; No. 69, J. A. Francisco; No. 80, Frank J. Evans; No. 98, J. M. Hard; No. 102, J. H. Wheeler.

The following were elected to places left vacant by the death or resignation of chairmen elected two years ago: No. 3, R. S. Awalt; No 20, J. L. Farmer; No. 10, W. E. Rickard; No. 25, J. E. Dickinson; No. 26 W. B. Collins; No. 66, C. E. Rutledge No. 74; H. L. Collins; No. 84, Will L Sargent; No. 86, J. C. Steele; No. 87 J. P. Elder; No. 90, Tommy Forbes No. 101, Cliff Magers; No. 104, Ed Cathey; No. 75, S. N. Lanham, and No. 6, Marvin C. Coffey.

AUSTIN, TEX.
STATESMAN

JUN 13 1934

NEGRO VOTES IN DEM PRIMARY QUESTIONED

By MORRIS MIDKIFF
The Austin Statesman Staff

What will Travis county's democratic executive committee, when it meets here next Monday, June 18, do about the negro voters?

That is a question political aspirants and many ordinary voters, as well, were puzzling this week, since the state executive committee took no action on the matter.

Failure Monday of the state committee to act put the matter of admitting the negro to or barring him from the 1934 democratic primary elections up to executive committees in the various counties of the state. Heretofore negroes have been barred, except in a few Texas counties, from participation in democratic party doings.

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Refused Here

Two years ago a few negroes presented themselves at several Austin election boxes, showed their polltax receipts, cleamed they were democrats and insisted on being allowed to vote. All were refused, however.

This year there are approximately 3500 negroes qualified to vote in Travis county according to Tax Collector Karl H. Schmidt. This number is greatly in excess of that of any previous year and represents about one-eighth of the country's voting strength.

If the negroes are to be permitted the right to vote in the county's democratic primaries, that number of voters is to be reckoned with. Hence the watchful waiting on the part of political aspirants.

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Can't Prophesy Action

J. M. Patterson, democratic executive committee chairman, Wednesday refused to comment on the matter except to say that it would no doubt be one of the important questions before the county committee next Monday.

"I cannot prophesy what action the committee will take," Mr. Patterson said. "I have not talked to any of the precinct chairmen and would not venture a guess as to what will be done about the matter."

The county executive committee at its meeting Monday also will determine the order of names on the primary ballot, estimate the cost of the election and apportion the costs name a primary committee of five members, name the election judges and fix the time and place for holding precinct conventions. Mr Patterson announced.

Aspirants to state offices are assessed a $100 filing fee, but the filing fee for county candidates will be determined by the executive committee.

Costs About Same

Due to the increased number of candidates for some of the county offices the assessment likely will be about the same as that two years ago, despite the fact that none of judgeships are held this year, Mr Patterson said.

Also if the committee upholds its chairman's recommendation to assess each candidate for the legislature $50 instead of the usual $1, the election cost will be more equally distributed among the candidatees. Chmn. Patterson said he would strongly urge the committee to assess each legislative candidate $50.

Appointment of the powerful primary committee is another matter of importance particularly as concerns one race. This committee which passes on the qualifications of the candidates probably will be called upon to pass upon the eligibility of H. C. Nelle to run for county commissioner of Precinct 1

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Nelle Question Up

Mr. Nelle until recently was a resident of commissioner's Precinct 2, and a question exists as to whether he will be permitted to place his name on the Precinct 1 ballots.

Other routine matters to be decided next Monday by the county executive committee are those of fixing the precinct convention time and places and filling any vacancies that exist in the county committee

It has been customary in the past to hold the precinct conventions at 2 p. m. at the rural voting boxes on primary election day, and at 8 p. m. in the urban election precincts.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 17 1934

Right of Negroes To Primary Vote Again Live Issue

State Democratic Com-

mittee Leaves Question Up to County Rulings

BY WILLIAM M. THORNTON,
Staff Correspondent of The News.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 16.—Whether Negroes are to vote at the Democratic primaries this summer will be a live and possibly bitter question in several counties, the United States Supreme Court in the Dixon case from El Paso having held that they were entitled to participate. The decision was based on the fact that Texas makes primary elections governmental functions since it enacted laws governing them and all citizens stand alike before the law.

In Austin Monday, the State Democratic Committee refused to say yea or nay to the pleas of a Negro delegation which asked for a declaration admitting the race to the primaries. This puts the matter up to the several counties. Elections judges refusing admission to a qualified voter subject themselves to damages and they were claimed in the first test cases brought by Negroes to vote in El Paso. This makes it dangerous in some of the counties and that liability may cause judges to open the polls to the Negroes to avoid suits.

According to common report, Negroes have voted in Bexar, Galveston and other counties, once 5,000 in Bexar, and they want the privilege in all other counties. However, there are a number of counties where the Negroes will not offer to vote for fear of results. In the larger counties such a fear does not exist.

Aid to One Candidate.

As was to be expected, rumors already have started that the admission of Negroes will aid one gubernatorial candidate more than all the others and that this explained, in part the passive attitude of the State committee in not declaring itself one way or the other. On the other side, however, is the statement that the committee pursued the right course, as it could not go counter to the high court's decision by barring Negroes and that it discreetly did not admit them by affirmative action.

This summer's election will determine whether the house of Lattimore is to have a lead in Texas politics, the same as that of Mayfield and of Terrell a few years ago. The Mayfields and the Terrells pre-empted ordinary departmental jobs but the Lattimores confine their aspirations to the higher courts.

Judge Offa Shivers Lattimore of the Court of Criminal Appeals, with many years service on that bench, now has a son who is a candidate for a place on the Supreme Court. He is Associate Justice Hal Lattimore of the Fort Worth Court of Civil Appeals, who would succeed to the place to be vacated by Associate Justice T. B. Greenwood, not a candidate for re-election. He filed as H. S. Lattimore. His father is O. S. Lattimore.

If Judge Hal Lattimore succeeds, he and his father will be members of the courts of last resort in Texas, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, respectively, a situation never before had in this State. Furthermore, the two courts hold their weekly sessions on the same day and at the same hour and the court chambers are opposite each other, across a corridor on the third floor of the Capitol. Thus father and son would be on the bench at the same time a few feet distant and as members of the highest tribunals.

Mayfields and Terrells.

At one time Allison Mayfield and his cousin Earle Mayfield were members of the Railroad Commission. Allison Mayfield had been a member for years and Earle was elected to that body while serving in the Texas Senate and later to the United States Senate. The name Mayfield was one to conjure with in Texas politics. Allison Mayfield is dead and Earle Mayfield is in retirement.

H. B. Terrell was at one time State Comptroller and later his son, S. H. Terrell, was elected to the same place while C. V. Terrell served as Senator, Treasurer and now Railroad Commissioner, with George B. Terrell a State legislator, Commissioner of Agriculture and at present Congressman at Large. The Terrell name also had heavy drawing power at the polls. It remains to be seen whether the Lattimore name will have the same effect and a Judge's son be elected Judge.

Opposing Judge Hal Lattimore are James W. McClendon, Chief Justice of the Austin Court of Civil Appeals, and Judge John H. Sharp of the Commission of Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Judge O. S. Lattimore's term on the Court of Criminal Appeals expires Jan. 1, 1937, and to continue in office he will have to be a successful candidate in the primaries of 1936.

Of the original house of Terrell only C. V. Terrell on the Railroad Commission will continue in office after the current elections as Congressman George B. Terrell is voluntarily retiring. H. B. Terrell has been dead a number of years and S. H. Terrell is engaged in private business having resigned as Comptroller some time ago. All the Terrells were closely related.

Assumes Terrell Name.

Last week in Dallas, Jefferson T. Baker had his name changed by court orders to George B. Terrell and under it filed as a candidate for State Treasurer. He evidently thinks the name Terrell is still one of preferment in Texas politics. He adopted the same name as that of the retiring Congressman at Large, and the State committee Monday voted him a place on the ticket in the July 28 primary.

Still another Terrell goes on the primary ballot, the committee having certified K. Terrell of Floyd County as a candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture.

Six candidates for Congress have announced in the newly created Seventh District in East Texas and a lively campaign is under way. Most of the counties formerly were in the Galveston shoestring district.

The candidates are W. D. Justice of Athens, District Attorney whose judicial district embraces three counties in the congressional district; Senator Nat Patton of Crockett, who has eight of his senatorial counties in the new district; Bonner Frizzell, Superintendent of Schools at Palestine; Roger Davis of Nacogdoches, Col. J. Lewis Thompson of Woodlake and Ivy Fulgham of Brownsboro, Henderson County.

Justice and Patton are battling hard with Frizzell, regarded as a dangerous dark horse. Davis is comparatively new to the district while Thompson is making no campaign thus far.

Counties composing the Seventh District are Houston, Montgomery, San Jacinto, Polk, Henderson, Anderson, Trinity, Walker, Grimes, Madison, Cherokee and Nacogdoches.

Ninth District Situation.

Only in the Ninth or revised Galveston district are two present Congressmen placed together, being J. J. Mansfield of Columbus, Colorado County, a veteran member, and Major Clark Thompson of Galveston, newly elected to succeed the late Clay S. Briggs. Mansfield is chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, to which Galveston looks for large and continued appropriations for deep water and harbor protection and improvements. As a result, Mansfield will have the field to himself, Thompson not seeking re-election.

Ninth District counties are Colorado, Matagorda, Goliad, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Wharton, Jackson, Victoria, Austin, Waller, Calhoun, Galveston, Lavaca, Chambers and Fayette.

A warm contest for Congress has developed in the newly created Nineteenth District, which does not have a member resident in any of its counties and therefore the candidates are all new to the congressional field.

Candidates are State Senator Arthur P. Duggan of Littlefield, District Judge Clark Mullican of Lubbock, District Attorney George Mahon of Colorado City and Fred Hale of Spur. This district comprises the counties of Bailey, Lamb, Hale, Cochran, Hockley, Floyd, Lubbock, Crosby, Dickens, King, Yoakum, Terry, Lynn, Garza, Kent, Stonewall, Haskell, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Mitchell, Andrews, Martin and Howard.

Bexar County constitutes the only other district which does not now have a Congressman. There are four candidates, all from San Antonio, seeking the place there, being Maury Maverick, County Tax Collector; C. Q. Quin, Mayor of San Antonio; John K. Weber, for many years county Democratic chairman and prominent attorney, and Thurman Barrett, realtor.

Four Candidates Running.

There are four candidates in the only other new district without a resident Congressman, being the Thirty-First in the Middle West and including the counties of Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Coleman, Irion, Tom Green, Concho, San Saba, McCulloch, Mills, Lampasas, Schleicher, Menard, Mason, Llano, Kimble, Gillespie, Real, Kendall, Kerr, Bandera, Sutton, Edwards, Kinney, Uvalde, Brown and Val Verde.

Aspirants for Congress in this newly carved district are C. L. South of Coleman, District Attorney in the Thirty-Fifth Judicial District; Culberson Deal of San Angelo, former City Commissioner and now business man; E. E. (Pat) Murphy, San Angelo attorney and one-time candidate for Congress in the old Sixteenth District, and Carl Runge of Mason, former District Judge who retired two years ago to look after his business interests. All are actively campaigning.

It was thought that Representative Penrose B. Metcalfe of San Angelo would be a congressional candidate, but he chose to run for the Senate. He was chairman of the House Committee on Congressional Redistricting and some who did not like his apportionment plan accused him of trying to make a district to elect himself to Congress. He fooled them by not being a candidate but is running for the Senate and is opposed by E. M. Davis of Brownwood, a member of the House of the Forty-Second Legislature. Metcalfe originated much important legislation. His senatorial district contains many of the counties of his new congressional district where he might have stood a good chance of going to Congress.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUN 19 1934

COURT RULINGS WON'T CHANGE OLD PRACTICES

LACK OF ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE IN NEW ELECTION LAW IS CITED

Although the fifteenth amendment has been a part of the United States constitution for nearly three-quarters of a century, it has failed to change sectional election practices, and there is no indication that it will be done this year.

..lection udges in Dallas county were told Monday at the Dallas Democratic eecutive committee meeting that it is entirely up to them whether they recognie negro voters. They were told the same thing two years ago, and most of them refused to let the negroes vote.

A review of civil and criminal statutes Tuesday indicated that election judges will not have much to worry about by following their practices of other years.

The old Texas law which said that "under no circumstances shall a negro be permitted to participate in a Democratic primary" was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court. The highest tribunal invoked the fourteenth, rather than the fifteenth amendment, in nullifying the law. The former reads that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

State Primary Law.

With the old law useless, the Texas legislature passed another which also had the effect of excluding negroes. It reads as follows:

"Every political party in this state, through its state executive committee, shall have the power to prescribe the qualifications of its members and shall in its own way determine who shall be qualified to vote or otherwise participate in such political party; provided that no person shall ever be denied the right to participate in a primary in this state because of former political views or affiliations or because of memebrship or non-membership in organizations other than the political party."

Only July 24, 1930, the new law was upheld by a Court of Civil Appeals, and no appeal was taken from that decision, and there the matter rests. The United States Supreme Court has not passed on the new law.

In the second place, a search of the criminal statutes of the state fails to reveal that there is any enforcement act of any kind applying in such cases. Even if an election judge were violating the letter or spirit of the constitution, there could be no criminal action against him in a state court.

White Junics Divide.

Still another reason why there probably will be little concern over the efforts of negroes to vote is that any action brought, civil or criminal, would be tried before a jury of men. The long-standing custom in Texas has been for the names of negro poll taxpayers to be put into the jury wheel without discrimination, but when they report for service they are excused by agreement between attorneys for both sides. It is considered highly unlikely there could be effective prosecution, even if enabled by an enforcement statute, where a white man's jury is used.

County Chairman Murrell L. Buckner criticized the state executive committee Monday for failing to give instructions on the question, and refused to take the lead in having the county committee act on it. He said each judge could do as he pleased, and there was no dissent from precinct committeemen present.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Texas.

Are You Qualified To Vote In July?

Registration for voters opens June 13 and continues through June 23. All persons who expect to vote in the July primaries, who are not registered, should avail themselves of the ten-day period.

If you have been registered and subsequently allowed three elections to pass without voting, your old certificate is void and must be renewed. The fact that there were four elections in Oklahoma City last year invalidates the certificate of every elector who failed to vote in at least three of these elections. The same situation applies over the state under the identical setup of facts. 6-7-3

The Black Dispatch is interested in the Negro vote qualifying for suffrage. The man who is looking for citizenship rights, and who does not register and vote, is in the dilemma of a man who would go out hunting for lions without a gun. Security in citizenship rests in the bowels of the ballot.

Houston, Texas.

The Black Dispatch is also interested in shifting the Negro vote over into a position where it can become effective. In Oklahoma, where the democratic party always controls, state elections are settled in the democratic primary. It therefore follows that if the Negro votes, and votes effectively, he must cast that vote in the democratic primary.

The suggestion is offered that you look up your precinct registrar and have him tell you whether your old certificate is good. It is void if your precinct lines have been changed, even though you live at the same address where you resided when the certificate was delivered to you. The **best plan is to have the election official decide that question for you.**

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

MAY 25 1934

NEGROES MAY CAST VOTES IN PRIMARIES

Negroes may be permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries in Tarrant County this Summer for the first time, County Democratic Chairman Hugh L. Small said Friday.

The petition of a group of negroes headed by Phil Register will be presented by Small to the county Democratic executive committee on June 18. The negro group, presenting its petition to Small Thursday, pointed to a United States Supreme Court decision two years ago holding members of their race could not be denied the voting privilege.

Small's recommendation to the committee, in view of the court decision, will be that no effort be made to prevent negroes from voting.

"I don't see how the committee legally can refuse them the right to vote," he said.

Small also has asked Dr. J. H. McLean, member of the state Democratic executive committee, to bring the question before that body at its meeting on June 4, with the request that it state its attitude definitely. Regardless of the state committee's decision, however, Small said the question still would be one for the local committee to decide in this county.

Petition of the negroes two years ago to be allowed to vote in the primaries was rejected. A mandamus action to compel the petition to be granted was filed in Federal Court, but no hearing could be obtained before the election date.

Small said the indiscriminate issuance of exemption certificates likewise will be brought to the attention of the executive committee. He criticized the former practice of tax collectors in issuing exemption certificates in quantities to persons who present a list of names of persons they asserted were eligible to receive them. The practice has resulted in permitting persons in some instances to vote who were below the legal voting age, Small said.

He said he had conferred with County Tax Collector John Bourland in regard to a proposal for issuing exemptions only to persons who apply for them in person. He said Bourland had agreed to co-operate.

Small said he would issue instructions to primary election judges to prevent fraudulent voting by persons with spurious exemption certificates.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

MAY 25 1934

NEGROES HERE MAY GET VOTE THIS ELECTION

County Democratic Chief Considering Question; No Protests Made

Negroes may be allowed to vote in a Tarrant County Democratic primary for the first time in history on July 28—and without a contest from white voters.

County Democratic Chairman Hugh Small is considering the question, after a delegation of negroes headed by Phil Register called on him yesterday.

Mr. Small has asked Dr. J. H. McLean, Tarrant County member of the state Democratic executive committee, to bring the matter before the committee when it meets June 4, with the request that the state group authorize county committees to use their discretion in handling the negro vote question.

Regardless of the attitude of the state committee, Mr. Small said he would have the matter placed before the county committee when it meets for the first time, June 18. Several other matters, including discussion on exemption certificates, are to come before the committee.

"Personally, I do not see how we can exclude negroes any longer, in face of the United States Supreme Court decision holding that negroes have a right to vote in a primary." He referred to the Nix case which went to the higher court from El Paso.

Petitions Ignored

In 1932, the first election year after the higher court decision was handed down, the local committee stepped around the right of negroes to vote by ignoring petitions. Sentiment on the committee at the time was against allowing the negroes the ballot privilege.

Candidates have opposed the negro vote in the past. Many candidates feared that negroes would vote in blocks instead of expressing individual choices. This, Mr. Small doubts.

Mr. Small estimates that the negro vote would be negligible, that out of about 1500 qualified to cast ballots, only a third would do so.

One of the other two major problems Mr. Small will bring before the committee concerns the issuance of large numbers of exemption certificates on election day and immediately prior thereto.

"Several months after the last primary, I learned that 200 exemption certificates were voted in one precinct. All of them, so far as I could learn, were cast for one candidate," he said.

Situation Watched

"It appears very clearly that the law regarding issuance of exemption certificates was violated, and the committee no doubt will order election officials to be on the alert this year to see that a similar attempt is not made.'

The other matter to come before the committee will be a resolution pledging the group's co-operation to candidates in stamping out "chiselers"—persons with various schemes of advertising which, tho having little or no value to the candidates, are pushed on the candidates in a manner nothing short of blackmail, Mr. Small said.

Vote Schemes Cited

"You can't go to your office to work without having a line form at the door, the callers offering everything imaginable in the way of schemes to get votes," one candidate who happened to be in Mr. Small's office said.

Among the late filings received by Mr. Small was that of Congressman Fritz Lanham, seeking re-election. Mr. Lanham sent his application by mail from Washington. Theo Koenig, who will oppose Mr. Lanham, has already filed.

Two of the three candidates for State Senate have filed, Frank Ogilvie and Frank Patterson. Frank Rawlings, incumbent, will be the other candidate.

W. P. McLean Jr. was the first and so far is the only candidate for district attorney to file.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUN 12 1934

ASK DEMOCRATS TO BAN NEGROES

500 Sign Petition Saying Party Has Been A "White Man's Party"

The question of negro voting in the July 28 Democratic Primary confronted the Tarrant Democratic Exicutive Committee today with the filing of a petition with Chairman Hugh L. Small asking a ban on negroes' votes.

The committee probably will thresh out the problem Monday when it meets to assess candidates for election costs.

W. C. (Bill) Wehres, 970 East Allen Avenue, filed the petition, with 500 signers, this morning. It contends the Democratic party has been traditionally a "white man's party and no good can come of negroes' voting," and predicted racial disturbances.

Chairman Small pointed out that the State Supreme Court's recent ruling in an El Paso case would force election officers to permit negroes to vote. He said he did not believe negro voting would result in any disturbance. He thinks the negro vote would be small.

Mr. Wehres' petition, with 500 signers, is a duplicate of that filed yesterday with the State Democratic Executive Committee. The state group held the question of negro voting is up to county committees.

The question arose two weeks ago when Phil Register, negro leader here, headed a group of negro citizens in requesting permission to vote in the primary.

THE LOT OF THE VOTELESS

We often hear a lot of thoughtless white people ask Negroes why they want to vote in the statutory primary elections of Texas. "We don't try to force ourselves into your lodges," they say, "and we don't see why you want to insist on voting in these primaries." Well, read these two paragraphs from an editorial in the Austin Statesman of May 8, 1934:

"Historic old Main Building of the University of Texas will be razed next month, to make way for the great Main-Library building that will complete the reconstructed campus."

"And who knows but that the $2,000,000 structure with its 14-story tower that will replace the old Main will have served its purpose in 50 years, and in turn will be razed to make way for some other greater and nobler house of learning."

There you have a picture of the lot of the voteless. One building at the University of Texas worth more than the whole of Prairie View and the whole of public higher educational facilities for the Negro youth of the state! In addition to the University of Texas the state has provided for white and Mexican children twelve or fifteen other higher educational institutions, all of whose appropriations exceed the one of Prairie View.

This condition exists simply because, and only because, Negroes are excluded from the statutory Democratic primary elections of Texas. And that is why we want to vote in them.

THE POLL TAX AND SUFFRAGE

Everybody in Texas who is acquainted with its history knows that one of the chief reasons for imposing a poll tax as a condition precedent to the right to vote was the desire on the part of selfish politicians to disfranchise Negroes, and to place a barrier in the way of their casting their ballots which they could not meet. There is much agitation to eliminate the poll tax as a condition of voting. One of the provisions of the proposed new constitution which the voters of North Carolina will adopt or reject next November is one calling for the elimination of the poll tax.

This question will also be a lively issue in the race for governor in the Democratic primary elections next month and the month after. Negroes should watch with interest and use their every influence to help destroy this undemocratic appendage to the laws of the state, the chief purpose of which is to make of Negroes a voteless people.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

JUN 13 1934

Democrats To Decide on Negro Voting

County Committee Will Be Polled Monday by Lubbock.

Whether or not negroes are permitted to vote in Harris county in the July 28 Democratic primary will be put to a vote of the county Democratic executive committee at its meeting Monday morning, Chairman John B. (Shorty) Lubbock said Tuesday.

The state Democratic executive committee decided at its Austin meeting Monday to leave the question up to the county committees, and Mr. Lubbock said he will submit it to the 142 members of the Harris county group at its regular meeting which will begin at 9:30 a. m. Monday in the district courtroom of Judge Allen Hannay.

"If a majority of the committee votes to permit the negroes to participate in our primary, that means the negroes will vote," he said. "If the majority votes against their participation, the negroes still will have the chance to vote in certain precincts. If any individual precinct chairman desires to permit negro voting in the primary, there is nothing to stop it.

"This fact was illustrated two years ago in one or more precincts, where precinct chairmen allowed negro voting. It seems to have been fairly well established in other sections of the state that there is some liability attached to refusing permission to vote to any negro. If a precinct chairman owns property, he might be liable.

Committee to Decide.

"Personally, I am not taking a stand one way or another on the proposition of negroes voting in the primary. I am chairman of the executive committee, and the committee must decide. I am not going to suggest either way. While I have not tested out members of the executive committee, I have heard the opinions of many people on the streets. The opinion is pretty well divided."

The claim of negroes to a right to vote in Democratic primaries is based upon a decision of the United States supreme court, handed down two or three years ago in the Nixon case. Under this decision an El Paso negro was awarded nominal damages by the federal judge of the El Paso district a few months ago, because he had been barred from the Democratic primaries there.

It is widely believed that the supreme court decision in the Nixon case settles the question of the negro's right to vote in Democratic primaries, although the white Democrats might force him to obtain a separate judgment or injunction in any federal court district other than the El Paso district before they let him vote.

During recent months negroes have voted in city elections at Beaumont, Waco and San Antonio; and they have been voting in Galveston primaries for several years.

Petition Received.

Chairman Lubbock said he had received a petition opposing negro participation in the Harris county primary, circulated by the White Man's league and bearing several hundred signatures.

Regular business of the meeting of the county executive committee Monday will include the filling of 16 vacancies on the committee, deciding the amount of assessment against each candidate whose name is to go on the ticket, and determining the order of names on the ballot.

"I am particularly anxious to see all, or most, of the members on hand for the meeting," said Mr. Lubbock. "No proxy votes will be accepted. Every precinct committeeman who wishes to have a voice in the meeting must attend, and a quorum must be present in order to transact business."

100 File.

An even 100 candidates for district, county and precinct offices had filed applications Tuesday for places on the ticket.

"That is about the crop," said Jo Ed Shaw, secretary of the county executive committee. "I don't suppose there will be many more filings."

Midnight Saturday will be the deadline for filing, and Mr. Shaw expects to remain at his office in the First National Bank building until that time to receive any applications that may be made. June 4 was the last day for filing for state offices and district offices serving more than one county.

District and county candidates thus far unopposed, as far as Mr. Shaw's records of filings show, are District Attorney K. C. Barkley, County Judge W. H. Ward, District Clerk J. W. Mills, Ewing Boyd, judge of the 55th judicial district court, and Allen B. Hannay, judge of the 113th judicial district court.

NEGROES' RIGHT TO VOTE SETTLED

AUSTIN. A committee composed of Austin's leading Negro citizens went before the Travis County Democratic Primary Committee in a final plea asked for an opportunity to vote in the Democratic primary in this election. In a stirring appeal Col. Lyons said, "We are not ambitious for political jobs—we are just asking for equity." W. H. Fuller, undertaker, stated that this is a new day and a new deal said, "We have been Republicans for fifty years—it will feel a whole lots better to be a Democrat." The State Democratic Executive committee last week pigeon-holed a resolution from our citizens saying that the highest court had already ruled on the issue and there was nothing more for them to do. The admitting of Negroes to the Democratic primaries is now left up to each county. Our Austin leaders should be congratulated on this dual victory.

HOUSTON.—Monday Negroes interested in their right to vote were angry and apprehensive. John B. (Shorty) Lubbock, chairman of the Harris County Oemocratic Executive Committee, had publicly announced that his committee would vote on excluding Negroes in its meeting Monday.

Some Negroes went to the court house where the committee was meeting. To their pleasant surprise, the committee adjourned without taking any action. There is now no bar to Negroes voting in the Democratic Primaries of Harris County.

BEAUMONT.—Wednesday, as we went presward, word came that the Jefferson County Democratic Committee had voted to exclude Negroes by printing the word "White" before democrat on the ticket. We have not been able to verify the story, but if it is true, Negroes believe it is an idle gesture.

All of the leaders in Democratic circles are admitting that the bars are down. Experienced Democrats say that the Republicans hoped the Democrats would bar Negroes, so they would be driven back to help the Republicans build up their machine.

The best answer to the aleged act of the Jefferson County Democrats is the editorial in The Austin American of June 14:

". . . The supreme court of the United States in a Virginia and again in a Texas case held that committees or political organizations could not bar from primaries persons who are otherwise qualified, on account of color. That is the ruling of the court of last resort of this republic. Now qualified voters known politically as Afro-Americans are not officially barred by law or by committee action from participation in the primary elections of the commonwealth. There are thousands of Negro landowners. There are thousands of Negro home owners. They have their university and their public schools. They have their churches and their orphanages. They have their professional and business men. Now they are asking for the privilege of casting a democratic primary ballot and are ready to take the official pltdge to vote the straight democratic ticket at the November election. If law is law, it must be admitted that the brother in black has the best of the argument. He has behind him as well as before him the last word of the highest judiciary tribunal in the land. It is well for the politicians, as well as the voters of all parties, to face the laws and the facts and the court decisions as they bob up in this history making republic.

Texas.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 14 1934

First Negro Ballot in Democratic Primary in Tarrant County Is Cast

The first negro to vote here in a Democratic primary cast an absentee ballot in County Clerk W. W. Miller's office today.

He was W. B. Lacy, 46, 1164 New York Avenue.

The vote will not be tabulated however, unless accepted on election day, July 28, by the judge of the precinct in which Lacy resides.

Henry Reaves, deputy in Mr. Miller's office, called on the district attorney's office for a ruling when the negro asked for a ballot. Assistant District Attorney Dawson Davis telephoned County Democratic Executive Committee Chairman Hugh Small.

Mr. Small explained the committee had adopted no policy on negro votes, and will let each precinct judge act as he pleases. The Supreme Court recently ruled negroes have the right to vote in primary elections, he added.

Mr. Davis then advised the county clerk's office to accept Lacy's ballot, mark it "negro" and hold it for the precinct judge.

Negroes long have voted in general elections. The negro voting strength in the county is 793.

GALVESTON, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 6 1934

BAN ON NEGRO VOTING LIFTED

Beaumont, Tex., July 5.—AP—Jefferson County's democratic executive committee late today rescinded a resolution previously passed restricting voting in the primaries to white citizens. Effect of the action was to lift the ban on negro voting.

The vote on rescension of the resolution was 14 to 14, and it was necessary for J. R. Edmonds, county democratic chairman, to break the deadlock. He voted to rescind the resolution, explained he believed the county executive committee had no right to include the word "white" in the pledge set up by the state executive committee for state candidates.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

JUL 14 1934

JUDGES TOLD NOT TO PERMIT NEGRO VOTING

Attorney General's Rule Will Hold Here, Says County Chairman

Election judges in the county's 54 voting precincts will be instructed to bar negroes from the polls July 2, County Democratic Chairman Ernest Guinn said today.

"That's the way I feel about the negro voting question, and I'm sure the other committeemen feel the same way," Mr. Guinn said.

"The judges will receive their instructions to follow the state committee resolution and Atty.-Gen. James V. Allred's opinion. I do not believe a local resolution will be necessary."

Atty. Fred Knollenberg, who represented Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro physician, in federal court negro voting suits, said court action will be taken against the election officials.

Mr. Guinn said he expects to call a county executive committee meeting for Friday, July 20, to appoint more than 300 election officials.

Judges will receive $7, and others will receive $5. Officials at city boxes will receive two free meals. Valley election officials will receive an extra $1 each for their meals.

Mr. Guinn said the commitee will pass a resolution ordering a run-off election.

WE MUST PAY THE PRICE

Negroes of Texas must realize that we must pay the price of winning our fight to see to it that our franchise rights are protected and enforced. The selfish politicians who have been able to benefit by our disfranchisement will not give up voluntarily. They will yield only as the result of an enlightened public opinion, backed by a never-ending line of decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States and the lower Federal courts.

Informer 7-21-34

To carry this fight on requires money, and the money needed must be raised by Negroes. And The Informer is glad to note that Negroes in Texas are constantly realizing this fact more keenly than ever before. This was demonstrated last week in Dallas when Chas. T. Bracklins gave $100, H. Strickland $100, and Dr. R. T. Hamilton $50 to the cause of conducting a real court battle to protect the voting rights of Negroes in Dallas.

When Negroes all over Texas will take this attitude, we shall be on our way; for when we pay the price, the victory is bound to be ours.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

JUL 14 1934

Allred to Fight Negro Vote Suit

Department Is Ready to Defend Clerk in Action Here.

Assurance that the attorney general's office in Austin will aid County Clerk Albert Townsend fight suits filed against him in connection with the latter's refusal to allow negroes to cast absentee ballots in the July 28 Democratic primary election was contained in a telegram received here Friday.

The telegram, received by Mr. Townsend in answer to one he and County Judge W. H. Ward sent the attorney general asking advice, read as follows:

"This department will co-operate with your attorneys in your defense of the petition to require you to accept negro votes in the Democratic primary.

"We understand Attorneys George D. Searsand Fred Moore have offered you their services.

"There is a possibility that Attorney General Allred will personally participate in the hearing. This department will prepare a trial brief to assist your attorneys. Please notify the county judge and the election board of our decision in this matter."

The telegram was signed by Elbert Hooper, first assistant attorney general.

Two Suits Filed.

Mr. Townsend has refused negroes to cast absentee ballots as a result of a resolution adopted last Saturday by the county Democratic executive committee and which permits none to vote in the primary who can not show that he has voted the Democratic ticket at least three times during th last six years.

Two suits have been filed in distric courts against Mr. Townsend since h began refusing to allow negroes to cas absentee ballots. Julius White, presi lent of the Harris county negro Demo ratic club, Tuesday filed suit for man lamus to compel Mr. Townsend to permit White to vote an absentee ballot in the July 28 Democratic primary.

Case Set July 23.

The case will be heard in District udge Roy Campbell's court at 9 a. m. Monday, July 23.

In the event Judge Campbell decides n favor of White on that date the egroes would have only two days to ote absentee ballots. Nor would it pecifically authorize them to vote personally in the primary, but it would etermine that the county committee vas without power to bar them by this ethod, it was said. Thus the case romises an important test and perhaps a determination of the question whether negroes are to gain admitance to the Democratic primaries.

Damages Asked.

The second suit aaginst Mr. Townend was filed by C. F. Richardson, ditor of the negro weekly paper, "The Houston Defender." Richardson asked 10,000 damages, declaring that he ad been damaged to that extent by Townsend's refusal to allow him to ote an absentee ballot.

The Richardson suit has not yet een set down for trial.

WRIT ASKED TO PREVENT BARRING OF NEGRO VOTERS.

New action to break down the racial bars that heretofore have prevented negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries was instituted in federal court Friday by J. M. Nabrit Jr., negro attorney, representing C. F. Richardson, negro editor of the Houston Defender, complainant.

John B. "Shorty" Lubbock and Jo E. Shaw, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Harris county Democratic executive committee, and committeemen were named defendants in the action.

In his bill of complaint, Richardson asked a temporary injunction to restrain defendants from enforcing or attempting to enforce the resolution passed by the state Democratic executive committee on May 24, 1932, barring negroes from the Democratic polls.

Richardson further asked that the county executive committee be enjoined from enforcing the order passed last Saturday requiring each voter to "satisfy" election officials that he has voted the Democratic ticket at least three times in the last six years.

The complainant asked that the injunction apply not only to his own right to vote, but to that of all negroes who seek to vote in the July 28 primary.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JUL 7 1934

THE WHITE PLEDGE FOR VOTERS

In opening Jefferson county's primary election to negro voters, the county's democratic executive committee did not confess a change of heart with respect to the negro in politics, or depart in principle from the traditional stand taken by democratic organizations in Texas and all parts of the south since the troubled days of Reconstruction. The committee was not sure that it had any legal right to bar negroes.

The committee had no wish to hold a primary election and then be informed that it was all a waste of time and money, without force or effect. It was this constitutional rock on which the committee split, as it were, and, confronted by the two horns of a dilemma, did not know at first what to do.

The solution finally arrived at by breaking a tie vote was perhaps the wisest in the circumstances. According to one point of view, the choice was the lesser of two evils. It was better to play safe, to hold an election which could not be contested on any legal grounds, than to become involved in legal complications such as would have followed, in all probability, if the committee had included the word "white" in the party pledge.

A good deal of legal authority supports the opinion that "all-white" primaries are unconstitutional. The state democratic executive committee evidently did not want to get its fingers burned, or to precipitate a controversy, when it avoided any reference to the white pledge.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 14 1934

White Man's Party

The Attorney General decides that the resolution adopted by the last State convention, declaring the Democratic party a white man's party, is sufficient to bar the Negro voter from the primary. As The News recalls the United States Supreme Court's decision, there was a holding that the State Executive Committee acted for the State under the Terrell election law and that the State could not set aside the Fourteenth Amendment. As the convention, too, represents delegated authority, it is possible that the reasoning might apply to its action, although at least one State appellate court shares the view taken by Mr. Allred.

In finality, it may be necessary to have a vote on the matter taken by the party itself or more sensibly and effectively the primary law repealed. There is no reason why a given political party should not be entitled to decide the merits of its own members. But as long as the State intervenes to prescribe how parties shall act and in effect makes the party its agent in elections, there will be difficulty in this determination.

In finality, too, the Democratic party needs the competent Negro vote. It should not be alienated while it is weak but encouraged against the day when it will be strong.

DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL

JUL 13 1934

Allred's Opinion

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by Candidate Allred, in the middle of his stump campaign for Governor, that, as Attorney General of the State of Texas, he holds it unlawful for Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary is mighty good political thunder. But, in the opinion of The Journal, it is mighty poor law.

The reason why the party lost its inherent right to say who should and who should not be members of its organization and vote in its party councils is, according to the Supreme Court of the United States, that the party has been so dominated by the statutes of the State as to become the creature of the State, so that it is not possible to differentiate between the authority of the party and that of the State. Since Texas can not bar Negroes from voting, the party can not, as the creature of the State, do what the State itself can not do.

It is manifestly absurd for the Attorney General to argue both (a) that the party is not the creature of the State and (b) that the Attorney General as the servant of the State has the right to tell the party who may and who may not vote at the primary. If the party is sovereign, the "opinion" of the Attorney General has no more weight than if it were addressed to the Dallas Lawn Tennis Association. If the party is not sovereign, all the opinions Mr. Allred can write will make no difference.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 14 1934

PARTY FREEDOM AND THE PRIMARIES

THE RULING of Attorney General Allred that negroes are not entitled to vote in the Democratic primary elections is based primarily on the theory that a political party is an unofficial organization that has the right to fix qualifications for its own members.

This theory has long been accepted throughout the world. It is taken for granted in European countries where party government really prevails. The Communists and Fascists expel and elect members as do ordinary fraternal groups.

In this country, however, party government is nominal rather than real. Democrats and Republicans by the thousand do not feel obligated by party platforms and pledges. There is hardly such thing as actual party membership.

In Texas, where one party is completely and firmly in control of state affairs, there is no two-party system. The Democratic primary elections are, for practical purposes, final elections. Therefore, those who are not allowed to take part in those primaries are, in effect, disfranchised.

But even in a one-party state, the theory of party freedom is not illogical as long as party control is not exercised by the government itself. It so happens, though, that the primary elections in Texas are so hedged about by laws that they are virtually official elections rather than mere processes of party nomination of candidates.

The plain truth is that any party in Texas that records a certain number of votes loses its traditional freedom and becomes a semiofficial organization subject to control by law. It is forced to hold a primary election rather than a convention whether it desires to do so or not.

If political parties in this country expect to exercise the freedom that they should enjoy as parties, they cannot afford to surrender control of their affairs to the legislature. To the extent that an election becomes official the difficulty of prohibiting certain groups of citizens from participating in it is increased.

The primary system is destroying party politics in the United States. Some citizens may feel that this is desirable, but whether they are correct or not remains to be seen. It is certainly causing our political campaigns to assume the character of mere personal contests for office.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

JUL 14 1934

Allred's Negro Vote Ruling

WHILE being quite willing to admit that Atty. Gen. Allred knows more about the law than we do, the Herald-Post doesn't agree with the attorney general's ruling barring negroes from voting in the Democratic primary—at least those negroes who profess to be Democrats.

But the fact that we disagree with our own choice for governor doesn't mean that we've weakened any in the support of his candidacy. There are other things, also, in which the Herald-Post and Mr. Allred disagree.

The selection of any candidate for office—at least insofar as we are concerned—always is a comparative thing—one candidate balanced against another.

Seldom, if ever, does the Herald-Post agree with every idea a candidate expresses. And it has never been of the "brass collar" variety newspaper, which sees nothing but good in its own candidate selections and nothing but bad in those whom it opposes.

There is basis of fact, as well as law, of course, for Mr. Allred's ruling. Even the supreme court, which ruled in favor of negro voters in Texas, indicated that a political party has a right to restrict its own membership. The high court's ruling was based upon an act of the Texas legislature, not a decision of the Democratic party in Texas; Mr. Allred's ruling is based upon a decision of the party itself—a decision reached, through formal resolution, in state convention.

Furthermore, it has always been the practice of the Democratic party in the South to bar negroes from polling places—whether their votes were offered in Democratic party or general election. So, the attorney general's decision is in harmony with party policy.

But it has always been our feeling that negroes who are intelligent enough to vote ought to have as much right to enter the voting booth as ignorant-type naturalized immigrants, or even native-born citizens who are too illiterate to read or to form independent judgments.

The logical test for voting qualification, in our opinion, should be a reasonably strict literacy test.

WACO, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 6 1934

NEGRO VOTING BAN IS LIFTED BY JEFFERSON

That County Decides Democratic Committee Has No Such Right

BEAUMONT, July 6.—(AP)—Jefferson county's democratic executive committee rescinded a resolution previously passed restricting voting in the primaries to white citizens. Effect of the action was to lift the ban on negro voting.

The vote on recission of the resolution was 14 to 14, and it was necessary for J. R. Edmonds, county democratic chairman, to break the deadlock. He voted to rescind the resolution, explaining he believed the county executive committee had no right to include the word "white" in the pledge set up by the state executive committee for state candidates.

Immediately after the "white primary" resolution was rescinded a motion was made to place the white pledge on a ballot for Jefferson county candidates only. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, but the chairman ruled it out of order when members of the committee protested the executive committee had no right to take up the matter in the special meeting called for another purpose.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 14 1934

NEGRO CASTS VOTE AS ABSENTEE HERE

For the first time in Tarrant County's history, a negro scratched a ballot in a Democratic primary election Saturday.

It was an absentee vote and was cast by W. B. Lacy, 46, of 1164 New York Avenue, in Precinct No. 59. Whether the vote will be counted will remain with the precinct election judge to decide.

The county Democratic executive committee, meeting on June 18, refused to act on the question of negroes voting and it was the opinion of Hugh L. Small, county Democratic chairman, that negroes could not be refused a vote.

When Lacy applied for an absentee ballot Saturday Deputy County Clerk Henry Reaves asked Assistant District Attorney Davis for a ruling and he, in turn, recommended that Lacy be allowed to scratch the ballot but that the notation "negro vote" be marked on it.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 14 1934

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TIMES HERALD

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In this country, however, party government is nominal rather than real. Democrats and Republicans by the thousand do not feel obligated by party platforms and pledges. There is hardly such thing as actual party membership.

In Texas, where one party is completely and firmly in control of state affairs, there is no two-party system. The Democratic primary elections are, for practical purposes, final elections. Therefore, those who are not allowed to take part in those primaries are, in effect, disfranchised.

But even in a one-party state, the theory of party freedom is not illogical as long as party control is not exercised by the government itself. It so happens, though, that the primary elections in Texas are so hedged about by laws that they are virtually official elections rather than mere processes of party nomination of candidates.

The plain truth is that any party in Texas that records a certain number of votes loses its traditional freedom and becomes a semiofficial organization subject to control by law. It is forced to hold a primary election rather than a convention whether it desires to do so or not.

If political parties in this country expect to exercise the freedom that they should enjoy as parties, they cannot afford to surrender control of their affairs to the legislature. To the extent that an election becomes official the difficulty of prohibiting certain groups of citizens from participating in it is increased.

The primary system is destroying party politics in the United States. Some citizens may feel that this is desirable, but whether they are correct or not remains to be seen. It is certainly causing our political campaigns to assume the character of mere personal contests for office.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

JUL 14 1934

Allred's Negro Vote Ruling

WHILE being quite willing to admit that Atty. Gen. Allred knows more about the law than we do, the Herald-Post doesn't agree with the attorney general's ruling barring negroes from voting in the Democratic primary—at least those negroes who profess to be Democrats.

But the fact that we disagree with our own choice for governor doesn't mean that we've weakened any in the support of his candidacy. There are other things, also, in which the Herald-Post and Mr. Allred disagree.

The selection of any candidate for office—at least insofar as we are concerned—always is a comparative thing—one candidate balanced against another.

Seldom, if ever, does the Herald-Post agree with every idea a candidate expresses. And it has never been of the "brass collar" variety newspaper, which sees nothing but good in its own candidate selections and nothing but bad in those whom it opposes.

There is basis of fact, as well as law, of course, for Mr. Allred's ruling. Even the supreme court, which ruled in favor of negro voters in Texas, indicated that a political party has a right to restrict its own membership. The high court's ruling was based upon an act of the Texas legislature, not a decision of the Democratic party in Texas; Mr. Allred's ruling is based upon a decision of the party itself—a decision reached, through formal resolution, in state convention.

Furthermore, it has always been the practice of the Democratic party in the South to bar negroes from polling places—whether their votes were offered in Democratic party or general election. So, the attorney general's decision is in harmony with party policy.

But it has always been our feeling that negroes who are intelligent enough to vote ought to have as much right to enter the voting booth as ignorant-type naturalized immigrants, or even native-born citizens who are too illiterate to read or to form independent judgments.

The logical test for voting qualification, in our opinion, should be a reasonably strict literacy test.

WACO, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 6 1934

NEGRO VOTING BAN IS LIFTED BY JEFFERSON

That County Decides Democratic Committee Has No Such Right

BEAUMONT, July 6.—(AP)—Jefferson county's democratic executive committee rescinded a resolution previously passed restricting voting in the primaries to white citizens. Effect of the action was to lift the ban on negro voting.

The vote on recission of the resolution was 14 to 14, and it was necessary for J. R. Edmonds, county democratic chairman, to break the deadlock. He voted to rescind the resolution, explaining he believed the county executive committee had no right to include the word "white" in the pledge set up by the state executive committee for state candidates.

Immediately after the "white primary" resolution was rescinded a motion was made to place the white pledge on a ballot for Jefferson county candidates only. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, but the chairman ruled it out of order when members of the committee protested the executive committee had no right to take up the matter in the special meeting called for another purpose.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 14 1934

NEGRO CASTS VOTE AS ABSENTEE HERE

For the first time in Tarrant County's history, a negro scratched a ballot in a Democratic primary election Saturday.

It was an absentee vote and was cast by W. B. Lacy, 46, of 1164 New York Avenue, in Precinct No. 59. Whether the vote will be counted will remain with the precinct election judge to decide.

The county Democratic executive committee, meeting on June 18, refused to act on the question of negroes voting and it was the opinion of Hugh L. Small, county Democratic chairman, that negroes could not be refused a vote.

When Lacy applied for an absentee ballot Saturday Deputy County Clerk Henry Reaves asked Assistant District Attorney Davis for a ruling and he, in turn, recommended that Lacy be allowed to scratch the ballot but that the notation "negro vote" be marked on it.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Texas

EMO CHIEF SEEKS COURT ACTION TO FORCE ALBERT TOWNSEND TO GIVE HIM OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR ABSENTEE VOTE

Defender 7-14-34

Suit Filed Tuesday Afternoon in Civil District Court of Harris County—Head Negro Democratic Club and Four Other Colored Democrats Denied Right to Vote Monday Morning—Several Damage Suits Planned Against Townsend and His Bondsmen—Solicitors Seek Defense Fund.

Houston, Texas

When the Harris County Democratic executive committee passed its illegal "grandfather resolution" last Saturday afternoon and cheered wildly while some of its members denounced and attacked colored citizens without cause, little did the party chiefs realize that they were placing in motion a movement, illegal and unconstitutional, which may terminate in their primary election being invalidated in the United States courts.

The first shot was fired in this impending legal conflict in Houston Tuesday, when Julius White, chairman of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, resorted to court action to obtain a mandamus against Albert Townsend, county clerk, to compel him (Townsend) to permit White to cast an absentee ballot in keeping with the revised civil statutes of Texas.

Setting forth that he was and is a qualified voter and eligible to cast a ballot in any public election held in Houston and Harris County, and in view of the statutory provisions touching upon and regulating all political elections in Texas, plus the fact that he was denied his suffrage rights as provided under title 50, chapter 5, article 2955 of the revised civil statutes of Texas, Mr. White seeks to have the court pass upon the authority of the county clerk to refuse official ballots to qualified voters under the cloak of the "resolution" adopted Saturday and certified to Townsend Monday morning before 8 o'clock.

Refused Absentee Ballot

In his petition the plaintiff (White) avers "that on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1934, he made his personal appearance before the defendant (Townsend), who is the clerk of Harris County, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. and tendered to said clerk his poll tax receipt entitling him to vote at said Democratic primary election on July 28, 1934, and requested defendant to deliver to him one ballot which had been prepared in accordance with the law for use in such election but that the said defendant arbitrarily and without legal cause or reason absolutely refused to issue plaintiff a ballot and absolutely refused to permit plaintiff to cast an absentee vote.

Defender 7-14-34

Houston, Texas

Townsend Violates Statutes

"That defendant, Albert Townsend, is the duly elected and qualified county clerg of Harris County, Texas, and is the same clerk charged with th eduty of conducting absentee voting under and by virtue of title 50, chapter 5, article 2956 of the revised civil statutes of Texas.

"That plaintiff on July 9, 1934, expected and still expects to be absent from Harris County, Texas, on July 28, 1934, and that by reason of that fact and the matters set forth in the above and foregoing petition plaintiff has a legal right to cast an absentee ballot in the Democratic primary election to be held on July 28, 1934; and defendant has a legal statutory duty and had such legal statutory duty on July 9, 1934, to furnish plaintiff a ballot for use in said absentee voting and to permit plaintiff to cast an absentee vote with same and that plaintiff has no other remedy to protect and secure his said rights, except by a writ of mandamus from this honorable court compelling defendant to carry out his statutory duties as above set forth.

Plaintiff Seeks Mandamus

"Wherefore, plaintiff prays his above petition be set for hearing at an early date, that the clerk of this coure be required to give defendant notice of such hearing and that upon such hearing this court grant a writ of mandamus compelling and ordering the defendant to deliver to said plaintiff one official absentee ballot to be used in said election and to permit plaintiff to cast that absentee vote in and for said Democratic primary election to be held on July 28, 1934; and that your petitioner recover all costs in this behalf expended and such other relief as to the court shall seem just and proper."

Hearing Set for July 23

The case was set tentatively for a hearing in the Eightieth Judicial District Court of Harris County, presided over by Judge Roy Campbell, at 9 a. m., Monday, July 23, 1934, but will likely be advanced on the docket since legal counsel for the plaintiff will be out of the city during the week of July 23-28.

This suit and others that will be filed both in the district and federal courts are being financed by the Harris County Negro Democratic Club through popular subscriptions and donations, and all Negroes in Houston are asked and urged to contribute to this legal defense fund at once, as the time is short for action and money is needed for court costs and legal services. James M. Nabrit, Jr., prominent Houston lawyer, has been retained as legal counsel.

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

JUL 11 1934

NEGROES MAY VOTE.

Laredo, Tex., July 10 (AP).—Negroes qualified to vote will be allowed to cast ballots in the Democratic primaries here July 28.

VICTORY NOT WON OVERNIGHT

(Editorial)

The battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift, but he who conquers and emerges triumphant in any endeavor is the one who endures to the end, for the prize is awarded at the end of the goal only.

In the game of baseball, it does not matter how superbly and masterly the pitcher may hurl the spheroid at and by opposing batters in the early frames of the game, for if he can not hold the lead his teammates establish for him and permits the opposition to begin to unlimber their heavy artillery, he is derricked by a wise manager and sent to the showers.

Defender

In reporting the game, unless his hurling successor can stave off defeat, the sports scribes relate what a fine game the first slabman pitched until a certain inning, when he lost control of the ball and had to be retired from the contest.

7-21-34

Thus, it is not how well he performed in the early innings of the game, nor how he started, but rather how he finished and the score at the termination of the contest, or when he surrendered hurling duties to his successor.

Some horses jump into the lead as soon as the race is launched, only to end in the "also ran" class, while other equines get off to a slow start and demonstrate their endurance and racing ability by finishing "in the money."

Houston Texas

Every two years Negroes of Houston and Texas are forced to resort to court action in an effort to exercise their elective franchise rights as partisan voters; and yet in the face of two favorable decisions by the United States Supreme Court and two United States district courts in Texas, the colored citizens of Texas, in the main, are facing the same situation again this year.

It is not sufficient to beg the question by relating what was done or what was not done in former years, nor to engage in the fanciful and specious argument about former court decisions; for if the United States District Court at Houston does not enjoin the Harris County Democratic executive committee from barring qualified Negro electors from the partisan primary elections of July 28 and August 25, 1934; and the "legalistic opinion" of Attorney General Allred is not invalidated once more by federal court decree, except in isolated instances, Negroes of Texas will be barred very effectively from such public elections this and subsequent years.

Thus the political freedom of Texas Negroes and their constitutional and franchise rights as American citizens all hinge on the outcome of the case which will be heard

here in federal court Saturday, July 21, 9:30 a.m., before Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly in the federal (post-office) building.

This is not the time nor place to differ over trivial and inconsequential issues, such as the "keynoter" and "collection lifters" at rallies held here by the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, nor the custodian of the "temporary funds," nor even legal counsel; for if the cause of the race had to depend upon raising sufficient money before filing these cases, the general election would likely be over ere the necessary fund was realized.

We should be concerned only about court victory and our elective franchise and constitutional rights, and nothing else should matter just now.

Our voting strength and the most available candidates are secondary in importance to our procuring and exercising our suffrage rights, and toward the latter objective let us lend our ever effort and exert all our energy until victory perches upon our racial standards.

The men in charge of and directing this court action have made certain financial obligations which they are depending upon the colored citizens of Houston and Texas to raise, and even after the court or courts have passed upon the issues involved in these cases there will be certain debts which must be paid in full through popular subscription.

Remember, friends, that no legal battle or cause was ever won either in the first attempt or by mere curbstone and street talk, but by persistent, consistent and united effort and enough coin of the realm to finance the cause to its successful culmination; for talk is cheap, but it requires money not only to buy land, but to wage legal fights for the constitutional and inherent rights of a minority and disadvantaged race like the Negro.

This is our cause and our fight and unless we rally to it with everything at our command, we shall be of all men, in this democratic republic and state, the most miserable.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 13 1934

Negroes Not Entitled To Vote in Democratic Primary, Allred Rules

Passed in 1932

Bases Opinion on State Convention Resolution

A reiteration of the principle that the Democratic party has always been a white man's party followed by a declaration that the Attorney General's Department of Texas will do everything in its power to keep it so was made in Dallas Thursday by Attorney General James V. Allred who released a ruling from his department holding that Negroes are not entitled to vote in Democratic primary elections.

Allred's ruling was released through North Texas headquarters of his campaign for Governor, the document having been forwarded here for Allred's approval. It is addressed to D. B. Wood, County Attorney of Williamson County, who, with many other officials, had asked for an opinion.

Announcement explaining the ruling made here by the Attorney General said:

Based on Resolution.

"The Attorney General's decision was based upon a resolution adopted at the State convention of the Democratic party in Houston on May 24, 1932, reading as follows: 'Be it resolved that all white citizens of the State of Texas who are qualified to vote under the Constitution and laws of the State shall be eligible to membership in the Democratic party and as such entitled to participate in its deliberations.' This resolution in effect limited the right to participate in Democratic party primaries to Whites and consequently excluded Negroes.

"The Attorney General's opinion reviewed the various decisions of the United States Supreme Court, including the five-to-four decision in Nixon versus Condon, written by Mr. Justice Cardoza in May, 1932, just before the passage of the resolution by the party in State convention. In the Nixon case the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Democratic State Executive Committee was without authority to bar Negroes, but said:

Think Resolution Valid.

"'Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time to affirm or to deny.'

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"The validity of the action taken by the State convention in adopting the foregoing resolution was challenged in the case of Bexar County Executive Committee v Booker. The Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio by a two-to-one decision upheld the validity of the resolution. Certified questions to the Supreme Court of Texas were dismissed on the ground that there was an absence of necessary parties to the suit."

"I think this opinion by the Court of Civil Appeals was correct," Allred said, "and election officials throughout the State should follow it. Certainly when the party spoke through its State convention it was the voice of the party itself. I think this resolution of the State convention was valid and stand ready to defend it should it be attacked."

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He indicated that he would make a serious study of the opinion rendered by the Attorney General, would take the matter under advisement and announce his decision at the meeting of election judges on July 25.

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"Friday night at the Pythian Temple on Elm," an item received by The News says, "Negroes of Dallas County will hold a political rally to decide on their plan of action for the coming Democratic primary election. A committeeman and a committeewoman have been named from each of the 121 precincts of Dallas County under the leadership of the Progressive Citizens' League. Organizations have been set up in each precinct and delegates will represent them at the convention Friday night. Official poll tax list shows more than 2,500 qualified voters in Dallas County. Chairman Wells promises to explain the ballot and the qualifications of each candidate Friday night."

Negro Seeks Damages.

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DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL

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The league, at its meeting Sunday, established a defense fund to vouchsafe their franchise rights.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 29 1934

DEMS MAY LIFT BAN ON VOTING

Party Pledge Issue Due To Be Settled

Special to The News.

BEAUMONT, June 29.—All signs Friday pointed to the probable lifting by democratic committeemen tomorrow of the ban against negro voting in the July 28 primary in Jefferson county.

The primary sub-committee of the county democratic executive committee will meet at 9:30 a. m. Saturday in the office of County Chairman J. R. Edmonds to act finally on a proposal to ignore a resolution by the county group to restrict balloting to white democrats.

County Secretary P. A. Dowlen, a member of the primary committee, told his colleagues at a meeting last Monday that the county democratic organization is without legal authority to put the "white democrat" pledge on the official ballot. He urged that the county committee's prescription of such a pledge be disregarded. After lengthy discussion, members of the primary group decided to seek legal counsel, meanwhile delaying action until Saturday.

"I will attend the committee conference tomorrow well prepared to prove to the committee that we have absolutely no business putting the 'white' voter pledge on the ballot," Dowlen announced today. "I have drafted an exhaustive brief in support of my contention, and I know it represents the law in the matter. When the state democratic organization declined to prescribe the 'white' pledge, our county body was left powerless to impose it, and that's all there is to it."

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Texas

Political - 1934
Suffrage

LUBBOCK, TEX.
AVALANCHE

JUL 8 1934

Candidates Boost Campaigning Pace

Hard Week Of Work Looming

Jefferson And Bexar Counties Announce That Negroes Will Be Allowed To Vote; Concern Over Issue Felt

By CHARLES E. SIMONS
Associated Press Staff Writer

AUSTIN, July 7.—Candidates for major state offices today completed a week of gruelling stump speaking and rests over the week end while plotting final details of their campaigns.

All of the candidates had outlined strenuous itineraries for next week, several of them scheduling between 15 and 20 speeches.

Negroes May Vote

Among the important political developments of the week were announcments by Democratic party officials in Jefferson and Bexar counties that negroes would be permitted to participte in the primary elections in those counties. The question of negro voting in the primaries, also is causing executive committees of other counties considerable concern.

The state Democratic executive committee refused to pass on the proposition and left it up to the respective county committees.

Speaking at Mineral Wells, James V. Allred, attorney general and candidate for governor, stressed necessity for rehabilitation of criminals.

Drift Back To Prison

"Our responsibility does not end when we send a man to the penitentiary," Allred, a former district attorney, said.

"It is small wonder that many of these men who come out of prison with a high resolve to lead better lives drift back behind the bars because of a career of crime resumed when the mere pittance given them at the prison gates is exhausted. The state should make every humanitarian effort to place these men in gainful employment, keep track of them after released and help them toward becoming useful citizens."

C. C. Small invited the voters to Lampasas, Georgetown and Taylor to investigate his record as state senator.

Runs On Record

"If you find as a result of your inquiry that I am qualified to be your governor, I want your vote. It is on that basis I am endeavoring to be elected, not upon the platform of a fire-eater. "These fiery reformers sizzle in July heat but burn themselves out before the legislative sessions in January."

Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt bid for support of the East Texas oil area in a speech at Mineola, in which he promised if elected governor, to stop illicit oil running, or give the office back to the people.

Winking At Law

"So much time is being devoted to politics that there has been a deplorable lot of winking at the law," Witt said. "As governor I can and will stop this bootlegging. Orderly produced, the oil underneath Texas land will go far toward re-establishing Texas as a prosperous state, not one carrying a million people on relief rolls."

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Texas

Political - 1934
Suffrage

LUBBOCK, TEX.
AVALANCHE

JUL 8 1934

Candidates Boost Campaigning Pace

Hard Week Of Work Looming

Jefferson And Bexar Counties Announce That Negroes Will Be Allowed To Vote; Concern Over Issue Felt

By CHARLES E. SIMONS
Associated Press Staff Writer

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DALLAS, TEX.
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Where Candidates To Speak Monday

FOR GOVERNOR:
C. C. Small, afternoon, Temple; night, Austin.
Edgar E. Witt, afternoon, Buffalo; night, Franklin.
Edward K. Russell, Fort Worth.
C. C. McDonald, afternoon, Decatur; night, Sherman.
James V. Allred, afternoon, Vernon; night, Wichita Falls.
Tom F. Hunter, El Paso.
Maury Hughes, Houston.
FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR:
Tom Connally, Brownwood.
Joseph W. Bailey, afternoon, Orange and Liberty; night, Beaumont.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
Clyde E. Smith, afternoon, Bowie; night, Wichita Falls.
William McCraw, Henderson.
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RATHVEN v. FRENCH
55 S. W. 578
OPINION BY JUDGE J. STEPHENS

This is a contested election case, involving the right of appellant to hold the office of treasurer of Hemphill County. The court found that appellant received 74 legal votes, and appellee, who was the contestant, 73, but that H. D. Moore, who would have voted for appellee, was not allowed to vote, although he was a legal voter. The election was consequently declared void, and a new one ordered, from which judgment this appeal is prosecuted.

We find no merit in any of appellant's assignments of error, but adopt the court's findings of fact upon all the disputed issues of fact raised by him, since the evidence was sufficient to warrant these findings. Of the issues so raised, whether Charles Fuller, who voted for appellee, was still a resident citizen of Hemphill County at the time of the election, was the most difficult one; but his intention, though a single man, entering into business and eating and sleeping elsewhere, to hold his residence in Hemphill county, where his trunk and clothes were still kept 'till he was ready to move, warranted the court clerk to refuse on party grounds.

The mandamus suit is set down for in determining this issue against appellant. But, if mistaken in this, the result would be the same, as we shall presently see; for we are constrained to sustain the cross assignment of appellee, to the effect that Charlie Ford, who voted for appellant, did not reside in Hemphill county at the date of the election. The statement in appellee's brief in support of this cross assignment is borne out by the record, and fully sustains it. Rejecting this vote and that of Fuller, and counting that of Moore, we would still have a tie; but, if we should not count the vote of Moore for appellee, the election would have to be declared void because the officers of the election rejected his vote. It seems to be the prevailing rule, in the absence of statutory regulations, to count such vote, when improperly rejected, for the candidate for whom it would have been the cast, and this rule was once followed by this court; but the statute now in force seems to provide otherwise, the last clause of article 1804f, Rev. St., reading: "Should it appear from the evidence that such a number of legal voters were by the officers or managers of the election denied the privilege of voting as, had they been allowed to vote, would have materially changed the result, the court shall adjudge such election void, and direct the proper officers to order another election to fill said office, which election shall be ordered and held and returns thereof made in all respects as required by the general election laws of the state." On the other hand, as we approve the finding that Fuller was a legal voter, and hold that Ford was not, the denial by the managers of the election of Moore's right to vote materially affected the result of the election, and rendered it void under the statute above quoted, which it is our duty to follow. The judgment is therefore affirmed.

AUSTIN, TEX.
AMERICAN
1934

Negro Voting Question Remains Uncertain Here

Whether negroes will be permitted to vote in Travis county at the coming election.

The state executive committee in a meeting held here a few weeks ago took no action in the matter but referred the question to a subcommittee.

Although Bexar county will permit the negroes to vote, Chmn. J. M. Patterson here Saturday said he had received no official information from the state executive committee with reference to negro voting in

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AUSTIN, July 7. (AP)—Candidates for major state offices today completed a week of gruelling stump speaking and rests over the week-end while plotting final details of their campaigns.

All of the candidates had outlined strenuous itineraries for next week several of them scheduling between 15 and 20 speeches.

Among the important political developments of the week were announcements by Democratic party officials in Jefferson and Bexar Counties that negroes would be permitted to participate in the primary elections in those counties. The question of negro voting in the primaries, also is causing executive committees of other counties considerable concern.

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Democrat 14 34

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Political - 1934

Suffrage

Texas

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
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No candidate save Sheriff Albert Hausser would bluntly predict the effect of the ruling. Hausser, elected four years and two years ago under the banner of the citizens' league, is now candidate for re-election on the Voters' ticket.

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SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
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SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
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DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 13 1934

Decision Raises First Stir of Campaign Among Politicians

BY WILLIAM M. THORNTON,
Staff Correspondent of The News.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 12.—A real political stir, the first of the campaign, was created Thursday over the ruling at Dallas by Attorney General James V. Allred that Negroes are barred from the Democratic primaries under a resolution adopted at the Houston convention of May, 1932, which named the Texas delegates to the Chicago National Democratic convention.

State house politicians had settled down to the belief that Negroes, for the first time in the history of Texas, generally would vote at the primaries and had begun to speculate as to what effect it would have on the various contests.

Some of them still think the issue will be settled in the counties and that Allred's opinion may not be followed generally. They base this belief on the danger of election officials who refuse Negroes the right to vote being liable for damages under the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Dixon case. A judgment was sought against El Paso election officials when Negroes were refused the ballot and for a time it appeared as though the officials would have to pay damages.

Ferguson Silent.

Comment on Allred's opinion was refused by ex-Gov. James E. Ferguson who, as a proxy, was chairman of a subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee in its Austin session June 11, when no action was taken either to admit or bar Negroes from the primaries. A delegation of Negroes, men and women asked the subcommittee for the right to vote. The subcommittee made no recommendation to the main committee and the latter took no action, refusing even to mention the matter. That left it to the individual counties and many of them already had indicated that Negroes, for the first time, would be given the vote.

Most of these counties now are expected to change their attitude and refuse to accept Negro votes. This may cause mandatory injunctions to be sought by Negroes in the larger counties that put up the bars.

Absentee Votes Cast.

A number of Negroes already have cast absentee ballots. Under Allred's ruling these ballots will not be accepted by election officials unless a mandamus compels them to do so.

Allred's opinion is expected to be of much help to him in his race for Governor, as the old white guard of Democracy was indignant at the thought of Negroes voting with white men and women.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
JOURNAL

JUL 8 1934

WHITE PLEDGE ELIMINATED FROM BALLOT

Negroes May Vote In Primary According To Ruling Of Committee

By a vote of 15 to 14, the Jefferson county democratic executive committee Thursday afternoon decided to leave the word "white" from the party pledge that will be read at the various elections this year.

DRASTIC CHANGE

This means that negroes will be permitted to vote in the July primaries.

This issue, generally conceded to be a major one, was decided by a comparatively few members of the county committee. There are 45, but only 26 attended the meeting. Chairman J. R. Edmonds was forced to break the tie vote. He declared that he was in favor of a white election but that he was afraid that if it was held, the entire balloting might be invalidated.

The discussion at times became particularly heated, with Marshall Jennings, one committee member, declaring "I'm for a whtie man's election if I have to go to the penitentiary for it."

It was O. S. Hunter, however, who fought for the negro ban test from the start. "Let's," he demanded at one time, "don't let our wives, daughters and sweethearts be humiliated by having to go to the same polls with negroes."

LAWYERS DIFFER

Attention of the committee was called to the fact by George W. Morgan, a member, that there was considerable difference of opinion among the legal profession as to whether or not the ban against negroes would invalidate the other ballots cast. "I've advocated the pledge from the beginning," Morgan said. "Not all the lawyers I have talked with about the law on the matter believe alike. There is a difference of opinion, and I believe that if we go ahead with the white pledge, we can get plenty of good lawyers to fight the case free."

The contention was made that if Jefferson county decided not to let the negroes vote, it would be going against the wishes of the state committee.

First of the new ballots came from the presses Friday morning. They are being printed by the American Printing company.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

JUL 14 1934

HINTS SWING OF COLORED VOTES

Alexander Martin Writes to Roosevelt Aid; Split With G. O. P. Seen

Possibility of a break between the colored race in America and its ancient political ally, the Republican Party, was hinted in a letter enroute today from Alexander H. Martin, Cleveland attorney, to Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce in Washington.

Asking that President Roosevelt's "New Deal" be extended into a new deal for the colored race as well, the letter from Mr. Martin, a judicial candidate, called for a concrete interpretation of the present administration's policies in their relation to the colored race.

Mr. Martin, a Republican who voted for Roosevelt, indirectly suggested that there might be an exodus of colored people from the Republican Party into the Democratic fold if they had pointed out to them a more definite position in the New Deal.

"Our people must be assured of full benefits of President Roosevelt's New Deal without that adverse discrimination which has heretofore largely marred its administration to our serious advantage," the letter said.

"While we have made very good progress in routing the depression and in building anew upon a renaissance of those fundamental ideals which have been permitted to fall into the discard, I believe we are now heading into a new contest in which it will be necessary to summon the fullest support possible for the successful vindication of the position and leadership of our great president.

"Accordingly, earnestly desiring that present and future success not be prevented by a hurtful devotion to the superstitions and prejudices of the past, I am writing to urge upon you and the powers that be, this necessary policy.

"This must be done in order to secure that full response which comes from understanding, a response which is needed in order to bring into line that enthusiastic, fighting support of 12,000,000 black Americans."

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 4 1934

ABOUT "BLACK BALLOTS."

To The News:

Your editorial of June 22 on "Black Ballots" is very commendable for its timely and fair-minded speech touching the openness of the Democratic primary. There does not appear any grounds for an unfavorable criticism.

It does seem to me, however, that the accompanying caricature distracts from a worthy consideration of its meritorious cause. The picture in question can not do otherwise than make a bad impression and further crystallize prejudice in the minds of many against allowing the Negro to exercise his right of suffrage in the affairs of a Commonwealth wherein he is a component and constituent in its state of weal or woe.

The persistent appeal for civic justice and equality is not made by the type of Negroes pictured, but by the most intelligent, level-headed and sober-minded members of the race. These are they—and not the shiftless, ragamuffin element—who own respectable homes, pay taxes upon desirable property and contribute largely to social uplift in State and country. These are they who are pleading for an active, representative voice, through right use of the ballot, in the conduct of a true democracy. A caricature of this type would have, without doubt, given more power and influence to your splendid editorial.

C. H. UGGAMS.
Box 226, Hawkins, Texas.

NEGRO'S RIGHT.

To The News:

The cartoon article, "Black Ballots," appearing in June 22 issue, can but help draw favorable comment from the Negro population of Texas. It is a step that is certain to solicit utmost confidence and respect from the Negroes of Texas, while at the same time will destroy among them suspicion and political indifference. Such a step can not fail to attract attention and favorable comment from the better element of a body politic.

The thought has often occurred to the writer: What does the white man have to lose by extending to the Negro his rightful right to the ballot, or, what does he have to gain by denying him his constitutional guarantee? The fact is the white man gains nothing and the Negro loses everything. Moreover, recall the old adage: "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

The writer's belief is, whenever and wherever a people advance politically and ethically to the point such that they respect the highest law of the land they have achieved a distinguishable mark of intelligence and advancement.

E. RANDALL.
Texas College, Tyler, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUL 7 1934

BEXAR NEGROES GIVEN VOTE IN PRIMARY

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This decision will add approximately 3500 votes to the possible maximum.

Morriss issued a statement, giving the history of the fight of Texas negroes to win the right to vote in primary elections and explaining his reason for deciding they should be allowed to vote this year.

Morriss said:

"As I regard the right or not of negroes to vote in the forthcoming primary, it is exclusively a legal question to be determined on purely legal grounds. Neither personal preference nor opinion, therefore, may be considered."

He then pointed out that neither the last state convention nor the state Democratic executive committee had taken action on proposals to bar negroes from the polls during the primaries. A motion to take any action, it is manifestly beyond the power of our county executive committee or of myself as chairman of that committee to assume to take such action."

"Under these circumstances, where the power of exclusion, if such power exists, rests with the state convention or the state executive committee," he concluded, "and both of these have declined to take

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DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 13 1934

Decision Raises First Stir of Campaign Among Politicians

BY WILLIAM M. THORNTON,
Staff Correspondent of The News.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 12.—A real political stir, the first of the campaign, was created Thursday over the ruling at Dallas by Attorney General James V. Allred that Negroes are barred from the Democratic primaries under a resolution adopted at the Houston convention of May, 1932, which named the Texas delegates to the Chicago National Democratic convention.

State house politicians had settled down to the belief that Negroes, for the first time in the history of Texas, generally would vote at the primaries and had begun to speculate as to what effect it would have on the various contests.

Some of them still think the issue will be settled in the counties and that Allred's opinion may not be followed generally. They base this belief on the danger of election officials who refuse Negroes the right to vote being liable for damages under the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Dixon case. A judgment was sought against El Paso election officials when Negroes were refused the ballot and for a time it appeared as though the officials would have to pay damages.

Ferguson Silent.

Comment on Allred's opinion was refused by ex-Gov. James E. Ferguson who, as a proxy, was chairman of a subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee in its Austin session June 11, when no action was taken either to admit or bar Negroes from the primaries. A delegation of Negroes, men and women asked the subcommittee for the right to vote. The subcommittee made no recommendation to the main committee and the latter took no action, refusing even to mention the matter. That left it to the individual counties and many of them already had indicated that Negroes, for the first time, would be given the vote.

Most of these counties now are expected to change their attitude and refuse to accept Negro votes. This may cause mandatory injunctions to be sought by Negroes in the larger counties that put up the bars.

Absentee Votes Cast.

A number of Negroes already have cast absentee ballots. Under Allred's ruling these ballots will not be accepted by election officials unless a mandamus compels them to do so.

Allred's opinion is expected to be of much help to him in his race for Governor, as the old white guard of Democracy was indignant at the thought of Negroes voting with white men and women.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
JOURNAL

JUL 6 1934

WHITE PLEDGE ELIMINATED FROM BALLOT

Negroes May Vote In Primary According To Ruling Of Committee

By a vote of 15 to 14, the Jefferson county democratic executive committee Thursday afternoon decided to leave the word "white" from the party pledge that will be read at the various elections this year.

DRASTIC CHANGE

This means that negroes will be permitted to vote in the July primaries.

This issue, generally conceded to be a major one, was decided by a comparatively few members of the county committee. There are 45, but only 26 attended the meeting. Chairman J. R. Edmonds was forced to break the tie vote. He declared that he was in favor of a white election but that he was afraid that if it was held, the entire balloting might be invalidated.

The discussion at times became particularly heated, with Marshall Jennings, one committee member, declaring "I'm for a whtie man's election if I have to go to the penitentiary for it."

It was O. S. Hunter, however, who fought for the negro ban test from the start. "Let's," he demanded at one time, "don't let our wives, daughters and sweethearts be humiliated by having to go to the same polls with negroes."

LAWYERS DIFFER

Attention of the committee was called to the fact by George W. Morgan, a member, that there was considerable difference of opinion among the legal profession as to whether or not the ban against negroes would invalidate the other ballots cast. "I've advocated the pledge from the beginning," Morgan said. "Not all the lawyers I have talked with about the law on the matter believe alike. There is a difference of opinion, and I believe that if we go ahead with the white pledge, we can get plenty of good lawyers to fight the case free."

The contention was made that if Jefferson county decided not to let the negroes vote, it would be going against the wishes of the state committee.

First of the new ballots came from the presses Friday morning. They are being printed by the American Printing company.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

JUL 14 1934

HINTS SWING OF COLORED VOTES

Alexander Martin Writes to Roosevelt Aid; Split With G. O. P. Seen

Possibility of a break between the colored race in America and its ancient political ally, the Republican Party, was hinted in a letter enroute today from Alexander H. Martin, Cleveland attorney, to Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce in Washington.

Asking that President Roosevelt's "New Deal" be extended into a new deal for the colored race as well, the letter from Mr. Martin, a judicial candidate, called for a concrete interpretation of the present administration's policies in their relation to the colored race.

Mr. Martin, a Republican who voted for Roosevelt, indirectly suggested that there might be an exodus of colored people from the Republican Party into the Democratic fold if they had pointed out to them a more definite position in the New Deal.

"Our people must be assured of full benefits of President Roosevelt's New Deal without that adverse discrimination which has heretofore largely marred its administration to our serious advantage," the letter said.

"While we have made very good progress in routing the depression and in building anew upon a renaissance of those fundamental ideals which have been permitted to fall into the discard. I believe we are now heading into a new contest in which it will be necessary to summon the fullest support possible for the successful vindication of the position and leadership of our great president.

"Accordingly, earnestly desiring that present and future success not be prevented by a hurtful devotion to the superstitions and prejudices of the past, I am writing to urge upon you and the powers that be this necessary policy.

"This must be done in order to secure that full response which comes from understanding, a response which is needed in order to bring into line that enthusiastic fighting support of 12,000,000 black Americans."

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 4 1934

ABOUT "BLACK BALLOTS."

To The News:

Your editorial of June 22 on "Black Ballots" is very commendable for its timely and fair-minded speech touching the openness of the Democratic primary. There does not appear any grounds for an unfavorable criticism.

It does seem to me, however, that the accompanying caricature distracts from a worthy consideration of its meritorious cause. The picture in question can not do otherwise than make a bad impression and further crystallize prejudice in the minds of many against allowing the Negro to exercise his right of suffrage in the affairs of a Commonwealth wherein he is a component and constituent in its state of weal or woe.

The persistent appeal for civic justice and equality is not made by the type of Negroes pictured, but by the most intelligent, level-headed and sober-minded members of the race. These are they—and not the shiftless, ragamuffin element—who own respectable homes, pay taxes upon desirable property and contribute largely to social uplift in State and country. These are they who are pleading for an active, representative voice, through right use of the ballot, in the conduct of a true democracy. A caricature of this type would have, without doubt, given more power and influence to your splendid editorial.

C. H. UGGAMS.
Box 226, Hawkins, Texas.

NEGRO'S RIGHT.

To The News:

The cartoon article, "Black Ballots," appearing in June 22 issue, can but help draw favorable comment from the Negro population of Texas. It is a step that is certain to solicit utmost confidence and respect from the Negroes of Texas, while at the same time will destroy among them suspicion and political indifference. Such a step can not fail to attract attention and favorable comment from the better element of a body politic.

The thought has often occurred to the writer: What does the white man have to lose by extending to the Negro his rightful right to the ballot, or, what does he have to gain by denying him his constitutional guarantee? The fact is the white man gains nothing and the Negro loses everything.

Moreover, recall the old adage: "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

The writer's belief is, whenever and wherever a people advance politically and ethically to the point such that they respect the highest law of the land they have achieved a distinguishable mark of intelligence and advancement.

E. RANDALL.
Texas College, Tyler, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUL 7 1934

BEXAR NEGROES GIVEN VOTE IN PRIMARY

Negroes will be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary election this year, Will A. Morriss Jr., Bexar county Democratic executive committee chairman, announced Saturday.

This decision will add approximately 3500 votes to the possible maximum.

Morriss issued a statement, giving the history of the fight of Texas negroes to win the right to vote in primary elections and explaining his reason for deciding they should be allowed to vote this year.

Morriss said:

"As I regard the right or not of negroes to vote in the forthcoming primary, it is exclusively a legal question to be determined on purely legal grounds. Neither personal preference nor opinion, therefore, may be considered."

He then pointed out that neither the state convention nor the state executive committee had taken action on proposals to bar negroes from the polls during the primaries. A motion to that effect was tabled at the state convention at Lubbock in 1932 and the state executive committee took no action, it is manifestly beyond the power of our county executive committee or of myself as chairman of that committee to assume to take such action."

"Under these circumstances, I am of the opinion, that the power of exclusion, if any action, he said. "Under where the power exists, rests with the such power exists, rests with the state convention or the state executive committee," he concluded, "and both of these have declined to take action on proposals

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Texas.

Wichita Falls, Tex.
TIMES

JUL 12 1934

ALLRED HOLDS NEGRO BARRED BY CONVENTION

Attorney General Bases Decision on Action Taken in 1932

U. S. COURT DECISIONS REVIEWED IN OPINION

Believes Resolution Valid And Promises Defense In Case of Attack

DALLAS, July 12. (AP)—Atty. Gen. James V. Allred today handed down an opinion holding that negroes are not entitled to vote in the coming Democratic primaries.

The opinion prepared by the attorney general's department was sent here for Allred's approval due to its importance. It was addressed to D. B. Wood, county attorney of Williamson county.

Allred said his department had received numerous inquiries from election judges, officials of the party and from officers and candidates for office, as well as from negroes themselves wishing to vote.

The attorney general's decision was based upon a resolution adopted at the state convention of the Democratic party in Houston May 24, 1932, reading as follows:

"Be it resolved that all white citizens of the state of Texas who are qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of the state shall be eligible to membership in the Democratic party and as such entitled to participate in its deliberations."

This resolution, in effect, limited the right to participate in Democratic party primaries to whites and consequently excluded negroes, Allred ruled.

The attorney general's opinion reviewed the various decisions of the United States supreme court, including the five to four decision in Nixon vs. Condon, written by Justice Cardoza in May, 1932, just before the passage of the resolution by the party in state convention.

In the Nixon case the supreme court of the United States held that the Democratic state executive committee was without authority to bar negroes, but said:

"Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time to affirm or to deny."

The adoption of the resolution by the party in convention followed immediately after the Nixon vs. Condon decision.

"The court of civil appeals at San Antonio by a two to one decision upheld the validity of the resolution. Certified questions to the supreme court of Texas were dismissed on the ground that there was an absence of necessary parties to the suit," Allred said.

"I think this opinion of the court of civil appeals was correct. And election officials throughout the state should follow it. The Democratic party has always been a white man's party in Texas and the attorney general's department will do everything in its power to keep it such.

"Practically every court decision recognizes the inherent right of a political party to determine the content of its membership. Certainly when the party spoke through its state convention it was the voice of the party itself. I think this resolution of the state convention was valid and stand ready to defend it should it be attacked."

Attorney General Allred was in Dallas a short time conferring with one of his assistants with reference to the opinion handed down. He will leave late in the day for Greenville, where he plans to speak tonight in behalf of his candidacy for governor.

DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL

JUL 12 1934

Allred Rules Negroes Out Of Primaries

Attorney General James V. Allred held that Negroes are not entitled to vote in the Democratic primaries in an opinion announced Thursday from his North Texas campaign for Governor headquarters here.

Mr. Allred explained that the opinion was prepared in his office by his assistants and sent to Dallas for his approval while he stopped on his way to Greenville, where he speaks Thursday night. The ruling was addressed to D. B. Wood, County Attorney of Williamson County, who, with many other officials, Election Judges and party officials, had asked for an opinion.

"The Democratic party has always been a white man's party in Texas," Mr. Allred commented here. "The Attorney General's Department will do everything in its power to keep it such. Practically every court decision recognizes the inherent right of a political party to determine the content of its membership."

The announcement explaining the ruling made here by the Attorney General, said:

"The Attorney General's decision was based upon a resolution adopted at the State convention of the Democratic party in Houston on May 24, 1932, reading as follows: 'Be it resolved that all white citizens of the State of Texas who are qualified to vote under the Constitution and laws of the State shall be eligible to membership in the Democratic party and as such entitled to participate in its deliberations.' This resolution in effect limited the right to participate in Democratic party primaries to whites, and consequently excluded Negroes.

"The Attorney General's opinion reviewed the various decisions of the United States Supreme Court, including the five-to-four decision in Nixon versus Condon, written by Mr. Justice Cardoza in May, 1932, just before the passage of the resolution by the party in State convention. In the Nixon case the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Democratic State executive committee was without authority to bar Negroes, but said:

"'Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time to affirm or to deny.'

"The adoption of the resolution by the party in convention (set out above) followed immediately after the Nixon vs. Condon decision.

"The validity of the action taken by the State convention in adopting the foregoing resolution was challenged in the case of Bexar County Executive Committee vs. Booker. The Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio, by a two-to-one decision upheld the validity of the resolution. Certified questions to the Supreme Court of Texas were dismissed on the ground that there was an absence of necessary parties to the suit."

"I think this opinion by the Court of Civil Appeals was correct," Allred said, "and election officials throughout the State should follow it. Certainly when the party spoke through its State convention it was the voice of the party itself. I think this resolution of the State convention was valid and stand ready to defend it should it be attacked."

The belief was held that Negroes could not be barred from the primaries, on account of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Nixon case, by John Davis, Dallas member of the State Democratic Committee. The State committee refused to act on the mater at its recent meeting, leaving it up to local election officials decide if Negroes would be permitted to vote.

At the time that Allred's ruling was announced barring Negroes, the United American Activities made public the fact that the organization's executive committee discussed Wednesday night at a secret meeting reports that the Negroes plan to force their way into the primary July 28.

A special meeting of the order has been called for Saturday night. Speakers at the meeting Wednesday night feared the possibilities of a race riot and declared Negroes must be barred at all costs. They reported that they had learned the Negroes planned to go to the polls in groups of 25 to 100 and to demand that they be permitted to vote.

A political rally for negro voters of the county will be held Friday night at the Pythian Temple on Elm street, under the auspices of the Progressive Citizens' League.

The league reported that poll tax lists show there are more than 2,500 qualified negro voters in the county. The various candidates will be discussed at the Friday meeting.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 14 1934

AUSTIN, Tex., July 13.—The Travis County Democratic Executive Committee will meet Saturday to pass on the question whether negroes will be permitted to vote in the primary election July 28. The committee previously had declined to take action on this proposition, asking for a decision by the State executive committee. The State committee did nothing, but Attorney General James V. Allred had ruled that negroes are not entitled to participate in a Democratic primary.

CLEBURNE, TEX.
MORNING REVIEW

JUL 12 1934

WILL FOLLOW COURT RULING

Demo Head Comments On Allred Decision

The opinion of the Johnson County Democratic executive committee will be that the question of whether the negro has the right to vote in the primary elections this year should be governed by the ruling of the supreme court which gives them that privilege.

That was the statement this afternoon of Mitchell Davis, chairman of the committee in this county, when informed that Attorney General James V. Allred at Dallas today handed down an opinion that "negroes are not entitled to vote in coming Democratic primaries."

The opinion, addressed to D. B. Wood, Williamson County attorney, was in answer to numerous inquiries from election judges, party officials, candidates for office and negroes themselves, Allred said.

Allred said the opinion was based on a resolution adopted at the party's State convention in Houston, May 24, 1932.

Reviews Discussion.

Mr. Davis states that he has not gone thoroughly into the matter but that in his best recollection the resolution referred to was passed prior to the ruling of the supreme court, the resolution being that the party confine its membership in party to white people with the idea that the legislature would ratify the action.

However, the legislature did not take up the question. The supreme court handed down a ruling in a case in which a negro had sued for damages because he was refused the right to vote.

Mr. Davis states that the general opinion is that the ruling of the supreme court is what should be followed in any question.

The question involved is whether it is party prerogative as to the negro vote or if the constitution takes precedence over party rulings.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JUL 12 1934

WHITE PRECINCT MEET IS CALLED

Negroes Barred From Central Fire Station Convention on July 28

A white precinct convention for the qualified white democratic voters of precinct 7, in the city of Beaumont, county of Jefferson, state of Texas:

"You and each of you are hereby notified that a precinct convention is called to be held on Saturday, July 28, at 7:30 p. m. at the central fire station in said precinct for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be held Saturday, August 4, at the county courthouse of Jefferson county, state of Texas."

O. S. Hunter, precinct chairman, yesterday issued a notice calling all "qualified white democrats" to meet and elect delegates to the county convention. The notice follows:

"To the qualified white democratic voters of precinct 7, in the city of Beau-

Texas.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Wichita Falls, Tex.
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WHITE PRECINCT MEET IS CALLED

Negroes Barred From Central Fire Station Convention on July 28

A white precinct convention for the democrats of precinct 7 (central fire station) will be held at the central fire station on Saturday, July 28, at night, despite the decision of the county convention in said precinct for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be held Saturday, August 4, at the county courthouse of Jefferson county, state of Texas.

O. S. Hunter, precinct chairman, yesterday issued a notice calling all "qualified white democrats" to meet and elect delegates to the county convention. The notice follows:

"To the qualified white democratic voters of precinct 7, in the city of Beaumont, county of Jefferson, state of Texas:

"You and each of you are hereby notified that a precinct convention is called to be held on Saturday, July 28, at 7:30 p. m. at the central fire station in said precinct for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be held Saturday, August 4, at the county courthouse of Jefferson county, state of Texas."

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 14 1934

Negroes Banned In Local Primary By Party Ruling

Buckner Decides to Follow Opinion Given by Attorney General

Negro citizens holding poll tax receipts will not be permitted to vote here in the Democratic primary July 28, Chairman Murrell L. Buckner of the Democratic Executive Committee announced Friday after study of the opinion in which Attorney General James V. Allred held Negroes could not vote in Democratic primaries.

The opinions of Allred and Buckner have no official standing in the courts, and it is still left to the presiding judge of each election box as to whether Negroes shall vote there.

Buckner's statement follows: "I have very carefully read the Attorney General's opinion and agree with same in every particular. I call special attention to that part of the opinion of the Supreme Court, to which the Attorney General refers, namely, Nickson versus Condon, which opinion was written by Justice Cardoza, and which said, 'Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time to affirm or deny,' and after this opinion was rendered, the State convention adopted the resolution making the Democratic primaries a white man's primary," Mr. Buckner said.

"I agree with the Attorney General that the Democratic party has the right to select its own members, and I am constrained to believe the right-thinking Negro has no desire to force himself into the Democratic primaries.

"As far as I am concerned, as chairman of the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee, the opinion of the Attorney General will be followed to the letter."

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 16 1934

Negro Democrats To Hold Series Of Rallies During Week

The Harris County Negro Democratic Club of which Julius White is president, plans a series of city-wide rallies during the week, it was announced Monday.

St. John Baptist Church, Bastrop and Gray, will be the scene of the meeting Tuesday at 8:30 p.m., with Dr. W. M. Drake acting as master of ceremonies.

Wednesday night the rally will be held at Bethel Baptist Church, Andrews and Crosby, with C. F. Richardson presiding.

An open air mass meeting is planned for Emancipation Park at 8:30 p.m. Thursday, with Julius White presiding; while Friday night's rally will be held at Mount Olive Baptist Church, Meadow and Gillespie streets, with Dr. T. M. Shadowens, master of ceremonies.

All of these meetings are open to the public, according to White.

VERNON, TEX.
VERNON DAILY RECORD

JUL 11 1934

NEGROES TO VOTE IN WEBB COUNTY PRIMARY

Laredo, July 11.—Negroes qualified to vote will be allowed to cast ballots in the Democratic primaries here July 28.

Chairman P. Leyendecker of Webb County's Democratic executive committee today sent instructions to all presiding judges of the 14 precincts in Webb County to allow negroes to vote in the primaries.

Chairman Leyendecker took similar action in the primaries two years ago and some negro votes were cast.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

MAR 2 1934

BEAUMONT NEGROES TO VOTE SATURDAY

Beaumont, Tex., March 2 (AP).—For the first time in the history of Beaumont, negroes Saturday will be allowed to vote in a city Democratic primary.

Both Mayor Emmett A. Fletcher and his opponent, P. D. Renfro, lawyer, protested the proposition. The city Democratic executive committee acceded to the negroes' petition after advices from the state attorney general's office said the state convention or the state party executive committee alone had the authority to prescribe voters' qualifications in a primary.

The local committee then learned from the office of Maury Hughes, Dallas, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, and the secretary, E. J. Hussion of Houston, that no action on the matter had been taken by the convention or the committee. Gaynor Kendall, assistant attorney general, referred to the El Paso case of Nixon vs. Condon, recently decided for plaintiff by Federal Judge Boynton, who ruled that the pledge as stated on the ballot did not preclude the negroes' voting in the primary in point.

PRIMARY FIGHT MUST BE CONTINUED

Responding to numerous inquiries concerning the next legal steps Houston and Texas Negroes should take to break down the racial bars in connection with the Democratic primary elections in this state, The Defender is of the opinion that practically nothing can be done legally in this respect for the first primary election of Saturday, July 28, 1934. Defender

Racially and legally speaking, we have exhausted about every remedy for the first primary election, unless in the interim an effort now being made by North Texas Negroes to have some justice of the United States Supreme Court enjoin the Texas Supreme Court from enforcing its recent ruling in the mandamus petition sought by two Jefferson County Negroes, meets with success. 7-28-34

But a second or run-off Democratic primary election will be held in this county and state on Saturday, August 25, 1934, and there remains ample time to institute new court proceedings in some other federal judicial district in an effort to obtain an injunctive writ against the party leaders and elections officials, to restrain them from interfering with or preventing all qualified electors from casting their ballots in said election.

There is no need of going into any state court in another attempt to secure either an injunction or mandamus, for all district and appellate courts of the state are bound by the ruling of the Texas Supreme Court, which held that the Democratic party has the inherent right to determine its membership and prescribe qualifications of its constituents.

Negroes of Texas should unite their forces and concentrate their legal attack in some other federal district, for with the Richardson injunction case stayed by order of the presiding judge of the United States District Court for Southern Texas at Houston last Saturday and the denial of the application for a preliminary injunction against party leaders and election officials in Harris County, it would be wasting both time and money to file another case of this type in said court.

Since it is apparent that even some of the federal district judges look for loopholes when such an issue is presented in court in order to keep from passing upon the merits of the case, extreme care and precaution must be taken in filing the next cause to see to it that every legal loophole is plugged and the question of the legal and constitutional right of Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary elections is brought definitely and unmistakably to the fore.

If Negroes of Texas will get busy and raise enough money to file such an injunction suit in another federal district in Texas at once, even should the judge deny the application for an injunctive writ, there would still be time to perfect an appeal and carry the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, La., before August 25, 1934.

This should and must be done, if Negroes of Houston and Texas hope to exercise their elective franchise rights in the Democratic run-off primary election of August 25, 1934, when the electorate of the state will pick, by ballot, the principal state officers.

As to damage suits against party leaders and election officials because of the denial of the right to vote in the Democratic election of Saturday, July 28, 1934, under two former decisions of the United States Supreme Court each barred voter will have such redress in court after election; but Negroes should be more concerned just now about voting in the run-off election on August 25, 1934, and should bend all their efforts in that direction just now, and then file damage suits after both primary elections, should they fail to vote in either.

The Defender is in hearty accord with the suggestions being made from various Texas points that our racial forces be combined in one test case for injunction and, failing to obtain same in a federal district court, hasten an appeal to the federal appellate court and maybe the United States Supreme Court, while we can not get very far with mere talk, and since the time is short and quick action is imperative, The Defender suggests that interested Negroes in all Texas counties and cities raise money for a primary legal defense fund within the next week, and forward same to Julius White, 409 Milam Street, Houston, Texas.

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DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 14 1934

Negroes Banned In Local Primary By Party Ruling

Buckner Decides to Follow Opinion Given by Attorney General

Negro citizens holding poll tax receipts will not be permitted to vote here in the Democratic primary July 28, Chairman Murrell L. Buckner of the Democratic Executive Committee announced Friday after study of the opinion in which Attorney General James V. Allred held Negroes could not vote in Democratic primaries.

The opinions of Allred and Buckner have no official standing in the courts, and it is still left to the presiding judge of each election box as to whether Negroes shall vote there.

Buckner's statement follows: "I have very carefully read the Attorney General's opinion and agree with same in every particular. I call special attention to that part of the opinion of the Supreme Court, to which the Attorney General refers, namely, Nickson versus Condon, which opinion was written by Justice Cardoza, and which said, 'Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time to affirm or deny,' and after this opinion was rendered, the State convention adopted the resolution making the Democratic primaries a white man's primary," Mr. Buckner said.

"I agree with the Attorney General that the Democratic party has the right to select its own members, and I am constrained to believe the right-thinking Negro has no desire to force himself into the Democratic primaries.

"As far as I am concerned, as chairman of the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee, the opinion of the Attorney General will be followed to the letter."

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 16 1934

Negro Democrats To Hold Series Of Rallies During Week

The Harris County Negro Democratic Club of which Julius White is president, plans a series of city-wide rallies during the week, it was announced Monday.

St. John Baptist Church, Bastrop and Gray, will be the scene of the meeting Tuesday at 8:30 p.m., with Dr. W. M. Drake acting as master of ceremonies.

Wednesday night the rally will be held at Bethel Baptist Church, Andrews and Crosby, with C. F. Richardson presiding.

An open air mass meeting is planned for Emancipation Park at 8:30 p.m. Thursday, with Julius White presiding; while Friday night's rally will be held at Mount Olive Baptist Church, Meadow and Gillespie streets, with Dr. T. M. Shadowens, master of ceremonies.

All of these meetings are open to the public, according to White.

VERNON, TEX.
VERNON DAILY RECORD

JUL 11 1934

NEGROES TO VOTE IN WEBB COUNTY PRIMARY

Laredo, July 11.—Negroes qualified to vote will be allowed to cast ballots in the Democratic primaries here July 28.

Chairman P. Leyendecker of Webb County's Democratic executive committee today sent instructions to all presiding judges of the 14 precincts in Webb County to allow negroes to vote in the primaries.

Chairman Leyendecker took similar action in the primaries two years ago and some negro votes were cast.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

MAR 2 1934

BEAUMONT NEGROES TO VOTE SATURDAY

Beaumont, Tex., March 2 (AP).—For the first time in the history of Beaumont, negroes Saturday will be allowed to vote in a city Democratic primary.

Both Mayor Emmett A. Fletcher and his opponent, P. D. Renfro, lawyer, protested the proposition. The city Democratic executive committee acceded to the negroes' petition after advices from the state attorney general's office said the state convention or the state party executive committee alone had the authority to prescribe voters' qualifications in a primary.

The local committee then learned from the office of Maury Hughes, Dallas, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, and the secretary, E. J. Hussion of Houston, that no action on the matter had been taken by the convention or the committee. Gaynor Kendall, assistant attorney general, referred to the El Paso case of Nixon vs. Condon, recently decided for plaintiff by Federal Judge Boynton, who ruled that the pledge as stated on the ballot did not preclude the negroes' voting in the primary in point.

PRIMARY FIGHT MUST BE CONTINUED

Responding to numerous inquiries concerning the next legal steps Houston and Texas Negroes should take to break down the racial bars in connection with the Democratic primary elections in this state, The Defender is of the opinion that practically nothing can be done legally in this respect for the first primary election of Saturday, July 28, 1934. Defender

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But a second or run-off Democratic primary election will be held in this county and state on Saturday, August 25, 1934, and there remains ample time to institute new court proceedings in some other federal judicial district in an effort to obtain an injunctive writ against the party leaders and elections officials, to restrain them from interfering with or preventing all qualified electors from casting their ballots in said election.

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Negroes of Texas should unite their forces and concentrate their legal attack in some other federal district, for with the Richardson injunction case stayed by order of the presiding judge of the United States District Court for Southern Texas at Houston last Saturday and the denial of the application for a preliminary injunction against party leaders and election officials in Harris County, it would be wasting both time and money to file another case of this type in said court.

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The Defender is in hearty accord with the suggestions being made from various Texas points that our racial forces be combined in one test case for injunction and, failing to obtain same in a federal district court, hasten an appeal to the federal appellate court and maybe the United States Supreme Court, the lower and higher courts hold against Negroes and constitutional rights as Democratic electors.

But we can not get very far with mere talk, and since the time is short and quick action is imperative, The Defender suggests that interested Negroes in all Texas counties and cities raise money for a primary legal defense fund within the next week, and forward same to Julius White, 409 Milam Street, Houston, Texas.

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Political - 1934
Suffrage.

Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 7 1934

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NEGROES will be allowed to vote in Bexar County in the democratic primary, July 28, Will A. Morriss Jr., county democratic chairman, ruled today.

Morriss said, in a lengthy written opinion that it was beyond the power of the county chairman or county executive committee to exclude negroes from the primary.

Bexar County has between 4,000 and 5,000 qualified negro voters.

Political observers agree that the ruling permitting negroes to vote will throw a big advantage to candidates of the city-county machine, headed by Mayor Quin for Congress.

Absentee voting in the primary opens Monday in the Bexar County courthouse.

Several days ago, the county chairman wired J. K. Brim of Sulphur Springs, chairman of the state executive committee, for instructions on the matter.

Bertha Kunz, secretary of the state executive committee, has notified Morris that the state executive committee took no action this year on the question of negro voting.

The secretary did not express it as a personal opinion that in the absence of the action by the state committee, county committees had no right to bar negroes.

The county chairman has received no reply from Brim, the state chairman, however.

Two years ago the Texas Supreme Court sidestepped passing on the question of negro voting in state primaries when it dismissed a suit from Bexar County.

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Judge Tayloe's injunction was suspended during voting by the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals.

The opinion of Morriss follows in full:

"As I regard the question of the right, or not, of negroes to vote in the forthcoming primary, it is exclusively a legal question to be determined on purely legal grounds. Neither personal preference nor opinion therefore may be considered.

"The history of the controversy is this: In 1923 our legislature enacted that a negro should be ineligible to vote in Democratic primaries. Our United States Supreme Court held that statute invalid.

"Our legislature thereupon, in 1927, amended the statute giving the state democratic executive committee power to prescribe qualifications of voters in the party's primaries; and the state committee, in 1928, pursuant to that amendment, passed a resolution excluding negroes from that year's primaries.

"That statute and the resolution were, in turn, on May 2, 1932, held invalid by the United States Supreme Court—though by a five-to-four decision.

"Thereupon the convention held in Houston on May 24, 1932, to elect delegates to national democratic convention that year, passed a resolution providing in effect for the exclusion of negroes from the primaries of that year.

"Our Fourth Court of Civil Appeals, by majority decision in the case of County Democratic Committee vs. Booker, upheld the power of that convention to pass that resolution, while the United States District for the Seventh District of Texas held to the contrary.

"It thus appears the question of the right to exclude is a mooted one, our courts being divided.

"However, our state democratic convention which met in Lubbock, September, 1932, declined the resolution. The resolution for the exclusion of negroes from democratic primaries was there offered, but tabled in committee; and the convention itself took no action looking to exclusion. Likewise, our state committee, in its recent meeting, attempted no action.

"Under these circumstances, where the power of exclusion, if such power exists, rests with the state convention or state executive committee, and both of these have declined to take any action looking to exclusion, it is manifestly beyond the power of our county executive committee or myself as chairman of that committee to assume to take such action."

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"I think the ruling is correct in view of the holdings of the Supreme Court and the state courts," Mayor Quin said.

"I have always been in favor of letting the negroes vote," Weber declared.

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DALLAS, TEX.
DISPATCH

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The Dallas-co Democratic executive committee, in charge of the primary, will not attempt to stop negroes from voting.

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Murrell L. Buckner, county chairman, declined to rule against negroes voting at the June meeting of the committee.

One precinct chairman of a voting precinct where there are many negro voters asked Buckner for a ruling and action by the committee.

"That," said Buckner, "will have to be left to the presiding officer of each precinct."

Buckner explained afterward that an official ruling against negroes voting might invalidate the election. For the same reason, it is believed, action by any precinct judge might invalidate the voting in any precinct where a negro was barred.

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EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

JUL 13 1934

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Holds Only Whites May Cast Ballots In Primaries.

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The attorney general's opinion was issued despite a ruling of the United States supreme court in a case appealed from El Paso in which the court held negroes could not be barred as long as the Democratic primaries were controlled by legislative enactments.

Today's opinion cited a resolution adopted by the state Democratic convention in 1932 in which the primaries were closed to negroes and stated this was a party action and not a legislative enactment. The resolution, Attorney General James V. Allred said, had been appealed by the San Antonio court of civil appeals.

Mulcahy Inclined To Follow Opinion

County Attorney Dave Mulcahy said yesterday he "would be inclined to follow the legal opinion of the attorney general of Texas" relative to negroes participating in the county primary election July 28.

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HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

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In refusing permission under a resolution of the Harris County Democratic executive committee, Saturday limited voting in the primary to those who have voted the Democratic ticket three times in the last six years. First voters were limited to those whose parents voted Democratic three times in the last six years.

Texas.

Political - 1934
Suffrage.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

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CHRONICLE

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The committee limited voting in the primary to those who have voted the Democratic ticket three times in the last six years. Dis-First voters were limited to those whose parents voted Democratic three times in the last six years.

The suit has been set for hearing at 9 a.m. July 23, before District Judge Roy F. Campbell. White and four other negroes

BROWNWOOD, TEX.
BULLETIN

JUN 27 1934

Negro Primary Voters

IT IS NOT LIKELY that a great many colored citizens will attempt to participate in the Democratic primary elections this summer, although the way seems to have been cleared for negroes to exercise the right of franchise if they care to do so. The State Democratic Executive Committee did not make a ruling on the subject, apparently because of the probability that any effort it might make to keep negroes out of the primaries would be frowned upon by the United States Supreme Court, and discreetly has left the matter to the discretion of individual election judges except in a few counties in which the local committees have made rulings.

Not many election judges, we imagine, will care to assume responsibility for doing what the State Committee thinks it is legally unable to do. It is obviously the duty of the election judges to observe and enforce the law and not to make the law. In the absence of directions to the contrary, they will in most cases permit negro citizens to vote who possess the required qualifications as to poll tax payment and residence. It will be largely up to the colored voters themselves as to whether they claim the privilege which thus is made available.

As a matter of fact, there is no good reason for attempting longer to maintain the traditional white man's primary. From the standpoint of party expediency it is a bad policy, because it drives thousands of colored voters into the Republican party. The attempt to bar negro voters from Democratic primaries began many years ago when corruption was the rule in politics, and when large communities of negroes were susceptible to control by unscrupulous politicians. The present generation of colored ctiizens can not easily be controlled by political bosses. Their intelligence is sufficient to enable them to think and act independently in political matters. Their rights as respectable and law-abiding citizens include the right of the franchise. Political equality of the races is no longer a ghostlike bugaboo to frighten white voters. It now is a reality, and to say the least of it is not necessarily a menace.

The State Executive Committee should not have attempted to evade the question which is certain to bob up in the primaries, unless it intends by its silence on the subject to mark definitely the end of the white man's primary system. Whether it so intends or not, that seems to be what it has done.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

JUL 13 1934

Negro Editor Asks $10,000 Vote Damages

Clerk Again Sued in Refusal to Grant Absentee Ballot.

C. F. Richardson, editor of the negro weekly paper, "The Houston Defender," filed suit against County Clerk Albert Townsend for $10,000 Thursday, alleging that he had been damaged to that extent because he was not allowed to cast an absentee ballot.

The suit is the second to be filed against Mr. Townsend in the past three days in connection with his alleged refusal to allow negroes to vote. Julius White, president of the Harris county negro Democratic club, Tuesday filed suit for mandamus to compel Mr. Townsend to permit White to vote and absentee ballot in the July 28 Democratic primary.

Ballots Refused.

His petition was filed after Mr. Townsend had refused to give White and four other negroes absentee ballots. The county clerk acted under a resolution adopted Saturday by the county Democratic executive committee, permitting none to vote in the primary who can not show that he has voted the Democratic ticket at lease three times during the last six years. The resolution was directed to absentee as well as personal ballots.

The White case will be called for trial at 9 a. m. July 23 by District Judge Roy Campbell.

Petitions filed in behalf of both Richardson and White cite the laws governing the holding of elections, the casting of absentee ballots and the qualifications of both plaintiffs.

The petition filed for Richardson declares that the plaintiff expects to be absent from the city when the primary is held; that he had a legal right to cast an absentee ballot and the defendant a legal statutory duty to furnish the plaintiff with an absentee ballot, and allow him to vote. The defendant "unlawfully refused to perform his legal duty and damaged the plaintiff's legal right in the sum of $2500," the petition stated.

Cites Loss.

As a result of the defendant's "wrongful and absolute refusal to permit the plaintiff to vote," the petition declares, the plaintiff has suffered financial loss by being unable to secure political advertisements for his weekly paper and has lost and will continue to lose circulation due to the absence of such political advertisements, editorials and reportorial contributions of political value "hereby destroying his property rights to his great financial harm and detriment and to his monetary and property damage in the sum of $5000."

The defendant's acts in refusing to issue the plaintiff a ballot deprived the plaintiff of his political rights to his great harm and detriment and damage in the sum of $2500, the petition states.

The suit filed in behalf of Richardson has not yet been set down for trial.

EL PASO TEX
HERALD

JUL 13 1934

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"They are running the risk of having the whole election declared void.

"We certainly are not giving up the fight. Suits will be filed against election officials all over the state."

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PRESS

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"It's just a political scarecrow," he said.

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The committee, meeting at the Civil Courts Building Saturday, passed a resolution which says that to vote in a democratic primary the voter must show he has done so at least three times in the past six years. Those voting for the first time, meaning persons just reaching 21, must show that their parents voted democratic three times in the last six years.

Allen S. Shepherd, who offered the resolution, said 12 opportunities had been available during that period.

The resolution passed 43 to 24 after several minutes of heated debate.

Attacked by Putnam

The resolution was attacked Monday by Frank Putnam, candidate for congressman from this district.

"The committee's action," Mr. Putnam said, "is intended to bar not only qualified negro voters but all independent voters. If this resolution could be enforced it would bar five white voters for every negro.

"It is an impudent, lawless attempt to take control of the people's elections away from them and to vest that control in a little clique of perpetual political job holders and their paid retainers.

"The United States Supreme Court has decided that the Texas party primary is part of the state's election system, and no qualified voter, pledging support to primary nominees, can be barred."

Albert White, negro editor of the Houston Guide, protested the resolution also, saying it is plainly illegal and an attempt to "circumvent the decision of the federal Supreme Court."

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PRESS

JUL 12 1934

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Negroes were not mentioned in the resolution.

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AUSTIN, TEX.
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Eight additional absentee ballots were cast Monday morning to bring the day and a half total to 26, but no negroes voted Monday morning, Miss Limberg said.

The two negro voters were L. D. Lyons and his son, C. W. Lyons.

The elder Lyons was a member of the committee of negroes who appeared recently at the meeting of the county democratic executive committee and took no formal action on the negroes' request.

Travis county committee, however, followed the lead of the state executive committee which the question was referred for action.

County Chmn. J. M. Patterson said Monday on the matter was silent except to say that he had received no instructions from the sub-committee, to which the question was referred for action.

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Travis county's democratic primary.

BROWNWOOD, TEX.
BULLETIN

JUN 27 1934

Negro Primary Voters

IT IS NOT LIKELY that a great many colored citizens will attempt to participate in the Democratic primary elections this summer, although the way seems to have been cleared for negroes to exercise the right of franchise if they care to do so. The State Democratic Executive Committee did not make a ruling on the subject, apparently because of the probability that any effort it might make to keep negroes out of the primaries would be frowned upon by the United States Supreme Court, and discreetly has left the matter to the discretion of individual election judges except in a few counties in which the local committees have made rulings.

Not many election judges, we imagine, will care to assume responsibility for doing what the State Committee thinks it is legally unable to do. It is obviously the duty of the election judges to observe and enforce the law and not to make the law. In the absence of directions to the contrary, they will in most cases permit negro citizens to vote who possess the required qualifications as to poll tax payment and residence. It will be largely up to the colored voters themselves as to whether they claim the privilege which thus is made available.

As a matter of fact, there is no good reason for attempting longer to maintain the traditional white man's primary. From the standpoint of party expediency it is a bad policy, because it drives thousands of colored voters into the Republican party. The attempt to bar negro voters from Democratic primaries began many years ago when corruption was the rule in politics, and when large communities of negroes were susceptible to control by unscrupulous politicians. The present generation of colored ctiizens can not easily be controlled by political bosses. Their intelligence is sufficient to enable them to think and act independently in political matters. Their rights as respectable and law-abiding citizens include the right of the franchise. Political equality of the races is no longer a ghostlike bugaboo to frighten white voters. It now is a reality, and to say the least of it is not necessarily a menace.

The State Executive Committee should not have attempted to evade the question which is certain to bob up in the primaries, unless it intends by its silence on the subject to mark definitely the end of the white man's primary system. Whether it so intends or not, that seems to be what it has done.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

JUL 13 1934

Negro Editor Asks $10,000 Vote Damages

Clerk Again Sued in Refusal to Grant Absentee Ballot.

C. F. Richardson, editor of the negro weekly paper, "The Houston Defender," filed suit against County Clerk Albert Townsend for $10,000 Thursday, alleging that he had been damaged to that extent because he was not allowed to cast an absentee ballot.

The suit is the second to be filed against Mr. Townsend in the past three days in connection with his alleged refusal to allow negroes to vote. Julius White, president of the Harris county negro Democratic club, Tuesday filed suit for mandamus to compel Mr. Townsend to permit White to vote and absentee ballot in the July 28 Democratic primary.

Ballots Refused.

His petition was filed after Mr. Townsend had refused to give White and four other negroes absentee ballots. The county clerk acted under a resolution adopted Saturday by the county Democratic executive committee, permitting none to vote in the primary who can not show that he has voted the Democratic ticket at lease three times during the last six years. The resolution was directed to absentee as well as personal ballots.

The White case will be called for trial at 9 a. m. July 23 by District Judge Roy Campbell.

Petitions filed in behalf of both Richardson and White cite the laws governing the holding of elections, the casting of absentee ballots and the qualifications of both plaintiffs.

The petition filed for Richardson declares that the plaintiff expects to be absent from the city when the primary is held; that he had a legal right to cast an absentee ballot and the defendant a legal statutory duty to furnish the plaintiff with an absentee ballot, and allow him to vote. The defendant "unlawfully refused to perform his legal duty and damaged the plaintiff's legal right in the sum of $2500," the petition stated.

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The county democratic committee requesting that negroes in Travis be permitted to vote in the democratic primary.

County committee, however, followed the lead of the state executive committee and took no formal action on the negroes' request.

Chmn. J. M. Patterson
County Chmn.

Texas

Political - 1934

Suffrage

CANDIDATES AND PRIMARY COSTS

Defender 6-23-34

One of our daily journalistic contemporaries, commenting recently upon the increased assessments for candidates seeking public offices in Harris County this year on the Democratic ticket and the present reduced salary scale in effect for such office holders, takes the position that some way must be found to get out of this dilemma by 1936. Houston

Discussing this same question several weeks ago, The Defender took the position that such primary expenses should be borne by the county and state governments, and that no candidate ought to be assessed one penny to defray the expenses incident to conducting such public elections.

Since the highest legal tribunal in the United States has held that such partisan primaries are public elections and open to all eligible voters, it is unfair to compel the candidates to finance such elections, but instead this financial burden or obligation should be placed upon the government—municipal, county and state.

The candidates have no more right to finance the primary elections than to make contributions through assessments for holding general elections, and the 1935 Texas legislature for revise the civil statutes of the state so as to relieve all candidates of this burdensome and unfair financial burden.

Partisan primary elections are held in other states of the country and all the expenses incident to conducting them are borne by local and state governments, since they are popular elections and open to all qualified electors.

Such procedure in this state will remedy the situation and make it possible for good men, who often find it impossible to pay such excessive assessments and then finance their campaigns in addition, to aspire for public office without any financial embarrassment.

LET US CALL THE ROLL!

Defender 6-23-34

The Defender's attention has been called to the fact that Houston is one of the few cities in Texas where voteless Negroes are holding public positions and drawing nice salaries from the public treasury made possible by tax-paying citizens.

The Defender still contends and insists that no Negro ought to serve as teacher in the public schools, on the police force, recreational department, social service work or any other type of public service, particularly where he or she receives a compensation for said services, unless that person has paid his or her poll tax as provided under the civil statutes of Texas.

Houston Negroes should call the roll and ascertain how many Negro teachers are qualified voters; how many colored social service workers have met the citizenship requirement; in fact, they should ascertain the citizenship status of every Negro man and woman engaged in any kind of public work in Houston and Harris County.

The Houston Board of Education should be petitioned not to give a contract to any Negro teacher who has not paid his or her 1933 poll tax, thus making a citizen eligible to vote in the elections of 1934; and the same course ought to be pursued in all branches of public work where Negroes are employed in this city and county.

It is unfair for poll-taxless Negroes to hold fat public jobs, while others just as competent and capable, who have paid such taxes, are forced to remain in the ranks of the unemployed on one hand and on the other help to make possible jobs for those who have not paid any taxes, poll or otherwise.

Let us call the roll and demand a showdown on this issue.

PARTY PRIMARIES OPEN TO QUALIFIED VOTERS OF COUNTY

Executive Session Adjourns Without Raising or Debating Negro Participation in Partisan Elections During July and August—Candidates' Assessments Hiked Over Previous Years—Names Drawn For Place On Ballot

Defender 6-23-34

The expected fireworks on Negro participation in 1934 primary elections did not take place in Houston Monday morning when the Harris County Democratic executive committee, of which John B. ("Shorty") Lubbock is chairman, held its session pursuant to the revised civil statutes of Texas. Houston,

Despite previous newspaper announcements that the committeemen would vote on the question of Negro Democrats participating in the partisan primary elections of July and August, the meeting adjourned sine die without even raising the issue, and after the session the county chairman stated that he changed his mind about submitting the "Negro question."

Thus for the first time since Democratic party primary elections have been conducted in Texas, Negro Democrats can exercise their elective franchise rights in said elections just like all other qualified electors.

Exclusive of the 146 precinct chairmen who will be elected Saturday, July 28, 164 candidates will be offered to the voters of Houston and Harris County on the official ballot prepared and approved at the meeting of the county executive committee, viz:

United States Senator—Joseph W. Bailey, Jr., Guy B. Fisher, Tom Connally.

Governor—Edgar Witt, Tom Hunter, Clint Small, C. C. McDonald, James V. Allred, Maury Hughes, Edward K. Russell.

Lieutenant Governor—Joe Moore, John Hornsby, Walter F. Woodul, Ben F. Berkley, R. M. Johnson, J. P. Rogers.

Attorney General—Walter Woodward, William McCraw, Clyde E. Smith.

Comptroller—Dolph B. Tillison, Manley H. Clary, George H. Sheppard, J. J. "Jack" Patterson.

State Treasurer—Dennis B. Waller, Kay Griffin, Charley Lockhart, George B. Terrell.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. A. Woods.

Commissioner of Agriculture—C. C. Conley, Fred W. Davis, J. E. McDonald, K. Terrell.

Commissioner of General Land Office— Walter E. Jones, J. H. Walker.

State Railroad Commissioner—W. Gregory Hatcher, James L. McNees, Lon A. Smith, John Pundt, H. O. Johnson.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court—H. S. Lattimore, John H. Sharp, James W. McClendon.

Judge of Court of Criminal Appeals— W. C. Morrow.

Congressman—W. Everett Dupuy, Joe H. Eagle, Frank Putnam, A. A Weldon, John Nissing, J. B. Simons.

State Senator—Weaver Moore, John J. Sargent, Franklin P. Davis, Ed Arnold, John M. Mathis. Sr.

Representative Position No. 1—A. M. Tripp, A. F. Sundemeyer, L. M. Williamson, Robert W. Castleberry, Quinton Wright, George F. Howard, W. H. (Bill) Sigel, Fred R. Eldridge, Charles E. Pritchard, Jr., James P. Markham, Jr., George L. McGhee;

Representative, Position No. 2—Harvey M. Draper, Roy M. Hofheinz, C. F. Stevens, E. J. Welch, J. G. Wells, T. K. McElroy, William W. dies, Ira D. Sykes, Pat Henderson.

Representative, Position No. 3—J. W. Milam, Ralph R. Wallace, T. H. (Hagan) Allin, R. H. Holland.

Representative, Position No. 5—W. L. Evans, Joe Harris, Kenneth McCalla, Nancy Pence Painter, Mrs. C. J. Hebert. Virgil E. Arnold. C. L. Wetzler, Will G. Schroth, J. M. Heflin, W. D. Avra, Allie Anderson, Jr., M. M. Burke.

County Commissioner, Precinct No. 1—J. A. Walling, T. L. (Honest Tom) Walker, R. H. Spencer.

County Commissioner, Precinct No. 2—Claude W. Smith, C. D. Massey, C. R. Myers.

County Commissioner, Precinct No. 3—Will G. Sharman, William Tautenhahn.

County Commissioner, Precinct No. 4—Lewis Smith, Ben Reinicke, Tom Graham.

Associate Justice, Court of Civil Appeals—George W. Graves.

Judge, One Hundred and Thirteenth District Court—Allen B. Hannay.

Judge, Fifty-fifth District Court—Ewing Boyd.

Judge, County Court-at-Law No. 1—Phil D. Woodruff, Nat H. Davis.

Judge, County Court-at-Law No. 2—Ray Scruggs, Frank Wilford. Jr.

District Attorney—K. C. Barkley.

Sheriff—J. S. Webster, T. A. Binford.

County Clerk—Henry M. Dudley, Albert Townsend.

County Treasurer—James Charlton. Louis Eckert.

County Tax Assessor-Collector—Fred W Witt. J. W. Hall.

County Surveyor—J. Stuart Boyles.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Position No. 1—Elmer E. Webb, Ned Jacobs, J. M. Ray.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Position No. 2— Will J. (Big Bill) Settegast, Campbell R. Overstreet, Thomas M. (Tom) Maes.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 2—Thomas I. Decker, George L. Ricker, F. C. Barfield.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 3—C. C. Fogarty, C. (Dutch) Patcek, R. R. Zeirlen.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 4—E. W. Corley, F. K. Wise.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 5—E. B. Beil, William Martens, Volney Hutchins, J. C. Browden.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 6—(No candidates filed.)

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 7—(No candidates filed.)

Justice of the Peace, Precinct, No. 8—A. Muldoon, George L. Holton.

Constable, Precinct No. 1—Neal Polk, R. J. (Bob) Martin, H. J. (Big Mike) Meinke.

Constable, Precinct No. 2—Mellen (Smitty) Smith, Frank Thames, Tobe Williams, Walter L. Williams.

Constable, Precinct No. 3—V. C. Porter, R. H. Epperson, J. C. Shoemaker.

Constable, Precinct No. 4—M. A. Winter, J. H. Field.

Constable, Precinct No. 5—H. A. Kolb, H. M. Metzler, P. J. (Julius) Kuehn.

Constable, Precinct No. 6—T. E. Hillegeist.

Constable, Precinct No. 7—L. E. Burroughs.

Constable, Precinct No. 8—Tom Dewalt, Jesse L. Burch.

Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee—John B. (Shorty) Lubbock, John N. Snell.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

JUN 2 1934

NEGRO VOTING BAN REQUESTED BY CLUB

El Paso Organization Fears Racial Strife

The North American club today wrote to the chairman and members of the state Democratic executive committee asking that the committee not take any action which might be construed as giving the negroes the right to vote in the July Democratic primaries, M. A. Porter, club chairman said.

"The admittance of the negroes to the Democratic party and its primary election could be productive of no good, but would result in racial disturbances and strife," Mr. Porter wrote.

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

JUN 9 1934

El Paso Committee To Meet Monday

The El Paso county Democratic executive committee will meet Monday to decide whether El Paso negroes will be permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries, Ernest Guinn, chairman, said last night.

Guinn said word is awaited from the state executive committee. Instructions were expected yesterday, the chairman said last night, but failed to arrive.

The U. S. Supreme court held on appeal from the federal district court here that negroes should be permitted to vote in the Democratic elections. The case was filed by Dr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso negro physician, when he was refused a ballot in a primary election.

Yesterday Ed A. Casey and R. T. "Dick" Wilson filed with Guinn as candidates for constable against Dan Brungardt. Shanks Carpenter filed his name as a candidate for election as commissioner of precinct No. 2 and G. B. Palm filed for justice of the peace at Clint.

ALBERT LEA, MINN.
TRIBUNE

JUN 6 1934

TOO MUCH DIFFERENCE

An Iowa exchange editor, who is very much disgusted with the indifference displayed by the voters at this week's election says that it appears that the negro mule trade story applies fairly well to average primary.

> The colored man brought back the mule claiming deception in that the mule was blind. It ran against trees and was unable to find its way anywhere. He had been assured that it was all right. The former owner explained that the mule could see well enough. "Dat mule," he asserted, "don't nacherly give a damn."

Surely with so much at stake in Minnesota this year no voter should let anything keep him away from the coming primaries.

NEW POLITICAL DEAL FOR NEGROES

Replying to numerous inquires from readers regarding the status of Negro Democrats of Texas, particularly in Houston and Harris County, in view of the fact that neither the Democratic state executive committee nor the Harris County executive committee passed any resolution or took any official action on the subject of Negro participation in the partisan primary elections of July and August, The Defender takes this occasion to state that all qualified voters, without regard to color, creed or class, are eligible to vote in said elections.

There was no need for either committee to take any action, since the United States Supreme Court has held that such political bodies are state agents and possess no authority to bar any qualified elector from partisan primary elections in this state.

Thousands of Texas Negroes qualified as full-fledged Democrats in 1932 and having become members of the Democratic household they have both the moral, legal and political right to participate in any and all public elections conducted by the party in this city, county and state.

While some attempt will be made in isolated instances to exclude Negro Democrats from the summer primaries (in line with the illegal action taken by the Democratic executive committee of Jefferson County), there will be no concerted and unified effort made in Texas this year to disfranchise Negro Democrats as partisan electors.

Prior to the meeting of the state and county executive committies, The Defender was asked repeatedly to give its reaction to the proposed "White Man's Union" of Harris County, but this paper refused to discuss the matter because it was our honest opinion that it was merely an attempt on the part of the promoters of the movement to get publicity; and The Defender held further to the view that honest, patriotic and fair-minded leaders and members of the Democratic party in this county and certain parts of the state would not contenance nor lend their support and encouragement to any such prejudical political proposal.

Thus, Negroes of Harris County and Texas are now standing on the threshold of a new day, politically speaking, and the political future of the race in this community and state will depend largely upon how they conduct themselves in the forthcoming primary elections.

Having been enfranchised as Democratic voters, Negroes should organize their forces not merely to support and vote for the best candidates for the various public offices, but they should also raise money to assist in financing the campaigns of candidates of their choice

No Negro should be obsessed with the idea that some candidate or his backer is going to spend huge sums of money in an endeavor to "buy" or control Negro votes; for we are living in a new day and under a new deal in more than one way,and all decent and respectable citizens frown upon and resent any such practices.

Negro Democrats should study the various candidates, their past records and their present platforms, and then work and vote for the men and women they consider best qualified and fitted for the public offices they are seeking in the primary election of July 28.

Texas.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 20 1934

NEGROES' VOTE APPEAL RESTS BEFORE COURT

APPELLATE JUDGES HEAR ARGUMENTS, WILL DECIDE LATER

After hearing extended arguments and numerous court decisions, the fifth district court of Civil Appeals here early Friday afternoon took under advisement the question of whether a writ of mandamus will be issued compelling election judges in Dallas county to permit negroes to vote in the Democratic primary July 28.

Members of the court gave no indication as to when a decision will be handed down. At the conclusion of arguments, Special Chief Justice J. C. Muse, Sr., announced that the motion of R. Q. Mason, negro attorney, for leave to file the application for mandamus was granted, and that all motions and the cause itself was being taken under advisement by the court.

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DALLAS, TEX.
DISPATCH

JUL 20 1934

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AUSTIN, TEX.
STATESMAN

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Political - 1934

Suffrage

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 20 1934

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a hard man to beat. He was a strong second at Dallas and Fort Worth. with Pecos, Crockett and other cities pushing him heavily.

McDonald, backed by the support of the Ferguson administration displayed strength to put him in Navarro at Liberty, while at Houston, Corpus Christi, Austin, Crockett, Uvalde, Wichita Falls and Pecos he was well up.

The campaign of Tom Hunter, which extended back more than two years, was bearing fruit in piles of votes. He led at Dallas and Wichita Falls, Uvalde, Houston, Corpus Christi and Pecos, while many other cities were giving him impressive masses of votes.

At Uvalde and numerous other cities Edgar Witt was leading and his backers predicted he would be in the run-off when the final vote was counted.

Maury Hughes of Dallas had a lead at Crockett and was picking up many votes at Liberty, Houston and other places.

Early returns showed that United States Sen. Tom Connally was leading his opponent, Joseph Weldon Bailey, in the fight for the senate post. Connally had a good lead at Houston, Pecos, Crockett, Liberty and was slightly ahead at Dallas. Bailey was in the fore at Henderson.

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Attorney's Race Close

For attorney general, William McCraw of Dallas and Walter Woodward of Coleman seemed to be running a dead heat. The third candidate, Clyde E. Smith of Woodville, had a lead at Liberty but was not so strong elsewhere, according to sketchy returns.

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Light At Corpus Christi

Corpus Christi was the only major city in the state where early voting was described as light. Threatening weather was blamed.

In West Texas communities Clint Small was leading for governor, with Tom Hunter well up among the favored candidates.

Despite heavy balloting and keen interest o trouble was reported at polling places. Twenty-two Texas rangers were posted at boxes in Gregg county in addition to two supervisors requested unanimously by the candidates. The supervision was to prevent irregularities in connection with illegal payment of poll taxes.

The question of negro voting was kept in the background except at a few widely separated points. Negroes voted at El Paso, but election judges marked the ballots "colored," and it appeared doubtful they would be counted. Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro physician, who has won three court tests on the question of negroes voting in the democratic primary, said he would go to court again if his vote were not tabulated.

DENISON, TEX.
HERALD
AUG 1 1934

NEGRO VOTE CASE WILL BE DECIDED IN FEDERAL COURT

Sherman, Aug. 1.—(Special to The Herald.)—Whether negro voters of Texas will be privileged to mark ballots in the second Democratic primary, Aug. 25, will be decided in federal court at a hearing which opens here at 10 a. m. Monday, Aug. 13.

O. H. Woodrow, attorney who is defending Charles M. Cole, county clerk, against a $10,000 damage suit recently filed by John Johnson, 74, Denison negro for being denied the right to vote in the July 28 primary, and the Democratic party of Grayson county against the injunction sought which would prohibit further restraint of negro voting, expects to try the case before Federal Judge Randolph Bryant.

Woodrow quoted Felix Edwards, United States commissioner, Wednesday as saying he understood Judge Bryant would hear the injunction petition. Judge Bryant returned from a two-week vacation.

W. J. Durham, Sherman negro attorney, who is fighting for negro suffrage in the Democratic primaries, revealed for the first time Wednesday that his appeal to Thomas M. Kennerly, United States judge of the Houston district of federal court, for injunctive relief from the ruling of Attorney General James V. Allred barring negroes from the primaries was held in abeyance pending a hearing from both parties to the suit.

Durham had asked for an ex parte hearing and the granting of a temporary injunction until a trial on a permanent injunction could be had. In a hearing of an ex parte nature evidence only from the complaining parties is heard.

Set Case for Trial.

In denying the emergency hearing, Judge Kennerly set the case for trial here before a federal judge Aug. 13. it was revealed Wednesday, Mr. Woodrow announced today. Defeated in his attempt to obtain franchise for negro voters in the first Democratic primary, Durham had kept secret the second trial date.

Taking the view that under the State Constitution the right is accorded the people to form political parties and to determine their membership and policy, Mr. Woodrow will vigorously fight the injunction. He finds support of his view in a recent ruling not only of Attorney General Allred but the State Supreme Court.

He pointed out that the state high court differs from the United States Supreme Court's opinion that the Democratic party is a state agency and as such can not deny suffrage to any legally qualified voter.

As the negro voting issued to be settled here will affect negro suffrage through Texas, Durham expects to enlist counsel from Dallas.

In the petition on which an injunction is sought to force the election judges to desist from interfering with negroes voting, the Denison negro declares he is "a member believing in the tenets of the Democratic party."

"The petition is so drawn as to cover future elections," Durham said Wednesday. "The negro Democratic voters expect to settle this lawsuit once and for all time to come in right of negro voters to participate in statutory elections in Texas. For if a decision is rendered adverse to Johnson, the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. This is a lawsuit to determine the rights of a million American negro citizens in Texas.

"It is my opinion that the Democratic party of Texas is a creature of the state so long as the officers of the convention, its delegates and its activities are controlled by statute. Unless the state of Texas wipes from the statute every provision thereon which controls and regulates the Democratic party and its activities, citizens of Texas, on account of color, can not be barred." He cited also a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Nixon vs. Condon, et al, in support of his views.

GOOSE CREEK, TEX.
SUN

JUL 27 1934

Ban On Mexicans In Primary Is Lifted

AUSTIN, July 27—(U.P.)—An order forbidding Mexican citizens of Texas here to vote in Democratic primaries was to be withdrawn today by the Travis county Democratic executive committee.

The committee issued the order after the state supreme court, in ruling negroes ineligible to vote, held that the Democratic party of Texas had legally limited membership to "white citizens."

Attorney General James V. Allred, however, held in an opinion that the term "white citizens" as used by the Democratic party included Mexican citizens.

TEXARKANA, TEX.
NEWS

AUG 3 1934

BOWIE COUNTY NEGRO FIGHTS FOR HIS VOTE

Virgil G. Goree Takes Battle to U. S. Court in Texarkana.

Attorney General James V. Allred's ruling that negroes would not be permitted to vote in Texas democratic primaries has caused an answer to be filed in the eastern district of Texas federal court by Virgil G. Goree, negro school teacher here.

Goree is suing on behalf of himself and as the representative of all other qualified negro voters in the state of Texas as a class. Included in the list of defendants are Allred, Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, their successors in office, all county democratic committees in Texas, the state democratic executive committee and others.

The plaintiff contends it is his legal right and the right of those for whom he sues to vote in the democratic primary election on July 28, 1934, August 25, 1934, and on the fourth Saturdays in July and August in 1936 and every two years thereafter. He asks that the case involving their right to vote be set for hearing on application for a temporary or interlocutory injunction at as early date as possible.

A resolution of the state democratic convention of Texas is challenged as being a violation of the constitution of the United States; that section two and section 27 of the bill of rights is a violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States as they make race and color a basis of classification of exclusion from participation in the state's democratic primary.

Section two of the bill of rights provides, "All political power is inherent in the people and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit. The faith of the people of Texas stands pledged to the preservation of a republican form of government, and, subject to this limitation only, they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think expedient."

Section 27, "The citizens shall have the right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good; and apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other purposes by petition, address or remonstrance."

A resolution adopted by the state democratic convention in 1932, "Be it resolved that all white citizens of the state of Texas, who are qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of the state shall be eligible to membership in the democratic party and as such entitled to participate in its deliberations," Goree charges, was interpretated by the attorney general and supreme court to include," Resolved further that no negro shall ever have the right to vote in a statutory democratic primary election in the state of Texas."

Goree contends he is a resident of Bowie county and has a poll tax receipt. The ruling by the attorney general denies him equal protection of laws and due process of law under the fourteenth amendment of the United States constitution, the suit states.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

JUL 31 1934

NEGROES MAY SUE, ATTORNEY HERE SAYS

Conference To Be Held About Bar From Polls

Damage suits against election officials for refusing to permit negroes to vote in Saturday's primary will be filed in federal district court soon, if Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro physician, will prosecute the cases, Atty. Fred Knollenberg, Republican said today.

Dr. Nixon said he will confer with Mr. Knollenberg today. Dr. Nixon voted in precinct No. 6, but his ballot was marked "colored."

"I do not believe that we can do anything about that," Mr. Knollenberg said. "There is no way to prove that the vote was not counted.

"The action in permitting Dr. Nixon to vote is recognition of the validity of the judgment he received in the last negro voting cases. It shows that the officials are afraid to bar negroes."

Political – 1934
Suffrage

Texas.

Grovey Defends Negro Rights In Fiery Speech

Houston Informer

HOUSTON—A vitrolic attack on political disfranchisement of Texas Negroes was made here Monday night before a large mass meeting of local citizens by R. R. Grovey, Houston business man, who recently instituted civil proceedings in Justice Campbell R. Overstreet's court here through which he hopes to ultimately vindicate the right of qualified Negro voters to participate in the primaries of the Democratic party in Texas. 10-13-34

The purpose of the meeting was to acquaint the public with the details of Mr. Grovey's pending suit. Those in charge of the meeting were encouraged by the response of the audience.

Houston Informer

The records show that attendance at the meetings which are being held throughout the city are constantly increasing and financial contributions, to assist Mr. Grovey in the cost of the court fight he has launched, are unusually good.

The following persons appeared on the program Monday night and in speeches pointed out good reasons why Houston Negroes should lend Mr. Grovey their support: Dr. W. M. Drake, W. H. Simon, Rev. J. C. Davis, Rev. F. L. Woodard, F. W. Simon, Autrey Finner, Rev. B. H. Roberts and Mrs. Jessie P. White. Rev. Roberts served as master of ceremonies and himself delivered an address which matched that of Mr. Grovey.

A similar meeting will be held Friday night, October 19, at East Bethel Baptist Church of which Rev. G. Porter is pastor and which is located at 2049 Live Oak street

For Negro Rights

10-20-34

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 20—The following statement is issued by the Harris County Democratic Club which is sponsoring a fight for the ballot for Negroes:

To our Personal Friends and Colored Citizens of Texas:

Houston Informer

In the Lawsuit to get the right for Negroes to vote in City, County and State Statutory Elections in Texas, in which R. R. Grovey of Houston, Texas, is plaintiff, we are making rapid progress in collecting money necessary to finance the same. We have made two vital steps—our attorneys have been secured, and 33 pages of Certified Records from the Justice Court of Houston have been paid for; second, these records have been received by the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States and he has written us to send $135.00 to have the records printed.

We are collecting money from over half of the people we approach here in Harris County. Hence, you should see that this money question resolves itself down to getting about a dozen persons to offer their services to help contact our folks and get the money.

A few of us are sacrificing our time from our business to put this proposition over for our group not only here, but all over the South. Two more successful steps and the victory is ours.

We are asking the good people everywhere to send us a personal donation, and a donation from your organization—religious, benevolent, educational, fraternal, social, etc. We know our attorneys—Wells, Atkins and Wesley—are three of the best in the State. They are encouraged and we are very hopeful that we will win this time.

R. R. Grovey, Chairman
W. M. Drake, M. D., Secretary
J. E. Robinson, Sr., Treasurer
Office of Secretary: 419½ Milam Street, Houston, Texas.

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER CITIZEN

AUG 8 1934

THE COLORED VOTE.

To the people of the North allowing Negroes to vote is a matter of simple justice and recognition of their rights under the Constitution. The educational qualifications of the states should be high enough to bar illiterate Negroes and whites alike so discrimination seems entirely needless and the result of an old prejudice.

The case it not quite so simple as all that. In a few states the white and Negro populations are so nearly balanced that there is a genuine and perhaps not wholly unjustified fear of Negro domination. The Texas Weekly suggests an objection to Negro voting that possibly does not exist in any of the other states where this vote is suppressed. To allow Negroes to exercise their right, it is urged, would add to the number of manageable voters who could be got together in blocks for the support of powerful bosses. That is a broader question, however, than that of Negro voting. As the Weekly expreses it:

> What is needed in Texas is a thorough revision of the whole electoral system, including the qualifications for voting, and among other things to be sought is the elimination of the ignorant and manageable vote because it is ignorant and manageable, a block vote, and not on any racial ground. When this is done, the question of the entrance of Negroes into the Democratic primaries can be settled without much trouble, we think.

In many of the states the general sentiment would frown upon any attempt on the part of white candidates to appeal to the colored voters, en masse. The very fact, if it is a fact, that white politicians in Texas are ready to make use of the colored vote and that this can be done without exciting general indignation makes the question, it would seem, really more complicated than it is where suppression is the result of a determination to keep the Negro "in his place." At any rate, there can be no disputing that Texas politics should be cleaned up so as to make block voting of the ignorant more nearly impossible, as a preparation to allowing to the Negro his constitutional privilege.

Harris County Democratic Club Issues Statement

Houston Informer

More Determined Than Ever Before To Battle

CHAIRMAN OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS FLAYED FOR INDIFFERENT ATTITUDE TOWARD PLEA

Houston Informer 8-18-34

Negro Democrats of Lone Star State Rallying For New Fight Against Ballot Exclusion Resolution—National Association for Advancement of Colored People Rushes Affidavits To United States Attorney General —Both Primary Elections May Be Contested —Damage Suits To Be Filed

Houston, Texas

NEW YORK CITY—Sp.)—In a letter to Emil Hurja, assistant to Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic national committee, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has again scored Mr. Farley's failure to act on the exclusion of qualified Negro Democrats from that party's primaries in Texas.

"It may be that I am in error," he writes, "but it does seem to me that the chairman of the Democratic committee can point out to the state Democratic committees which are violating the federal constitution and express decisions of the United States Supreme Court that they are not only violating the constitution and laws, but are permitting race prejudice to do damage to the political fortunes of the party by antagonizing large numbers of not only Negro but white voters as well through their illegal exclusion of qualified Negro voters from Democratic primaries.

"For the information of yourself and Mr. Farley," the letter continues, "we have also protested to the attorney general of the United States and urged federal action against these election officials. At the request of Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, we have gathered affidavits from qualified Negro voters in various parts of Texas which have been forwarded to the attorney general so that he may determine if a federal law has been violated and can take action accordingly. Additional offidavits are being gathered by our branches and agents.

Texans Rallying to Fight

The association reports that Texas Negro Democrats are thoroughly aroused by the latest flouting of the constitution and supreme court decisions by Democratic officials.

Complying with the urgent appeal of Mr. White to send in to his office the affidavits of qualified voters Negro voters who were denied the right to vote in the Democratic primary held in Texas on july 28 because of their race and color, nineteen of these affidavits have been received from Waco, Houston, El Paso, Austin and Beaumont, and promptly forwarded to Asssistant Attorney General Keenan at Washington, D. C., in accordance with his

recent request. These documents will form a basis for federal action against Texas Democratis officials. More affidavits are being gathered and will be forwared to Mr. Keena as they arrive.

R. D. Evans, Negro attorney of Waco, Texas, and a moving spirit be-
Waco, Texas, and a moving spirit be-
hind the Texas Negroes' fight for the right to vote in the democratic primaries there, inserted a paid advertisement in the Waco Record of July 27, citing extracts from the federal election law entitling qualified Negroes to vote. Attorney Evans has also been active in gathering affidavits from Negro Democrats in Waco, Fort Worth and Austin excluded from the July 28 primary.

In a letter to the N.A.A.C.P. secretary, Mr. Evans writes: "As I see this fight after twenty years, we must fall behind your powerful organization for law enforcement and preservation of the law in its prrsent form, and to that end, I am asking all Texas to form organizations and contribute to this one organization for complete relief. Any further move you desire to make on the Texas matter, you have simply to command."

Some Negroes Voted

Although the supreme court of Texas on July 20, in the case of W. G. Bell, et al, versus Fred G Hill, overruled decisions of the supreme court of the United States entitling Negroes to vote in the Waco, El Paso and one precinct in Fort Worth. By personally calling upon every election judge in Waco and warning of federal action Attorney Evans persuaded them much against their will, to open the pollls to Negroes except in the 3rd and 10th precincts. Waco ballot officials later admitted that the Negroes permitted to vote displayed more intelligence in voting than the whites. "It's a shame to have to admit it." said one official, "but it's the truth."

In El Paso every qualified Negro voter was barred from balloting except Dr. L. A. Nixon (complainant in the three Texas white primary suits) and a colored druggist who accompanied him.

Senator Copeland Promises Aid

In reply to a letter from Mr. White, concerning the vote bar in Texas, Senator Royal S. Copeland, Democrat New York, wrote: "I intend to do whatever I can to assist your cause." Senator Bonnett Champ Clark, Democrat, Missouri, writes that he has "taken up the matter with Honorable Emil Hurja." Inentical letters have been sent by Mr. White to Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Senator David I. Wash of Massachusetts and Senator Edward P. Costigan of Colorado asking their aid.

Mr. White said that the fight on the color bar in Texas Democratic primaries will constitute the major activity of the association henceforward, and will be carried into states in which large numbers of Negro Dmocratic voters form the balance of power in the coming elections, unless the department of justice or Chairman Farley acts immediately.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

Texas.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 7 1934

RESOLUTION WOULD BAR NEGRO VOTERS

County Executive Committee Acts on Question

A resolution which will exclude practically all negro voters from the July 28 primary was passed Saturday afternoon by the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee.

The resolution, offered at a school of instruction for presiding judges, stated that no one could vote in any democratic primary who could not show that he had voted at least three times in the last six years in a democratic primary.

Those who are voting for the first time must prove that their parents had voted in the democratic primary at least three times in the last six years.

The motion was presented by Allen S. Shepherd and after a heated discussion the motion carried 43 to 24.

The resolution did not mention negroes specifically.

By United Press

SAN ANTONIO, July 7.—Will A. Morris, chairman of the Bexar County democratic committee, announced today that negroes would be permitted to vote in the July primary.

The decision affects 5000 negro votes.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 10 1934

NEGRO VOTERS GROUP TO CONDUCT SCHOOL

The Progressive Voters league, negro political organization, will meet Friday night in the Pythian temple to study the ballot and conduct a voting school, it was announced Monday morning.

It was announced at a meeting at the St. Paul Negro Methodist church Sunday that organizations have been perfected in each of the 121 precincts of the county, and that these will hold meetings during the week.

A. S Wells is president of the league, and A. Maceo Smith is secretary.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

JUL 6 1934

Jefferson Negro Voting Ban Lifted

BEAUMONT, July 6.—(AP)—Jefferson county's Democratic executive committee late Thursday rescinded a resolution previously passed restricting voting in the primaries to white citizens. Effect of the action was to lift the ban on negro voting.

The vote on rescission of the resolution was 14 to 14, and it was necessary for J. R. Edmonds, county Democratic chairman, to break the deadlock. He voted to rescind the resolution, explaining he believed the county executive committee had right to include the word "white" in the pledge set up by the state executive committee for state candidates.

Immediately after the "white primary" resolution was rescinded a motion was made to place the white pledge on a ballot for Jefferson county candidates only. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority. But the chairman ruled it out of order when members of the committee protested the executive committee had no right to take up the matter in the special meeting called for another purpose.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 12 1934

Ruling Not to Affect Situation in Tarrant

Attorney General James V. Allred's opinion holding that negroes cannot vote in the Democratic primaries will not affect the situation here, County Democratic Chairman Hugh L. Small said today.

"In the first place, Mr. Allred's opinion cannot usurp the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, which held in the Nixon case that negroes could not be barred.

"In the second place, our county executive committee voted it, had no authority in the matter, and passed the question on to the election judges, who, after all, are the judges of the qualifications of those who offer themselves to vote," Mr. Small said.

The county chairman sees little need for worry over the negro vote question in this county. "The poll tax rolls show that only 793 negroes are qualified to vote, and I doubt if more than 20 per cent of the total even try to vote," he said.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 13 1934

Negro Vote Opinion Of No Effect Here

The opinion of Attorney General Allred yesterday that negroes cannot vote in the coming Democratic primary will have no effect at all in this county, County Democratic Chairman Hugh L. Small commented as he explained that the matter already has been discussed here.

At its recent meeting, the county executive committee, on a point of order, decided it had no jurisdiction and thus left the question up to election judges in the various precincts. These officials will rule on qualifications of those who present themselves to vote, including those negroes who may appear, Small pointed out.

Small said that "the question is not important enough in this county to be of much concern. There are only about 790 negroes qualified to vote, and I doubt that more than 20 per cent of them have any intention of even trying to vote."

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 6 1934

JEFFERSON COUNTY NEGROES ARE TO VOTE

BEAUMONT, July 6 (AP).—Jefferson County negroes Friday had the privilege of voting in the Democratic primary election July 28 after the county Democratic committee had voted 15-14 to rescind its former action in barring negroes.

With the count at 14-14, J. R. Edmonds, committee chairman, voted to rescind the committee's previous action. He said he believed the county executive committee had no right to include the word "white" in the pledge set up by the State Executive Committee for state candidates.

HOUSTON, TEX
CHRONICLE

JUL 6 1934

Jefferson County Negroes Will Vote

By Associated Press.

Beaumont, July 6.—Jefferson County negroes today enjoyed the privilege of voting in the Democratic primary election July 28 after the county Democratic committee had voted, 15-14, to rescind its former action in barring negroes.

With the count at 14-14, J. R. Edmonds, committee chairman, voted to rescind the committee's previous action. He said he believed the county executive committee had no right to include the word "white" in the pledge set up by the state executive committee for state candidates.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

JUN 29 1934

El Dorado Pays Nearly Half Of County's Poll Taxes.

Special to the Gazette.

El Dorado, June 28.—A total of 3,347 poll tax receipts was issued in El Dorado township out of the total of 6,965 for the county. Of this number 2,573 were issued in the four wards of El Dorado and the remaining 774 were issued in the township outside the city.

There were 405 poll tax receipts issued in the three wards of Smackover. Norphlet has a voting strength of 518, Calion has 83 poll tax payers, Felsenthal 50, Huttig 202, Strong 368 and Henderson township, including Junction City, 250.

Of the 6,965 poll tax receipts issued 472 were to Negroes and the remaining 6,493 were issued to white persons.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 7 1934

Bexar County To Permit Negroes To Vote in Primary

Special to The Chronicle.

San Antonio, July 7.—Democratic officials announced today that negroes will be permitted to vote in the primary in Bexar County.

Since the courts are divided on the question and since the power to exclude negroes from the primary, if such power exists, rests with the state Democratic convention or state executive committee, which declined to act, County Chairman Will A. Morriss, Jr., said he had no power to bar them if he wished.

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

JUL 10 1934

Demos Will Discuss Run-Off, Negro Voting

Ernest Guinn, chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, said yesterday the executive committee will be asked to pass on the problem of a run-off election at a meeting to be called within the next two weeks.

Guinn said the committee also will pass on the eligibility of negroes to vote in the primary election.

LUBBOCK, TEX.
JOURNAL

JUL 2 1934

Terry Demos Will Bar Negro Voters

BROWNFIELD, July 2.—(Special)—At a meeting of the Terry county Democratic executive committee recently, a resolution was adopted forbidding negroes to vote in the coming primary, it was announced by R. M. Kendrick, chairman.

"Terry county always will be a white man's county as far as this committee is concerned," Mr. Kendrick added.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 8 1934

COLORED VOTERS ASKED TO ATTEND MEETINGS

Phil Register, chairman of the Colored League of Fort Worth, announced yesterday that county political candidates, because of their pledge to speak only at the regular rallies, will not be able to address a meeting planned by the negroes for Monday night.

Instead, Register said, the candidates invited colored voters to hear them at the meetings scheduled on the regular itinerary. The meetings will be held at designated points in the city.

NEGROES AND THEIR "WHITE FRIENDS"

Defender 7-28-34

In its issue last week a Houston contemporary called attention to the fact that the recently elected president of the white Young Men's Christian Association of Houston, with which the colored branch has relations and which more or less dictates the colored organization's policy and official personnel, was the white lawyer who gave his legal services in July, 1932, to keep Negroes (even officers and members of the colored Y. M. C. A.) from voting in the Democratic primary elections.

Houston Press

Defender

Last Saturday this same lawyer-chairman sat with and advised legal counsel for the Harris County Democratic executive committee in the injunction hearing in the federal court here, and once more Negro citizens (including members and officers of the Negro Y. M. C. A.) were barred from the Democratic primary elections by a presiding judge who is said to be a deacon in a white Baptist church.

Another member of the legal staff fighting to keep Negroes out of the Democratic primary elections here last Saturday is reputed to be a "devout churchman" and vestryman or "amen elder" in the white Episcopalian church; while the chairman of the Harris County Democratic executive committee, which raises this "Negro question" every biennium, is one of the "pillars" in a white Presbyterian church here. (Lord, help us!)

When the klan was in its heyday and was seeking to usurp the functions of constituted authority; when the "invisible empire" was preaching and executing a doctrine of racial hatred, religious intolerance and bigotry and resorting to violence and anarchy, most of the leaders were prominent in religious, political, business, fraternal and other circles here and elsewhere; and even the Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation and board of management of the white Y. M. C. A. were honeycombed with kluxers and their sympathizers.

All the agitation against Negroes exercising and tnjoying their constitutional rights in this city and state is being raised and has been waged in the past, principally, by supposed "white friends" of the Negro race—men occupying high church posts, who wear pious and sanctimonious faces, pray or say fervent prayers for the pagans of heathen lands and shed crocodile tears about the plight of peoples in foreign lands, while failing or refusing to observe the Golden Rule as it relates to their domestic and next-door neighbor—the Negro.

Why, even human slavery was perpetuated in the United States because the white churches of the South put their "religious and divine" approval and bestowed their sacred blessing upon the slave trade and the cruel and barbaric treatment accorded the hapless bondmen in numerous communities.

Apparently, it has never occurred to some of our "white friends" that the right to vote in all public elections is guaranteed to every citizen in the same manner as the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience and under one's own vine and fig-tree.

So many of these "white friends" will visit Negro churches and public gatherings and profess undying friendship to the colored race, and then turn right around and go into conniptions when Negroes ask for and demand the same constitutional rights and warranties guaranteed to and enjoyed by other elements of our polyglot population.

In the face of such an anti-Negro attitude and policy on the part of so many supposed "white friends" and the organized hostility and recurrent antagonism and opposition of white churchmen, including ministers who never raise their voices in the defense of their "colored brethren and sisters in the Lord," one can readily see why the thinking and intelligent Negro is losing faith not only in the average white man's sense of fairness and justice, but in his supposed Christianity and religious professions. (Let us pray!)

WHY RESPECT US?

Last Tuesday morning the Houston Post joined Jimmie Allred in his attack upon franchise rights of Negroes, saying that "the attorney general has rendered the party and the State a service in clearing up this vexatious situation." And yet it is a fact that more Negroes over the state are subscribers to the Houston Post than to all Houston Negro newspapers combined. Why should the white people of Texas respect our franchise rights, when we pay them so dearly with our hard-earned cash to disrespect them?

Defender 8-4-34

Houston Press

The Post does not stop with saying that Jimmie Allred has rendered a service; it claims that Allred is entitled to thanks for this service. "Attorney General James V. Allred is due the thanks of the people of Texas for clearing up the question of Negroes legal right to vote in the forthcoming Democratic primaries."

No other race of people on the face of the globe is as patient and long-suffering and backboneless as Negroes. Other people can kick us anywhere, and we only smile and thank them for it with our cash money. When the white people of America (who were treated far better than we were treated) were taxed a little heavier than they thought their representation warranted, they went to war about it.

While it would be foolish and futile for Negroes to even think of the use of force for the protection of our rights; yet some of these days we shall learn that we at least don't have to fatten frogs for snakes, and that we don't have to pay people to trample upon our constitutional rights.

STATE FRANCHISE FUND

Charlie Brackins, veteran Dallas political and business leader, deserves the credit and support of all Negroes and other right thinking people of Texas and the nation in taking the lead in the establishment of the State Franchise Fund, which, according to Mr. Brackins, is to be a permanent foundation, and which shall have for its sole purpose the raising of a common fund and the waging of a united battle over Texas for the final and permanent winning for Negroes of the right to vote in Texas. This battle will not be restricted to the courts, but will be waged along every front of peaceful endeavor by which progress in this direction may be made.

Defender 8-4-34

Houston Press

It is fortunate for Texas that Mr. Brackins has chosen Attorney A. S. Wells as chief legal counsel for the State Franchise Fund. Mr. Wells has had a long and able and honorable career at the bar of Texas, and The Informer is certain that he will prove a tower of strength in this new movement.

Let no Negro teacher, let no Negro professional man or woman, let no Negro laborer, let no Negro of any kind in Texas claim that he or she has any racial respect or self-respect, who either opposes or refuses to co-operate in making the State Franchise Fund a success.

TEXAN WILL NOT GIVE UP HIS FRANCHISE

Call

Negroes Voted in Some Cities But 'Colored' Was Put on Ballots

8-3-34

EL PASO, Texas.—(ANP)—Following the primary election in this state Saturday, Dr. L. A. Nixon, successful in three attacks against voting restrictions applied to Negroes in the state, announced that he intended to sue to force the counting of ballots cast by colored citizens in the Democratic primary.

Kansas City Star

Negroes were allowed to vote in El Paso.

In some other sections of the state, they cast their ballots, but the word "colored" was placed upon them. It is not believed those ballots will be counted unless election officials are forced to.

In June, the state executive committee and a number of county committees of the Democratic party, yielded on the issue of Negro participation in the primary, but later, the attorney general, a candidate for the nomination for governor in the primary ruled in line with the state supreme court, that Negroes could not participate in the Democratic primary in spite of decisions of the United States supreme court.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS
AUG 14 1934

GOOD ENOUGH TO CONSCRIPT WHEN COUNTRY AT WAR.

To The News:

The Democratic primaries are over and the candidates have been selected for the run-off. Over 100,000 qualified negro voters in Texas were denied the right to cast their ballots because of the ruling of our State Attorney General.

As a consequence, the Negro must stand back while Mexicans and other naturalized Americans from the various countries on the globe are allowed to march to the polls unchallenged to vote their choice. This, it seems to the writer, is poor Americanism, which boasts of justice and has long since prided itself as the refuge of the downcast and the champion of human rights.

The Negro has forever remained loyal to the flag since 1619, when a group of twenty slaves were landed at Jamestown, Va., through a traffic in human souls. For 244 years of unrequited toil these loyal citizens tilled the soil, planted the fields, harvested the crops of the Southern plantations, nursed and succored the families of their masters, were custodians of the "family chest" while the master was at war to keep them in slavery. And it must be remembered that the first blood that fertilized the soil of this continent in the cause of liberty and fraternity flowed from the life-stream of that negro hero-martyr, Crispus Attucks, who fell on Boston Common in 1770. The negro race has borne its full share of responsibility and sacrifice in every military movement in which this country has been engaged from the revolutionary period through the Civil War, on through Carizal, San Juan Hill and the Argonne front. And the negro race has never produced a slacker or a Zangara.

The Negro has repeatedly paid his poll tax in Texas for years without the right to exercise the privilege of a holder of a poll tax receipt.

Surely if the Negro has enough intelligence to shoulder a rifle, march off to the front, leaving his loved ones behind while he helps defend his country when the dark clouds of adversity are hanging low over this country, surely the Negro is good enough to show his choice at the ballot box to help select men who will rule Texas and make laws under which he must live.

GEORGE O. DUNCAN.
3507 Farmer St., Houston, Texas.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Texas.

Predict Large Negro Vote In July Texas Primaries

DALLAS, Tex.—As a result of the decision of the federal court in El Paso last month, awarding damages to Dr. L. A. Nixon for his having been barred from the Democratic primary election there last spring, it is predicted that many Negro citizens of Texas will take part in the state primaries on July 28.

There are still a few die-hards among the whites who claim other ways to bar Negroes from exercising the ballot will be found, but the general opinion among white people is that the fight against qualified Negroes voting should be dropped.

The latest report is that the state executive committee of the party is divided on the question of further action against colored people, with a majority said to be in favor of allowing Negroes to vote when they meet the qualifications.

Florence, S. C., News
March 8, 1934

Court Rules On Texas Negroes' Right to Vote

Federal Judge Says Negroes May Vote in Democratic Primary

By JOSEPH MYLER
United Press Staff Correspondent

DALLAS, Tex., Mar. 7—(UP)—The last bar to free exercise of the franchise by Negro voters has been thrown down in Texas—at least in theory.

Negroes interested in public affairs claimed victory in a fight which had its inception in Abraham Lincoln's proclamation freeing the slaves.

A recent ruling by an El Paso judge, following U. S. Supreme Court decisions on the same subject, gave Negroes the entree to Democratic primary elections. Consensus among political observers was that next July 28 will see unprecedented numbers of Negro voters claiming their newly-declared right.

Not since adoption of the 15th amendment to the Federal Constitution has the Negro legally been kept from the polls. But the white majority, since "reconstruction" days after the Civil war when "carpet-baggers" were a menace to home rule, has found means to abridge the Negro's franchise to a considerable extent.

At first, shooting members of the Ku Klux Klan used guns and clubs to keep the former slaves in the cotton patch on election day. Gradually, as the years went by, less direct action was taken and the bar to balloting by blacks was given the sanction of legislative acts.

The last of these Texas laws a year ago was declared unconstitutional, but not until February this year was the decision invoked in Texas.

Dr. L. A. Nixon, a Negro crusader for Negro rights, brought suit in Federal Court when he was barred from voting in the last Democratic primary.

Judge Charles A. Boynton ruled that Negroes legally could vote in the primary and awarded Nixon a $5 judgment against the election officials who had refused him a ballot.

It was Nixon who carried to the U. S. Supreme Court fights against validity of Texas election laws enacted in 1925 and 1927. The first bluntly declared any ballot cast by a Negro was void. The latter sought to accomplish the same purpose by authorizing the Democratic State Committee to prescribe qualifications for voters in primaries.

Both were declared unconstitutional by the highest tribunal.

As yet, no movement has been started to devise a new legislative means to keep Negroes out of Texas government. But such a development was considered almost certain, in view of a significant statement by Judge Thomas Bell Love, co-author of the original Terrell election law.

"Sentiment in Texas still is strongly against Negro participation in Democratic primaries," Love declared. "The Federal court rulings represent no liberalization of attitude within the state."

HERKIMER, N. Y.
TELEGRAM

MAR 13 1934

Beaumont Negroes Win Vote

Beaumont, Texas, Negroes were allowed to go to the polls and cast their ballots in a Democratic primary for the first time March 3. Although concerning comparatively few persons, the decision is of vital importance particularly to the South and to a race that has been fighting prejudice since slave days.

The election was for the mayoralty and P. D. Renfro, New Deal candidate, won over Emmett A. Fletcher, incumbent. Both men had protested allowing the Negro vote.

It long has been a moot question in Texas politics as to whether the Negro should be allowed to vote in Democratic primaries where nomination is generally followed by election. The Democratic State Convention or the state party executive committee has always ruled against this extension of universal suffrage. Many individual suits have been brought in vain, the Attorney General's office ruling that election laws have no jurisdiction over party elections. The Beaumont City Democratic Committee acceded to a petition from Negro voters after deliberation.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

MAR 23 1934

Fergusons In Houston For Parley

Texas Democratic Committeemen Meet Saturday.

SLATED FOR JOB

Governor's Mate and Hussion Loom as State Chiefs.

Houston will become the political mecca of Texas Saturday, when the state Democratic executive committee convenes here to transact an important program of business, proposed by Maury Hughes of Dallas, the retiring chairman, in his recent call of the meeting.

Uppermost on the program will be the selection of a national committeeman from Texas to succeed Jed C. Adams of Dallas, who has resigned to take a federal appointment. It is expected that friends of former Gov. James E. Ferguson will advocate his election to the post.

Ferguson Receptive.

Mr. Ferguson has intimated a receptive attitude, but has not definitely said whether or not he wanted the place.

Ed J. Hussion, secretary of the state committee, and a close friend of Ferguson, Thursday expressed the opinion that Ferguson could be elected national committeeman if he would accept.

"I think it would be a fitting termination to a long career of service to the Democratic party," said Mr. Hussion. He said Ferguson had not indicated to him whether he would accept the post, should it be offered him.

Governor Arrives.

Mr. Ferguson and his wife, Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, arrived in Houston Thursday night, to spend a day here in advance of the meeting.

The committee also is to select a chairman to succeed Mr. Hughes, who is retiring on account of his candidacy for governor. It is understood that friends of Ferguson will urge the election of Mr. Hussion to the chairmanship. J. K. Brim of Sulphur Springs, vice chairman, also is a prospective candidate for the place.

Eugene Smith of Austin and San Antonio, a close friend of the Fergusons, who was a member of the state highway commission during Mrs. Ferguson's previous administration, has been proposed for Mr. Hussion's position as state secretary.

Prohi Ballot Proposed.

In his call of the meeting, Chairman Hughes proposed that the committee order a referendum on the question of state prohibition in the July primary, as a means of giving the next legislature an indication of the state's sentiment on repeal. This matter will come up at the meeting.

Another action proposed by the retiring chairman is that of granting women membership on the state executive committee, by electing one man and one woman from each district, with half a vote each.

Mr. Hussion expressed the opinion that this could not be done without changing the state law, which he said fixes the committee membership at 31.

Consider Negro Ruling.

It is likely that the question of permitting negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries will be considered, in view of the recent court decision according them that right.

There has been talk of the committee's electing a national committeewoman to succeed Mrs. Clara Driscoll Sevier, who has accompanied her husband, Hal Sevier, new ambassador to Chile, to his new station. But the fact that Mrs. Sevier has not yet resigned as national committeewoman from Texas complicates the question of electing her successor. Mrs. J. K. Loving of Austin has been urged for the post as one of the "slate" sponsored by friends of the Ferguson administration.

The secretary anticipated that most of the committeemen would attend the meeting. Only one proxy had been given as far as he knew; that of Rice Maxey of Sherman to Mrs. Cecil Smith of Sherman.

Chairman Hughes, Vice Chairman Brim and many members of the committee are expected to reach Houston Friday, while some will not arrive until Saturday.

Numerous candidates for state offices and political figures are expected to rally here for the committee meeting.

THE POWER OF THE BALLOT

(St. Louis Argus.)

The following is a news item concerning a recent election in the city of Beaumont, Texas:

When Mayor E. A. Fletcher of this city consistently barred Negroes from the city auditorium, he little imagined that they would be able to wreak vengeance upon him politicaly. He knows better now. Last week Beaumont Negroes voted in the Democratic primaries for the first time in the history and voted for a man against Mayor Fletcher, and he was defeated. The Negroes were enabled to participate in the primary election by a decision of the Texas attorney general's office following the winning by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of the third Texas Primary case launched by Dr. L. A. Dixon, of El Paso. The decision of the attorney general's office came when Mayor Fletcher and his supporters sought to prevent Negroes from voting.

This is a clear-cut case which shows the power of the ballot. Mayor Fletcher had the power to bar the Negroes from the city auditorium, but, with the ballot in their hands patience in their breasts, and good judgment in their actions they used their power to bar Fletcher from office—a fine tribute to the power of the ballot and to those whose good judgment exercised it.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

MAR 12 1934

Letters From the People

VIEWS OF OUR READERS

THE NEGRO AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

To The Houston Post:

HOUSTON, Texas.—We read with much interest and appreciation the statement issued by J. B. (Shorty) Lubbock that the negroes would be permitted to vote in the party primaries. It was timely, and indicative of a change of heart, although belated, the negroes will accept it in the spirit of friendliness, and it is another milestone in the program of racial adjustment, and a better political understanding.

But with the unrestrictive use of the ballot by negroes will come the greatest responsibility of political and educational leadership and a challenge to those who assume to lead and direct the negro voter, to see to it that, as far as is humanly possible, the negro voter is not exposed to the trickery and demagoguery of politicians in the white group and those in the negro group who view the ballot as a meal ticket.

What I mean is that the intelligent citizens of both groups should do all their power to prevent the ignorant ple from suffering through the results of their ignorance.

I believe it an unpardonable sin for the intelligent in the two races to stand idly by and raise not their hands to stay the tide of political corruption which will follow a misguided negro vote. Moreover, we must remember that the negro's social institutions, his religious conceptions, the type of education he has received, and his long period of denial of the exercise of the right of franchise have had their influence upon his political views.

Therefore, it is imperative that these institutions be lifted from their state of mockery to a point where they exert the proper influence in shaping and determining a common sense method of politics.

It will be unwise to expect the average negro voter to know what is best for the whole community and to understand fully the sacred use of the ballot, without the proper contact and instruction, therefore political education should begin now, to insure the best results in the future.

It is very true that illiteracy has been so reduced that no necessity for marking ballots is contemplated, but in a period so filled with social and economic maladjustments, his ignorance of vital issues and of the difference in men and measures make it imperative that the negro leader face the challenge in a manly way and with "horse sense" see to it that the negro voter is lifted from the role of dirty work to a plane where he may help the community to make progress and expansion for the good of all the people.

Lest we forget—the saloon, the gambling house, the "back door" negro politician, the white "buyer"—these are they which caused us all these years of suffering and vexation of spirit. They must not be tolerated again when the privilege to vote is returned.

I believe as the negro progresses and meets the qualifications of an intelligent voter there will be less and less of the feeling that the peace of the community and orderly government will be sacrificed by allowing him the right to vote. Let us insist on a new deal from within and without.

R. R. GROVEY.

2303 Dowling.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
TIMES

APR 30 1934

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES BREAKING

Reports that candidates seeking nominations in the statutory Democratic primary elections of North Carolina are also seeking the votes in these primaries of Negro Democrats, show that on many fronts the Democratic primaries are breaking their traditional bonds of white exclusiveness.

When they break in Texas, what shall we do with them? There is only one sensible thing to do with them, and that is to repudiate all those self-styled and self-appointed Negro leaders, who organize their fly-by-night clubs, political and civic organizations, and weekly sheets called newspapers; and who through these and other political tricks join hands with unscrupulous white men to sell Miss, Mr. and Mrs. Negro voters into political slavery again.

STATE-CONTROLLED PRIMARIES

Not a great while ago the supreme court of the United States ruled that the democratic primary in Texas was a part of the government of Texas, and that therefore the party had no right to exclude negroes from its primaries in contravention of the Fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution. It had previously been held that political parties had the privilege of setting forth the qualifications of its members. Acting on that theory, the party had excluded negroes. Great was its surprise to learn that it was an integral part of the state government, and as such powerless to preserve the white man's primary.

Several thousand aspiring and perspiring candidates in Texas would dispute the accuracy of the supreme court's interpretation, however. Just now they are getting ready to be soaked, and soaked plenty, to defray the expense of running the two primaries. If the primaries are a proper function of state government, why doesn't the state pay the cost of running them? That is what the candidates are wondering—and who can blame them? Dallas county figures the expense of the two primaries will run about $20,000, and since there is a shortage of candidates the county chairman is puzzled about where to raise the money.

We have the legislature to thank for this situation. It has tinkered with the primary election law for years, and finally succeeded in going so far that the supreme court took away from the party the right to rule its own affairs.

The state should either quit meddling, as a government, in the affairs of the democratic and republican parties, or it should have the grace to pay the cost of primaries. Primaries, as long as we are to have them, should be the exclusive and peculiar business of the political parties without reference to the state house at Austin.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

Texas

Texans Defy Supreme Court Ruling; Bar Race From Polls

Washington Hears That Texas Attorney General Has Decreed That Negroes Are Not Entitled to Vote In Primary—Ignores High Court Ruling In Famous Nixon Case.

By MELVIN A. BARKER

WASHINGTON, July 19—Word has been received here that, in an opinion rendered at Dallas, Tex., on July 12, Attorney General James V. Allred held that Negroes are not entitled to vote in the Democratic primary on July 28.

The attorney general based his opinion on a resolution passed at the 1932 State Democratic convention, which limited participation in the primaries to white voters. Mr. Allred held that the power to determine the membership to a political party is inherent. He said this phase of the question was not decided in the celebrated Nixon case, in which the Supreme Court held that the State Democratic executive committee was without authority to bar Negroes.

At the recent meeting of the State Democratic executive committee in Austin no action was taken on the question of Negroes voting and the matter was left up to county committees.

Mr. Allred is a candidate for governor and is evidently taking this stand to put himself in solid with the white southern voters.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 8 1934

DEMS ACT TO BAR NEGROES IN PRIMARY

"Loyalty" Rule Is Adopted by County Executive Committee; Negro Leaders Refuse to Comment.

Negro political leaders, for the most part, remained silent on Saturday's action of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee in attempting to rule out the negro voters without naming them.

By a vote of 43 to 24, the committeemen, meeting in the court room of District Judge Charles E. Ashe, passed a resolution requiring each voter to satisfy the election judges of each precinct that he has voted the Democratic ticket at least three times in the last six years.

The resolution, which was discussed at some length and strongly opposed by Morris Rosenthal of precinct No. 35, was advocated by Allen S. Shepherd, who drafted it.

The resolution will be certified to County Clerk Townsend by Jo E. Shaw, secretary of the executive committee, and printed copies sent to each election judge in the county.

The resolution said: "That the county clerk, all precinct presiding judges, assistant judges, clerks and all election managers serving in Harris County in the Democratic primary on July 28, 1934, and August 25, 1934, be and are hereby instructed to permit all persons to vote in said primary or primaries who may and shall identify themselves to the complete satisfaction of the county clerk, precinct presiding judges, assistant judges, clerks and election managers serving in Harris County in the Democratic primary on July 28, 1934, and August 25, 1934, as to their legal residence in the state of Texas, County of Harris, and the precinct in which they seek to vote; the legal possession of a poll tax receipt held and their loyalty to the Democratic party, by showing that they voted the Democratic ticket or ballot at least three times in the last six years.

"A person voting their first time must show that their parents have voted the Democratic ticket or ballot at least three times in the last six years.

"And upon said precinct presiding judge rendering returns of said primaries they shall be placed under oath by the chairman of the Harris County Democratic executive committee that they have complied with all of the provisions of the foregoing and that the returns contain only the votes of persons so qualified and none other and no other return shall be accepted or recognized by said chairman of the Harris County Democratic executive committee."

A short school of instruction was conducted by the committee with J. B. Lubbock, chairman of the committee, conducting the question period. Various questions having to do with the conduct of the election were answered for members. Frequently, members answered the question before Lubbock had time to answer.

One question had to do with the giving out of information to newspapers on election day. "Tell 'em no," shouted M. Middleton of Galena Park.

Mrs. Edith Rudersdorf of Precinct 39 said she believed the newspaper reports stimulated interest in the election on election day, and she saw no objection to giving out the returns.

Negro Editors Give Views on Resolution

J. Alston Atkins, editor of the Houston Informer, negro weekly newspaper, said the action of the executive committee is an obvious attempt to exclude negroes from voting. He said the negro citizens have had no opportunity to vote as Democrats in recent years and therefore are unable to qualify under the resolution.

He said negroes are hopeful that Douglas W. McGregor, United States district attorney, will take the position that the precinct presiding judges and other precinct election officials are acting upon their own initiative. "In that event," he added, "Mr. McGregor would have no other alternative than to submit to the federal grand jury any violations of sections 19 and 20 of the criminal code, which have to do with the depriving of citizens of their rights."

Albert White, editor of the Houston Guide, another negro weekly newspaper, said the resolution is plainly illegal. He referred to the resolution as "a shameful atttempt to circumvent the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which has ruled that negroes are entitled to vote in the Democratic primaries.

"While the resolution avoids mention of the negro," he added, "its motive and purpose are most glaring. The county executive committee has exceeded its authority. The negro is at the cross roads, where the radicals are beckoning to him. And yet he wants to be loyal to Democracy and its institutions."

C. F. Richardson, Sr., editor of the Houston Defender, negro newspaper, declared that "the least said the better."

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 3 1934

DEMS WILL AIR VOTE QUESTION

Status Of Negro In Primary Slated For Discussion

Special to The News.

BEAUMONT, July 3.—Warm debate on the negro voting question, now perplexing Jefferson county democrats, is expected when the county democratic executive committee meets at the courthouse Thursday at 4 p. m. to learn officially that its primary sub-committee has refused to put the "white voter" pledge on the official ballot.

After consulting with three attorneys, the primary group last Saturday ruled itself without authority to adopt the pledge, which had been ordered placed on the ballot by the general committee.

Its members asserting that they favor a "white man's election," if one can be legally held, the primary committee declined to proceed with the printing of the ballots minus the pledge, until the county group meets and discusses the matter.

A full attendance of the county committee is urged by County Chairman J. R. Edmonds of Beaumont.

BONHAM, TEX.
DAILY FAVORITE

JUN 26 1934

The Negro's Right

A decision of the United States Supreme Court has definitely settled the legal right of the Negro to participate in the Democratic primaries in Texas. That right has been heretofore denied. The Texas law that was designed to perpetute the rule of one party in the State is responsible for the condition. Had the Democratic party been left free to make its own ruling regarding its membership it would not now be faced with the problem that confronts it. The State Executive Committee did not have the courage to squarely face the issue, as it should have done, but left to the County Committes and election judges the task of deciding if the Negro who applies for a ballot shall be permitted to cast it. It isn't a very brave thing for the State Committee to do, but it has done it. The result wil probably be that some judges will accept the votes of the colored brother and others will refuse in defiance of the court ruling. It is not probable that any great number of Negroes will attempt to vote in the primaries, unless it be in some sections where white candidates conceive it will be to their particular interest to have them vote, but complications are almost sure to follow should any appreciable number offer to vote and meet refusal by the judges.

Texas will have to do one of two things. It will either have to change its present laws and permit the party to formulate its own rules for party control and party discipline, or it will have to defy the Federal courts. The latter course is unthinkable. No State can afford to deny a citizen the right conferred on him by the constitution and the law. However undesirable it may seem to many white Democrats to have colored voters participate in their party affairs, it is some-

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WILL NEGROES ACCEPT CHALLENGE?

(Editorial)

Pursuant to the action of the Harris County Democratic executive committee, which passed a seemingly harmless "resolution" at a special meeting last Saturday afternoon five qualified Negro Democrats made an unsuccessful effort to cast absentee ballots at the county clerk's office Monday morning, July 9, 1934.

These colored electors, who were qualified under the constitution of Texas and the United States, as well as the civil statutes of this state to cast such votes, were twice refused their constitutional rights as a result of the qualification resolution" adopted by the Harris County Democratic executive committee on July 7, 1934.

This harmless resolution, which some supposed Negro "political leaders" stated Saturday had opened the primaries to all voters, follows verbatim:

"That the county clerk, all precinct presiding judges, assistant judges, clerks and all election managers serving in Harris County in the Democratic primary on July 28, 1934, and August 25, 1934, be and are hereby instructed to permit all persons to vote in said primary or primaries who may and shall identify themselves to the complete satisfaction of the county clerk, precinct presiding judges, assistant judges, clerks and election managers serving in Harris County in the Democratic primary on July 28, 1934, and August 25, 1934, as to their legal residence in the state of Texas; county of Harris, and the precinct in which they seek to vote; the legal possession of a poll tax receipt held and their loyalty to the Democratic party by showing that they voted the Democratic ticket at least three times in the last six years.

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As proof that the "resolution" was intended only to apply to Negroes, while five colored Democrats were trying to vote Monday several white electors entered the county clerk's office and cast their absentee ballots without being forced to give their past political history, as well as that of their ancestry, kindred and posterity!

This illegal and unconstitutional "resolution" and action of the Harris County executive committee, of which John B. ("Shorty") Lubbock, prominent white insurance man and manager of the Pilgrims Building, is chairman and who is opposed for reelection by Hon. John N. Snell, well-known and fair-minded Houston attorney and political leader, should constitute a challenge to the red-blooded and liberty-loving Negro citizens of this county and city.

As free men and tax-paying citizens, whose rights are vouchsafed to us by the organic laws of the state and nation, we must accept the challenge and resort to legal action in the state and federal courts to have such illegal, arbitrary and unconstitutional action declared null and void.

Even the civil statutes of Texas do not empower any political party or committee to prescribe electors' qualifications other than those provided in the statutes, and, in the absence of any action on this aligibility question by the Democratic State Convention and state Democratic executive committee, county committee are powerless to take such action or to adopt and attempt to enforce any such resolution.

But until the courts set aside this action and issue writs compelling the county clerk, executive committee and election officials to permit every qualified voter, offering to do so, to cast a ballot in the Democratic primary elections of Saturday, July 28, and August 25, Negro Democrats of Houston and Harris County are very effectively barred from participation in said primary elections.

A citizen's past partisan affiliation has nothing to do with his present status as a partisan voter, for the courts of Texas have held that every man has the inherent and constitutional right to change his political faith; and the statutes of Texas provide that citizens may pursue such a political course.

Let us put our money where our mouths are and raise immediately a legal fund of sufficient size to file and press at least three legal suits; while all Negro Democrats who have been barred from casting an absentee ballot at the county clerk's office can institute suits for civil damages against Albert Townsend, the present county clerk; and The Defender understands that such suits will be filed at once.

Let us forget the past, its efforts and failures, bearing in mind that nothing ventured nothing gained, and that the pathway to success and full citizenship is not strewn with roses and sweet-scented flowers.

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Not only is every race-loving citizen asked to contribute something to this defense fund, but The Defender calls upon every Negro pastor in Houston and Harris County to take a special offering at all services Sunday, July 15, and turn same over to Julius White, treasurer of the legal defense committee, of which C. F. Richardson is chairman and R. R. Grovey is secretary.

The only way to accept and meet this challenge is to contribute enough money—not pledges or promises— at once to take proper legal action in courts of competent jurisdiction. **LET'S ALL PULL TOGETHER AND SUCCESS WILL CROWN OUR UNITED EFFORTS! FELLOW-CITIZENS, LET'S GO!!**

BRISTOL, VA.
HERALD COURIER
JUN 23 1934

Brutal Mob Lawlessness.

Kirbyville, Texas, has had a brutal lynching. In that town a young Negro charged with associating with a white woman was taken from officers of the law by a mob of 150 men and women and put to death in the most savage manner. The Negro was hanged to a tree, seventeen shots were fired into the dangling body, and the body then was cut down and tied to the rear of an automobile and dragged about over the county until, nude and mangled, it was cast aside.

This mob gave a demonstration of maniacal frenzy which constitutes another challenge to civilization. It was not satisfied with hanging the Negro and riddling his body with bullets. It needs must drag the dead and unfeeling body around until it was a fit spectacle for barbarians to gaze upon and perhaps to dance around. And the Negro had committed no crime deserving of death under the law. He was not guilty of a graver offense against the law or against society than was his white woman was white paramour. Indeed, the white woman was the worse offender of the two.

The Sheriff of the county in which this outrage was committed is quoted as saying he has not learned the identity of the mob but that he plans to start a thorough investigation at once, assisted by officers from nearby cities. And this may be about the last the public will hear of the affair. Always when there is a lynching the officers who should have prevented it, or failing to prevent it should hunt down the lynchers, announce their purpose to make a thorough investigation. And that usually is where the incident closes. The investigations, if and when made, are without results. One of the rarest sig s in this country, the only country in which Judge Lynch holds court, is a member of a lynching mob in jail or at the bar of justice.

This explains why there is strong and increasing sentiment in Congress for a Federal anti-lynching bill, and why the pending bill probably will be passed by the next Congress. Some of the States protest that such a law would be an invasion of their rights, but the States have no right to tolerate mob murders by which accused persons are deprived of life without due process of law and in violation of the American Constitution.

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The Sheriff of the county in which this outrage was committed is quoted as saying he has not learned the identity of the mob but that he plans to start a thorough investigation at once, assisted by officers from nearby cities. And this may be about the last the public will hear of the affair.

Always when there is a lynching the officers who should have prevented it, or failing to prevent it should hunt down the lynchers, announce their purpose to make a thorough investigation. And that usually is where the incident closes. The investigations, if and when made, are without results. One of the rarest sig s in this country, the only country in which Judge Lynch holds court, is a member of a lynching mob in jail or at the bar of justice.

This explains why there is strong and increasing sentiment in Congress for a Federal anti-lynching bill, and why the pending bill probably will be passed by the next Congress. Some of the States protest that such a law would be an invasion of their rights, but the States have no right to tolerate mob murders by which accused persons are deprived of life without due process of law and in violation of the American Constitution.

Texas.

Political - 1934

Suffrage

BRECKENRIDGE, TEX.
AMERICAN

JUL 29 1934

Chief Justice Cureton Sends Greetings To Mr. Justice Cardozo

Negroes who are qualified voters have been barred from the democratic primaries of Texas. The supreme court of the commonwealth cracked down and upheld the right of the Texas democratic party to bar the brother in black from its primary elections.

Chief Justice Cureton is responsible fr the ruling. He went all the road. He tossed aside the five to four decision by Cardozo of New York, an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. In other words, the supreme court of Texas without a dissenting vote ruled that the Gardozo opinion known as the five to four decision of the court of last resort of the republic was in error and in violation of the bill of rights of the constitution of Texas.

Let it go at that. Lawmakers make laws. Courts are the interpreters of the laws. The decision bars negroes from participation in the democratic primaries and it is the last word in Texas unless an appeal may be taken to the supreme court of the United Statees and then another showdown may come. It is a state's rights decision and so far as it goes, it is a warning that the dogma of state's rights is not dead in a common wealth that began as a republic and thence a member of the sisterhood by vote of its own citizens in the historic days of the long ago.

BONHAM, TEX.
DAILY FAVORITE

JUL 29 1934

Black Made White by Rule

The Supreme Court of Texas has ruled that the Democratic Executive Committee had a legal right to make the rule that the Democratic primary is open only to qualified WHITE voters. The Negro is not white, therefore is barred from the Democratic primary. The Attorney General has followed that decision in his ruling barring the Negro.

But the Attorney General had to make another ruling. A Travis county man asked for a ruling on whether or not a Mexican is a white voter under the law. So far as color is concerned a Mexican is only a shade lighter than a negro, and often it is a very dim shade at that. But there are a great many Mexican voters down in Archie Parr's kingdom, and without their help Archie would have difficulty in carrying his district solidly for men or measures that he happened to favor. Other Archie Parrs in Southwest Texas sometimes need the help of Mexicans across the border who can be induced to cross over the Rio Grande and spend the day when an exciting election takes place. To barr them might play havoc with some well-laid plans of mice and men. So a ruling was sought and obtained. The ruling is that a Mexican or a descendant of a Mexican is a white man when he goes to vote in a Democratic primary. It's the only day he is regarded, or treated, as a white man, and it ought to fill him with pride to know his standing in Texas on election day.

Of course anybody who ever saw a real Mexican knows that his skin is darker than that of many Negroes, but all the same they know that he is a white voter on primary election day, made so by rule of expediency.

SHERMAN, TEX.
DEMOCRAT

JUL 25 1934

3

Negro Voting Case Taken to Federal Court, Suit Against County Clerk

John Johnson, 74-year-old Denison negro, Wednesday morning carried the Grayson county and Texas negro voting problem to federal court when he filed a $10,000 damage suit against Charles M. Cole, county clerk, and with it an application for a writ of injunction restraining the county democratic executive committee and election judges from "interfering with him and all other persons similarly situated" from participating in the July 28 and August 25, democratic primary elections.

W. J. Durham, Sherman negro attorney, left for Houston Wednesday morning with the original petition after it had been formally filed in federal court here. He said he had been informed that Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston had been appointed to hear injunctive cases filed here while Judge Randolph Bryant is out of the state.

He said he hoped to obtain a preliminary hearing Friday morning.

The damage suit against the county clerk was the outgrowth of his alleged refusal to allow Johnson to file an absentee vote several days ago.

In his petition, the negro declares he is "a member believing in the tenets of the democratic party" and that he has "never voted for any other candidates than those of the democratic party since the election of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States" and "is ready and willing" to take the pledge to support the democratic nominee.

"The petition has been so drawn as to cover future elections," Durham said Wednesday. "The negro democratic voters expect to settle in this lawsuit once and for all time to come the right of negro voters to participate in statutory elections in Texas. For if a decision is rendered adverse to Johnson, the case will be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

"It is my opinion that the democratic party of Texas is a creature of the state so long as the officers of the convention, its delegates and its activities are controlled by statute. Unless the state of Texas wipes from the statute every provision hereon which controls and regulates the democratic party and its activities, citizens of Texas, on account of color, cannot be barred.

"And if the democratic party should wipe from the statute book the law controlling primary elections in this state, graft and corruption would be enthroned. Hence, it appears that it would be far better to allow the law abiding negro citizens to vote in the primary than it would be to destroy our present election law, thereby allowing corporations and public utilities to control the government of Texas, for it has been settled by the supreme court of the United States in the case of Nixon vs. Condon et al, that so long as the state of Texas controls the democratic party by regulating its time of meeting, the number of delegates to its convention, the manner of their election, their duties as such officers, that the state of Texas cannot then deny the democratic party as its creature.

"This is just simply a lawsuit to determine the rights of a million American negro citizens in Texas. We believe that taxation without representation is not only unfair and unjust, but oppressive."

Defendants named in the suit included not only the county clerk, but Ben F. Gafford, veteran chairman of the county democratic executive committee, and members of the body.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JUL 28 1934

MEXICAN VOTERS ARE ELIGIBLE

On the eve of the democratic primary in Texas, Attorney General Allred, who is himself an indefatigable candidate for the governorship, finds time to render an opinion on the status of the Mexican voter. The attorney general rules that Texas citizens of Mexican decent may vote in a democratic primary and are not barred by the resolution of the state democratic convention adopted in 1932, stipulating that only "white citizens" may participate in democratic primaries.

The convention probably gave no thought, one way or the other, to the Mexican voter. In the democratic south there is only one "colored" race, and that is the negro. Except in Texas, which belongs to that political subdivision called the "Solid South," there are relatively few foreign-born citizens or citizens of foreign ancestry who are any darker than a sunburned cotton farmer.

The Mexican citizens of Texas would resent being classed with negroes, either socially or as voters. The Allred ruling is not only fair to the Mexican voters, many of whom are property owners and excellent citizens of the state, but obviously conforms to the southern interpretation of the word "colored," and the distinction drawn in this part of the country between "white" and "colored" people.

SHERMAN, TEX.
DEMOCRAT

JUL 29 1934

Texas Should Have Twice As Many Qualified Voters

Poll Tax Not Reason for Small Number, But Rather Indifference

Well above a million voters were qualified to go to the polls Saturday as far as poll tax payment or exemption goes. The figure has been estimated at 1,275,000 but the 1930 census showed Texas to have 3,221,333 persons old enough to vote. Making due allowance for negroes and Mexicans and white adults who cannot qualify as voters, there should have been at least another million qualified voters.

It is pointed out that only four states, possibly five (including California) exceed Texas in total population, yet there are fully a dozen states that habitually send more voters to the polls.

One of the candidates for governor proposed the abolition of the poll tax, but there is pretty unanimous opinion that it is indifference rather than the poll tax which prevents their becoming qualified.

Say a million voters went to the polls Saturday, even with that number there were more than half of the adults leaving the task of the selection of their officials to the other half. That is not what it ought to be. The results probably will be representative of the will of the people, but there is no way of determining that.

We think of a million votes as a large number, which it is. But it is large mainly in the task of collecting the returns. The same election machinery could handle a much larger vote.

Wichita Falls, Tex.
TIMES

AUG 1 1934

TEXAS' MEXICAN VOTERS

An unsuccessful effort was made recently at Austin to have Mexicans, as well as negroes, barred from the Democratic primary. There is nothing in the law that permits the exclusion of Mexicans, but if the state Democratic convention has the right, as Texas courts have held, to exclude negro voters from the Democratic primary, it presumably has the same right in regard to Mexicans.

It will not be surprising if an organized effort develops along that line. While Texas has many estitmable citizens of Mexican descent, it has a great many Mexican residents whose participation in politics follows lines that make it undesirable. There are counties in Texas where Mexican voters are herded to the polls like so many sheep, by their bosses. The tendency of Mexicans is to let themselves be used by machine politicians. For that reason any effort to withhold the primary ballot from them would have much public sentiment behind it. The question may become a troublesome one in Texas ere long.

WACO, TEX.
TRIBUNE

JUL 29 1934

Greetings to Justice Cardozo

Negroes who are qualified voters have been barred from the democratic primaries of Texas. The supreme court of the commonwealth cracked down and upheld the right of the Texas democratic party to bar the brother in black from its primary elections.

The press carried the full text of the decision on the morning of July 21. Chief Justice Cureton is responsible for the ruling. He went all the road. He tossed aside the five-to-four decision by Cardozo of New York, an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. In other words, the supreme court of Texas without a dissenting vote ruled that the Cardozo opinion known as the five-to-four decision of the court of last resort of the republic was in error and in violation of the bill of rights of the constitution of Texas. Let it go at that. Lawmakers make laws. Courts are the interpreters of the laws.

The decision bars negroes from participation in democratic primaries and it is the last word in Texas unless an appeal may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, and then another showdown may come. It is a states rights decision and so far as it goes it is a warning that the dogma of states rights is not dead in a commonwealth that began as a republic and thence a member of the sisterhood by vote of its own citizens in the historic days of the long ago.

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

JUL 31 1934

Negroes Are Undecided About Filing Vote Suit

Attorney Fred Knollenberg said yesterday that Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro, was investigating to determine whether damage suits would be filed against county election officials for refusal to count the negro votes.

Officials accepted ballots cast by negroes, but did not officially tally them upon orders of the county Democratic executive committee.

AUSTIN, TEX.
STATESMAN

JUL 28 1934

NEGRO BALLOTS ARE CAST ASIDE

By United Press

Many ballots in today's election will never be counted.

Scores of absentee votes were cast by negroes prior to the ruling of the state supreme court that the democratic party had legally restricted party membership to "white citizens."

Several county clerks in Texas had accepted the "black ballots" pending a decision on the eligibility of negro voters. Other county clerks accepted them on the ground that they had no authority to refuse. One county attorney ruled: "The duty of passing on whether or not an elector is qualified is the duty of the election official and not the county clerk."

The supreme court's opinion is mandatory. A negro who attempts to vote in today's election, and the judge who accepts his vote, are subject to penalties.

Article 238 of the Texas penal code reads in part: "Any person wishing to vote as an absentee voter who shall vote or offer to vote illegally, shall be fined not more than $1000 or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than two years, or both."

The penalty is less if the attempt to vote illegally is made personally. Article 236 of the penal code declares: "Any person voting at any primary election . . . who is not qualified to vote . . . shall be fined not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned in jail not exceeding 60 days, or both."

A maximum fine of $500 is provided by article 216 for "any judge of any election or primary who wilfully permits a person to vote, whose name does not appear on the list of qualified voters."

The only recourse negroes have from the supreme court's decision lies in the federal courts. John Johnson, 74-year-old Denison negro, this week filed in federal court at Sherman a $10,080 damage suit against Grayson county clerk, Chas. M. Cole, after the negro was denied the privilege of casting an absentee ballot.

The action generally attacked by negroes is the democratic party's resolution, adopted in state convention, limiting party membership to "white citizens."

Atty. Gen. James V. Allred has ruled, however, that the term "white citizens" includes Mexicans.

ENNIS, TEX.
NEWS

AUG 6 1934

Texarkana Negro Seeks Vote Right

Texarkana, Aug. 6.—Virgil G. Goree, negro school teacher, has filed suit in the Texas side federal court against Attorney General Jas. V. Allred, Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson and others in an effort to secure for the petitioner and other negroes the right to vote in the democratic run-off primary. The suit was filed by J. Alston Atkins, Houston negro lawyer.

Claim is made that certain sections of the bill of rights in the Texas constitution are in violation of the constitution of the United States and that the resolution passed by the state democratic convention in 1933 violates the federal constitution.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

AUG 11 1934

Negro's Right to Vote

THINKING OUT LOUD:

Dear Mr. Green:

Your letter in Herald-Post explaining why negroes are not allowed to vote was carefully read by me and I must say not considered satisfactory.

I was raised in this grand old state of Texas on a farm owned by my grandfather and cultivated by negro slaves, also owned by him. I feel as competent as an old person can feel that I know the negro as well as most people.

In the first place they do not seek social equality. They are proud of their race and only ask for their rights as citizens of our country. These rights were guaranteed them by the law of our land.

Their progress since the emancipation has been phenomenal. They are adaptable, quiet and ambitious to excel as a race of people deserving all the privileges the law allows them.

This I know from experience of the negro as slave and as a free American. So your explanation does not answer my question to my satisfaction.

Why is the negro not allowed to vote in Texas?

SARAH C. TUITE.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

AUG 9 1934

Sherman Federal Court Is Handed Negro Vote Case

Special to The News.

SHERMAN, Texas, Aug. 8.—The Negro voting problem, which has occupied the attention of the State Democratic Executive Committee, county committees and election judges for six weeks, was introduced in Federal court here Wednesday.

Judge Randolph Bryant was handed a petition filed by a Texarkana Negro, Virgil Goree, against the State Democratic Executive Committee and the Bowie County Executive Committee, asking that he vote in the next Democratic primary. The case was sent here from Texarkana by Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., member of the Fifth Civil Appeals Circuit.

Texas.

Political — 1934

Suffrage

MEXIA, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 5 1934

NEGROES BARRED FROM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

THE argument over the rights of the negro to vote in the Democratic primaries of Texas has been a long one, and perhaps it will continue for some time to come. Attorney General James V. Allred, who happens to be a candidate for governor as well, rules that the party in convention has the power to determine qualification of its membership, and cites a Supreme Court decision on the question.

The fact that the state executive committee did nothing about the negro vote caused a number of counties to decide to permit their voting, but Attorney General Allred rules that the committee had no power anyway. In this he also is back by Supreme Court decisions.

While the Democratic party has always been a white man's primary in Texas, there is not so much fear of the negro vote as there is of some unprincipled white political bosses "voting" the negro. In Texas this year it was feared that the large cities would find droves of negroes, permitted to vote under local decisions, marching to the polls to vote for a certain candidate whose friends have been leading the effort to permit their admittance to the Democratic party.

And now since the attorney general has ruled against the negro vote and announces he will defend his decision in the courts, the issue promises to be a lively one. The friends of another candidate for governor may take the opposite side, even though too strong a defense of the negro vote will alienate a number of white voters.

Indeed, the issue of admittance of the negro to the Democratic party of Texas promises to be a live issue not only in the primary, but in the party conventions, precincts, county and state.

DENISON, TEX.
HERALD

JUL 15 1934

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGRO.

Attorney General Allred has ruled that negroes may not vote in the Democratic primary. This settles, for the time being, a question that has been troubling politicians of this state for some weeks. The Democratic party has been ruled a white man's party—and that's that.

Of course, any party has the right to say whom shall take part in its primaries. The primary is not the election—at least, not technically. At the general election, which is more or less an empty gesture in Texas, anyone may take part provided he has a poll tax receipt. There is no way of barring the negroes from participation in that election.

There the matter stands. The Democratic officials claim that they are not disfranchising the colored voter, since he has the right to participate in the general election. But they do not choose to permit him to vote in the primaries of the dominant party.

This will work very well for the Democrats so long as they are supreme in the state. The negroes have been told to stay out of the Democratic party, hence there is nowhere for them to go except into the Republican party. All negroes are not Republicans, the general idea to the contrary notwithstanding. Many of them have broken with the past and have ceased to vote Republican simply because Abraham Lincoln freed them. They are ready to cast their lot with the more progressive Democrats.

There is no place for the forward-looking colored voter in Texas at present. Voting the Republican ticket, he is virtually disfranchised; he can not vote Democratic.

With thousands of people flocking to Texas from the North and East, it is possible that the Republican party may gain strength during the next few years and seriously challenge the rule of the Democrats. The negroes might then throw their votes to the Republicans, becoming the "balance of power" in politics. It has happened in other states.

The Democratic party has the right to limit its membership, as a matter of political expediency, and, so long as it is dominant in Texas, may have its own way. But, one the tables were turned, this limitation might prove a serious handicap, even endangering its supremacy.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 27 1934

The Courts Disagree.

THE TEXAS SUPREME COURT disagrees with the United States Supreme Court as to the right of the "Democratic party" in Texas to bar negroes from its primaries. The point at issue, however, does not allow so outright a conflict between the two courts as might be indicated.

The United States Supreme Court did not hold that a political party did not have the right to select its own members. That was not the issue in the Texas case which reached that court. It held that the Terrell election law of Texas made the Democratic party in the State in effect a branch of the government, and its primaries a state election, and that accordingly there was not vested in any authority the right to close the doors of membership in the party or to bar any person's entrance to the primary polls because of color or previous condition of servitude.

The Texas Supreme Court disagrees with the United States Supreme Court as to the intent and effect of the Terrell law. Its unanimous opinion, written by Chief Justice Cureton, says that "if it be said that the purpose of the Legislature was to take from the party and its state convention the power of determining who should be members of the party, then the act plainly is void" under the bill of rights of the Texas Constitution.

Presumably, if the United States Supreme Court should insist upon its interpretation of the Terrell law, the Texas Supreme Court would hold that law unconstitutional as violating the bill of rights.

But regardless of whether the Texas law is valid or invalid, it is most obvious that if it has not destroyed the independence of the Democratic party in the State it has done more: It has destroyed the party.

It is ridiculous to speak of the Democratic primary as a party affair for selecting nominees of the party. The primary is to all intent and effect the election of officers of the State and counties.

Instead of party cohesion we have a multitude of factions; instead of nominees running on platforms expressing the united will of the party, we have a ticket made up of men running each on a different platform.

Instead of sane and sensible selection of nominees for public office, we have an undignified scramble resembling a rural dog fight.

Instead of the office seeking the man, with ability and high standing the test of fitness, we have a Donnybrook fair in which the salary and power of public office is the prize for the man who can give and take the most thumping, who can shout loudest and fool the most people.

The Terrell election law—the whole primary system—may not be invalid, but it has certainly played havoc with the quality of public service in Texas.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 26 1934

Declines to Hear Negro Vote Case

Judge Bruce Young in Forty-eighth District Court refused to hear a petition Thursday noon in which an injunction was asked to restrain negroes from voting in the Saturday primary.

The petition was brought to the courthouse by Dexter Scurlock, who explained that he was seeking to bring the suit for a "group of men" and that he had no other interest in the proceedings other than as an attorney. It was against the County Democratic Executive Committee.

Judge Young's refusal was based on the fact that there was not sufficient time to hear the application. He pointed out that the 106 election judges are scattered all over Tarrant County and that it would be impossible to obtain service on all of them in time. Judge Young said he would have heard the suit if it had been brought at the proper time.

Judge Frank P. Culver Jr. also said he would not hear the suit at this late time. Scurlock left the courthouse to confer further with his clients.

Texas.

Political — 1934

Suffrage

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CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
TIMES

JUL 13 1934

NEGRO VOTE FACTOR IN STATE RACE

Question Enters Campaign Upon Ruling By Attorney General

POLL TAX REPEAL IS URGED BY WITT

Ferguson's Espousal of McDonald's Candidacy Scored By Allred

Austin, Tex., July 13.—(AP)—The question of negro voting became a campaign factor today with a ruling by the attorney general's department yesterday that negroes were not entitled to participate in the democratic primaries.

It had been indicated in several counties that negroes would be permitted to vote in the elections after failure of the state democratic executive committee to adopt a resolution restricting the primaries to whites. In Travis county, two negroes had cast absentee ballots.

The attorney general's opinion was issued despite a ruling of the United Stataes Supreme court in a case appealed from El Paso in which the court held negroes could not be barred as long as the democratic primaries were controlled by legislative enactments.

Yesterday's opinion cited a resolution adopted by the state democratic convention in 1932 in which the primaries were closed to negroes and stated this was a party action and not a legislative enactment.

Edgar E. Witt, gubernatorial candidate, speaking at Liberty last night, urged repeal of the poll tax.

"There never was any justification for charging a man money for the right to vote," Witt said. "There is some argument over qualifications of voters but not for the poll tax. The only reason it was ever put in our constitution was becouse it was thought it would keep negroes from voting and would get money from persons who did not contribute any taxes otherwise."

Witt said repeal of the poll tax requirement and substitution of a form of registration would make "for purity of the ballot."

Espousal of the candidacy of C. C. McDonald by former Gov. James E. Ferguson was criticized by Allred, also a candidate for governor, in an address at Greenville.

Ferguson has made three addresses in McDonald's behalf and planned to resume the stump tonight at Brenham.

"Every candidate with one exception has seen fit to launch a bitter attack on me," Allred stated. "The one candidate who says he's going to be a nice boy and not talk about anybody has a friend, however, who is doing the attacking for him."

Allred referred to McDonald as Ferguson's "crown prince" and predicted Texas voters would follow Oklahoma's example and reject the administration candidate.

McDonald, at Hamilton and San Saba, stressed the economic recovery planks in his platform. He pointed out the federal government was going to great lengths to increase home ownership and discussed his plan whereby the state would guarantee one-half the cost of modest homesteads and charge the purchaser a low rate of interest.

McDonald also explained his plan for maintenance of an adequate school system and announced his support of the right of labor to bargain collectively.

C. C. Small, state senator, asserted in a speech at Tyler that Allred had failed to enforce the oil conservation laws.

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SHERMAN, TEX.
DEMOCRAT

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The courtroom was packed when the case was called at 10 a. m. The courtroom proper was filled with negro men and women for the most part. Lawyers attending the hearing included Judge R. M. Carter of fifteenth district court, Joe P. Cox, J. D. Buster, Judge G. P. Webb, Hamp P. Abney, Col. C. B. Randell, Nat Birge, C. O. Boothman, O. R. Brame and J. S. Kone.

Classes Attend

Earle Whiteacre, newly elected county chairman, also listened to argument. Two classes from Austin college attended. O. H. Woodrow and Ben F. Gafford, the latter chairman of the county committee and one of the defendants, sat at the defense table. W. J. Durham, negro attorney, headed the plaintiff's counsel.

Judge Bryant in the beginning told attorneys that in his belief the whole case hinged on whether the state body had the right to declare the qualifications of members of the democratic party. He said he had gone over the original petition carefully and had studied supreme court decisions regarding similar cases.

"It is my conception," he said, "that the whole case hinges on the question of the validity of the resolution passed by the state group in which voting was confined to those of the white race.

"I am very suspicious that any political party has the right to prescribe the qualifications. As agents of the state, they probably would have no right. But as the party I think they have the power to prescribe qualifications, whether they do so by color, by color of hair and eyes or otherwise.

"Inherent Power"

"There is no question here but what discrimination as to color was the purpose. But I think the party has the right to make the discrimination on any ground. They can't do it if they don't have the power, but I think they have the power. It is an inherent power vested in political organizations, giving unlimited authority to prescribe qualifications."

A similar case filed in federal court two years ago and dismissed without prejudice by Judge Bryant, was discussed for a minute. He said that "the picture is different here" inasmuch as the state group had passed the resolution.

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The ruling made it practically certain that negroes would not participate in the second democratic primary scheduled for Aug. 25.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 28 1934

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Judge Morris ruled that his issuance of either the temporary injunction restraining negroes from participation or the mandatory decree ordering Tarrant County election officials to deny their ballots would be a presumption on his part that the officials had proposed to violate the law.

At the same time the court explained that there is no conflict between the oft-quoted decision of the United States Supreme Court and the recent ruling of the Supreme Court of Texas.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has never said that the Democratic party did not have the right to say who shall participate in their primaries," he declared. "The high court ruled that the Legislature erred in delegating that power to the State Executive Committee. Not that the party in convention assembled did not have the right to delegate that authority to the executive committee, but that the law passed by the Legislature giving the committee that power was unconstitutional."

"The Supreme Court of Texas has spoken and said that negroes and those of African descent shall not be permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries and I, as an inferior court, must bow to that decision. I therefore deny the injunctions prayed for."

Judge Morris then advised election judges and officials in the courtroom as to how he would proceed when negroes presented themselves at the polls.

"I would very courteously refuse his ballot and take his name in case he wished to appeal," he said.

The suit was brought by A. E. Harding, candidate for State Representative, Place 3, against Hugh L. Small, Tarrant County Democratic chairman, and members of the county executive committee. It was presented by Dexter W. Scurlock, and Small appeared as attorney for himself and the committeemen. Joe Greathouse, one of Harding's two opponents; a number of the executive committeemen and about a dozen negroes were present at the hearing.

Scurlock, in presenting the application to the court, explained that the petition was drawn by someone else. His assertion that election judges had been unable to decide what to do in regard to negro voters was interrupted by the court, who declared such pleadings were not included in the application.

Small, in his answer, said the petition was wanting in equity because the authority for barring negroes was vested in the State Executive Committee; that the Supreme Court had ruled that they should be barred, and that it was to be presumed that the election officials were going to obey the mandate of the Supreme Court.

He denied that he or his committee had power to rule on the negro question and said that none of them had "purpose or intent to encourage the contrary were opposed to negro participation in the primary.

Later Small described the suit as "another political stab by the Republicans at the Democratic party."

Harding answered by asserting that he was a Democrat and that Small "had left Tarrant County wide open to negro voting." He charged that the chairman had failed to write the Attorney General for a ruling on the matter.

"As a candidate for public office, I have felt it my loyal duty to protect the state Democratic party's ruling in order that our primaries may always remain white," he said.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
TIMES

JUL 13 1934

NEGRO VOTE FACTOR IN STATE RACE

Question Enters Campaign Upon Ruling By Attorney General

POLL TAX REPEAL IS URGED BY WITT

Ferguson's Espousal of McDonald's Candidacy Scored By Allred

Austin, Tex., July 13.—(AP)—The question of negro voting became a campaign factor today with a ruling by the attorney general's department yesterday that negroes were not entitled to participate in the democratic primaries.

It had been indicated in several counties that negroes would be permitted to vote in the elections after failure of the state democratic executive committee to adopt a resolution restricting the primaries to whites. In Travis county, two negroes had cast absentee ballots.

The attorney general's opinion was issued despite a ruling of the United Stataes Supreme court in a case appealed from El Paso in which the court held negroes could not be barred as long as the democratic primaries were controlled by legislative enactments.

Yesterday's opinion cited a resolution adopted by the state democratic convention in 1932 in which the primaries were closed to negroes and stated this was a party action and not a legislative enactment.

Edgar E. Witt, gubernatorial candidate, speaking at Liberty last night, urged repeal of the poll tax.

"There never was any justification for charging a man money for the right to vote," Witt said. "There is some argument over qualifications of voters but not for the poll tax. The only reason it was ever put in our constitution was becouse it was thought it would keep negroes from voting and would get money from persons who did not contribute any taxes otherwise."

Witt said repeal of the poll tax requirement and substitution of a form of registration would make "for purity of the ballot."

Espousal of the candidacy of C. C. McDonald by former Gov. James E. Ferguson was criticized by Allred, also a candidate for governor, in an address at Greenville.

Ferguson has made three addresses in McDonald's behalf and planned to resume the stump tonight at Brenham.

"Every candidate with one exception has seen fit to launch a bitter attack on me," Allred stated. "The one candidate who says he's going to be a nice boy and not talk about anybody has a friend, however, who is doing the attacking for him."

Allred referred to McDonald as Ferguson's "crown prince" and predicted Texas voters would follow Oklahoma's example and reject the administration candidate.

McDonald, at Hamilton and San Saba, stressed the economic recovery planks in his platform. He pointed out the federal government was going to great lengths to increase home ownership and discussed his plan whereby the state would guarantee one-half the cost of modest homesteads and charge the purchaser a low rate of interest.

McDonald also explained his plan for maintenance of an adequate school system and announced his support of the right of labor to bargain collectively.

C. C. Small, state senator, asserted in a speech at Tyler that Allred had failed to enforce the oil conservation laws.

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Texas.

Political - 1934

Suffrage.

FOREIGNERS AND NATIVE TEXANS

A strange contrast in citizenship was revealed during the recent political campaign in Texas, when the attorney general of the state ruled, in substance and effect, that Negroes were and are not citizens, but that all aliens and foreigners, who are not members of the Negro race, are citizens and entitled to exercise and enjoy all the rights and prerogatives of citizenship, even to participating in the Democratic primary elections in Texas. Defender

Without trying to cast a reflection upon our foreign element or to challenge or question their patriotism, loyalty and fidelity to American ideals and institutions, it may be very pertinent to cite attention here to the part which Negroes played in the development, progress and perpetuity of this country and its several states, including even Texas.

The first person to shed blood in the defense of American independence was a Negro, Crispus Attucks, and when the armistice was signed bringing a cessation to that mighty martial holocaust known as the World War, colored soldiers were among those armed forces of the allies who had stormed and seized the strong German fortress, Metz. 8-4-34

In practically every war in which the United States has engaged between 1776 and 1918, Negroes played their part and never was it necessary for the government to conscript them for millitary duty: but they volunteered their services and went forth willingly and bravely to defend their native country against hostile foes, and keep Old Glory from trailing in the dust. Houston, Texas.

Without speaking in disparaging terms about any of our foreign population, students of Texas history will recall the bloody massacre of Texans by the Mexicans, and how the vicious hordes from the land of Montezuma dealt out misery and death to the early settlers of this state, then a republic, until put to rout by General Sam Houston and his intrepid band at San Jacinto battleground on April 21, 1836.

With all due respect to our Mexican population, there is nothing in the records which shows that they have contributed as much toward defending, protecting and perpetuating this state and nation as Negroes; and yet we have public officials, paid by the taxes of all the people, holding that Mexicans not only are citizens, but are "white;" that Negroes, despite all their contributions and labors in behalf of their state and country, are still in the category of cattle, chattel and other domestic animals.

One of the gubernatorial candidates, who injected the "Negro issue" into the campaign in Texas, grew eloquent in his platform and radio speeches referring to the "stinking 'nigger' going to the polls with our white women;" but he overlooked the fact that there are some other "favored" races in this state whose "outstink" far exceeds their instinct, and neither he nor those who endorse his demagogic appeals would have to go four blocks to locate some of these non-Negro" stinkers."

Furthermore, if Negroes are too full of disgusting odors to vote in a Democratic primary election in Texas along with members of other races, why isn't this same "stink" cry raised when Negroes march to the polls to cast a ballot in special and general election?

By what course of reasoning do these political Negrophobes arrive at the conclusion that Negroes are too "stinky" to vote at the same polls with whites in a partisan primary election, and yet their odor is all right to cast a ballot on all other occasions?

If Negroes exude a "tired" and unwholesome odor to such an alarming extent that "white" primary elections must be held to prevent the members of the dominant race from becoming contaminated and polluted, why do so many male members of the dominant race seek out and cohabit with Negro women and girls under the cover of darkness, and why do we have so many "colored offsprings" whose paternity is non-Negro, but whose maternity is very much Negroid?

Going a little bit further, or coming a little closer home (whichever way one wishes to take it), if Negroes are such a stench in the nostrils of so many whites, why are Negroes employed in the homes of so many white people, and why do white merchants and business houses permit these "stinking blacks" to invade their stores and make purchases?

Have Texas Negroes, with all their education, literacy, enlightenment, civilization and supposed Christianity, descended so low in filth and bodily uncleanliness that their very presence in the company of other races, even for a short duration at the polls, will defile and "odorize" other "superior" racial elements?

If this is true, then in order to save "white supremacy" from the menace of " black stink," the Texas legislature had better pass laws to compel the two races to ride in different street cars, busses and common carriers; to prohibit said "stinking blacks" from all public places frequented by members of the "superior" and "good smelling" races, and to keep the "clean" white men away from "stinking black" women at night!

Finally, it strikes The Defender that if "stinking blacks" were good enough to fight, bleed and die for this country, they are good enough to march to the polls with all other racial elements and cast a ballot in any sort of public election. (Attorney General Allred will now lead us in prayer!)

BAR RACE VOTE IN TEXAS PRIMARY

Pittsburgh Courier 8-4-34

Election Officials Cause Stir By Refusing Ballots to Negroes, Despite Supreme Court Ruling In Nixon Case—Citizens Aroused.

By ALBERT WHITE
Staff Correspondent

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 2—Texas Negroes, with the exception of several counties where their numerical voting strength is small, were barred from participation in the Democratic primary election Saturday.

Election officials denied ballots to Negroes on the authority of a decision handed down one week before the primary by the Texas Supreme Court. The court sustained a ruling previously given by James V. Allred, attorney-general of the state and a candidate for governor, who held that Negroes were not entitled to vote in the primary election under a resolution adopted by the state Democratic convention in 1932, which specified that only white people could qualify as members of the Democratic party in Texas.

The Texas Supreme Court disagreed with the last decision of the United States Supreme Court, which ruled in the case of Dr. L. A. Nixon, that the Democratic primary of Texas was an agency of the state and as such could not legally bar Negroes from its elections. The Texas Supreme Court held that the bill of rights of the state gave political parties the inherent right to determine their membership, and that if state regulatory laws subsequently enacted made the Democratic party a creature of the state, then such laws were void.

Negro leaders of Texas have announced that the decision of the Texas Supreme Court will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and that the new issue which will face the highest court in the land, is whether or not Negroes may be members of

the Democratic party. Negroes of Texas are of the opinion that the Democratic party is a national, not a state organization, and that its membership is open to any one professing its political faith.

The United States Supreme Court in the Nixon case ruled that the state Democratic executive committee of the state could not bar Negroes from the party primary because of color. When the state committee met in June at Austin it was under the control of James E. Ferguson, political adviser and husband of Governor Miriam A. Ferguson. Ferguson, who was believed favorable to Negroes voting, kept the discussion off the floor and left it open. As a result of this action it was generally assumed that Negroes would be allowed to vote in Texas this year without opposition.

Negro politicians and Negro newspapers openly declared their support for C. C. McDonald for governor. McDonald was backed for the office by Ferguson.

Other candidates for governor were astonished by what they called a Negro stampede for the Ferguson favorite. They said Ferguson had the Negroes in his vest pocket.

Accordingly, James V. Allred, the attorney-general threw a bombshell into the campaign by handing down his ruling which later proved effective in keeping Negroes out of the primary.

Allred made a campaign issue out of the situation. He and his supporters waved copies of Negro papers before white audiences with McDonald's photograph on their front pages. "I kept the Negro bucks away from the polls with their offensive odors," he told his hearers.

This appeal to prejudice helped Allred in the election. He led all of his opponents in the election Saturday. McDonald was defeated. A run-off election between Allred and Tom F. Hunter, wealthy independent oil operator, will be held on August 27th.

Allred's opinion and the decision of the Texas Supreme Court did not meet with the approval of a large number of white Texans.

A study of editorial comment in the leading white papers of the state failed to reveal but one metropolitan daily which agreed with the views of the attorney general.

The opinions of the various papers were published July 14th. They were in part as follows:

Dallas Journal: "Whites may not like to admit it, but there are some whites less worthy to vote in the primary and less competent to do so than there are some Negroes. The Democratic party would be better off if it was composed only of the competent, well disposed Negroes and the competent well disposed whites. A test of citizenship is whether you are able to calmly and dispassionately consider such questions and come to an honest and just answer."

PLAINVIEW, TEX.
HERALD

JUL 13 1934

County Demo Executive Committees Ponder Over Question Of Right Of Negroes To Vote In 1934 Primaries

AUSTIN, July 13 (AP)—County Democratic executive committees pondered today over a highly perplexing question—that of the right of negroes to vote in the July and August primaries of the Democartic party.

The problem, which had smoldered for weeks, was revived yesterday when Attorney General James V. Allred approved a departmental opinion holding negroes were ineligible to vote in the party's primary elections. In certain counties it had been announced negroes would be permitted to vote.

Two negroes cast absentee ballots in Travis County and a special meeting of the executive committee has been called to pass on whether they will be accepted. In Harris County a suit is pending to force the county clerk to accept an absentee ballot presented by a negro.

Decision on the question was passed to the county committees when the state executive committee, in session a month ago, refused to act on a resolution that would have barred negroes from participation.

The Attorney General's decision upheld the right of the party to prescribe the qualifications of its members. It stated the negroes were barred through a resolution adopted in 1932 at the state Democratic convention and contended this action did not contravene a United States Supreme Court decision holding the state executive committee could not bar negroes.

Complete cooperation between the state and Federal governments was urged by Maury Hughes, gubernatorial candidate in a speech last night at Denison.

"We simply cannot dump all our problems in the lap of the President and expect them to be solved overnight," Hughes said. "This state needs a governor who has the confidence of the President and who has demonstrated confidence and faith in his recovery program.

"I have given ample evidence of that faith," Hughes said, adding that he made several speeches as chairman of the NRA Advisory Board for Texas and worked for party support of the national program when he was chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Edward K. Russell, only candidate in the seven cornered race who is against any tampering with the prohibition laws, levelled a blast at one of his opponents, C. C. Small, in a speech at Brownwood.

Small, according to Russell, is trying to "blow hot and blow cold" on the proposed repeal of the law permitting wagering on horse races.

"In the regular session of the 43rd Legislature he voted for the bill legalizing gambling on horse races," Russell said. "Now he is trying to climb on Hunter's band wagon and says he is in favor of repealing this law."

Small, addressing an East Texas rally of his supporters at Tyler, criticized the record of Allred in enforcing oil proration orders of the Texas Railroad Commissilon. He recommended establishment of a natural resources commission whose sole duty would be supervision of the oil industry.

Small blamed conditions in the East Texas field on failure to enforce the proration laws. "Oil is the state's major industry and it couldn't be in a more chaotic condition," he said.

Witt proposed abolition of the poll tax in a talk at Liberty, saying there was no justification for charging a citizen for the privilege of franchise. He suggested that the poll tax be removed from the masses with the revenue thus lost to be replaced by taxes on sources and resources able to bear it. He also said he would, if elected, seek to readjust taxes so that home owners would be relieved.

C. C. McDonald, at San Saba, spoke in favor of a sensible educational system that would not be subject to change annually. He recommended a per capita apportionment of $16 annually.

"Let us see that there are funds to meet it," he said. "And let our school boards see that no census rolls are padded, I do not want to see any of our schools junked or abandoned. I want to see every teacher paid a living salary at all times in cash."

Allred, terming McDonald the "Crown Prince" of former Governor James E. Ferguson, thrust sharply at Ferguson's support of McDonald, who is being backed by the administration. Ferguson is stumping the state for McDonald, his political lieutenant for years, and will speak tonight at Brenham.

Allred said Ferguson was using his newspaper to perpetuate his "political dynasty" and to tell the voters how to vote.

"He is likely to find that the people of Texas are going to do the same thing that voters of Oklahoma did to Bill Murray's choice as his successor," Allred said. "There is a growing resentment against the scheme of a wood and water toter to stay at the helm of state government through the election of his crown prince."

Tom F. Hunter spoke at Fort Worth.

Asserting that he was fighting the cause of the plain people, Hunter said it would be impossible for him to contact each voter in the state and urged his partisans to saddle "Old Beck" and "carry the message to the neighbors."

He promised his best efforts to relieve real estate of taxes and to cure the evils of the "utility monopoly, the oil trust combination and the chain store cancer."

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

AUG 1 1934

WHY SINGLE OUT NEGRO BLOCK VOTERS?

The Texas Weekly is very much incensed because it has heard that in the coming Democratic state primary a political boss at San Antonio is going to vote a solid block of Negroes for one string of candidates.

It seems that the Democratic state convention worded its statement of eligible primary voters so as to bar Negroes, and in not unusual subservience to his party the state attorney general ruled that this action was legal. So on the whole, Negroes are not going to be permitted to vote in the Texas primary.

And what has the Texas Weekly steamed up is that "while intelligent Negroes all over the state are barred from the primary," the block vote in Bexar county, "obeying the command of a political boss, will be cast for one set of candidates . . . thus invalidating the votes of some 5,000 white Democrats cast for other candidates."

It is only fair to say that, apparently incidentally, the Texas Weekly is opposed to barring Negroes at all. But it seems to believe that if the majority of Texas counties are going to abide by the attorney general's ruling, "such voting of Negroes in a solid block for one set of candidates should not be permitted."

What it is difficult to understand is why so much emphasis is put upon voting *Negroes* in a solid block. Why is it any worse to do that than to vote the Italians in certain sections of Chicago in a solid block, or for that matter, masses of white laboring men under the domination of political bosses—a thing that is occurring constantly in most of our metropolitan centers?

Apparently the reason the Texas Weekly is so indignant about this San Antonio affair is that it is *Negroes* who are going to be voted "solid." Here in Iowa we are free to say that if that were the only objection, it would be no objection at all. The thing the Texas publication ought to be scolding about is block voting and political bossism, wherever it occurs and whatever class of voters it involves.

If the only way the Negroes of Texas can get inside the polls is to appear as block voters, let them appear that way. One of these years they will get tired of being led around politically like a herd of sheep, and will begin voting according to their convictions as they are entitled to do, the Democrats and attorney general of Texas notwithstanding.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD
JUL 28 1934

NEGROES BALLOTING AT EL PASO POLLS

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Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro physician, said that election officials marked "colored" on the face of his ballot, and expressed the belief that it will not be counted.

The negro physician has won three court suits to test the right of Democratic officials to bar negroes from the polls. He plans another suit to force a count of his ballot in today's election, he said.

the Democratic party. Negroes of Texas are of the opinion that the Democratic party is a national, not a state organization, and that its membership is open to any one professing its political faith.

The United States Supreme Court in the Nixon case ruled that the state Democratic executive committee of the state could not bar Negroes from the party primary because of color. When the state committee met in June at Austin it was under the control of James E. Ferguson, political adviser and husband of Governor Miriam A. Ferguson. Ferguson, who was believed favorable to Negroes voting, kept the discussion off the floor and left it open. As a result of this action it was generally assumed that Negroes would be allowed to vote in Texas this year without opposition.

Negro politicians and Negro newspapers openly declared their support for C. C. McDonald for governor. McDonald was backed for the office by Ferguson.

Other candidates for governor were astonished by what they called a Negro stampede for the Ferguson favorite. They said Ferguson had the Negroes in his vest pocket.

Accordingly, James V. Allred, the attorney-general threw a bombshell into the campaign by handing down his ruling which later proved effective in keeping Negroes out of the primary.

Allred made a campaign issue out of the situation. He and his supporters waved copies of Negro papers before white audiences with McDonald's photograph on their front pages. "I kept the Negro bucks away from the polls with their offensive odors," he told his hearers.

This appeal to prejudice helped Allred in the election. He led all of his opponents in the election Saturday. McDonald was defeated. A run-off election between Allred and Tom F. Hunter, wealthy independent oil operator, will be held on August 27th.

Allred's opinion and the decision of the Texas Supreme Court did not meet with the approval of a large number of white Texans.

A study of editorial comment in the leading white papers of the state failed to reveal but one metropolitan daily which agreed with the views of the attorney general.

The opinions of the various papers were published July 14th. They were in part as follows:

Dallas Journal: "Whites may not like to admit it, but there are some whites less worthy to vote in the primary and less competent to do so than there are some Negroes. The Democratic party would be better off if it was composed only of the competent, well disposed Negroes and the competent well disposed whites. A test of citizenship is whether you are able to calmly and dispassionately consider such questions and come to an honest and just answer."

PLAINVIEW, TEX.
HERALD

JUL 13 1934

County Demo Executive Committees Ponder Over Question Of Right Of Negroes To Vote In 1934 Primaries

AUSTIN, July 13 (AP)—County Democratic executive committees pondered today over a highly perplexing question—that of the right of negroes to vote in the July and August primaries of the Democartic party.

The problem, which had smoldered for weeks, was revived yesterday when Attorney General James V. Allred approved a departmental opinion holding negroes were ineligible to vote in the party's primary elections. In certain counties it had been announced negroes would be permitted to vote.

Two negroes cast absentee ballots in Travis County and a special meeting of the executive committee has been called to pass on whether they will be accepted. In Harris County a suit is pending to force the county clerk to accept an absentee ballot presented by a negro.

Decision on the question was passed to the county committees when the state executive committee, in session a month ago, refused to act on a resolution that would have barred negroes from participation.

The Attorney General's decision upheld the right of the party to prescribe the qualifications of its members. It stated the negroes were barred through a resolution adopted in 1932 at the state Democratic convention and contended this action did not contravene a United States Supreme Court decision holding the state executive committee could not bar negroes.

Complete cooperation between the state and Federal governments was urged by Maury Hughes, gubernatorial candidate in a speech last night at Denison.

"We simply cannot dump all our problems in the lap of the President and expect them to be solved overnight," Hughes said. "This state needs a governor who has the confidence of the President and who has demonstrated confidence and faith in his recovery program.

"I have given ample evidence of that faith," Hughes said, adding that he made several speeches as chairman of the NRA Advisory Board for Texas and worked for party support of the national program when he was chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Edward K. Russell, only candidate in the seven cornered race who is against any tampering with the prohibition laws, levelled a blast at one of his opponents, C. C. Small, in a speech at Brownwood.

Small, according to Russell, is trying to "blow hot and blow cold" on the proposed repeal of the law permitting wagering on horse races.

"In the regular session of the 43rd Legislature he voted for the bill legalizing gambling on horse races," Russell said. "Now he is trying to climb on Hunter's band wagon and says he is in favor of repealing this law."

Small, addressing an East Texas rally of his supporters at Tyler, criticized the record of Allred in enforcing oil proration orders of the Texas Railroad Commissilon. He recommended establishment of a natural resources commission whose sole duty would be supervision of the oil industry.

Small blamed conditions in the East Texas field on failure to enforce the proration laws. "Oil is the state's major industry and it couldn't be in a more chaotic condition," he said.

Witt proposed abolition of the poll tax in a talk at Liberty, saying there was no justification for charging a citizen for the privilege of franchise. He suggested that the poll tax be removed from the masses with the revenue thus lost to be replaced by taxes on sources and resources able to bear it. He also said he would, if elected, seek to readjust taxes so that home owners would be relieved.

C. C. McDonald, at San Saba, spoke in favor of a sensible educational system that would not be subject to change annually. He recommended a per capita apportionment of $16 annually.

"Let us see that there are funds to meet it," he said. "And let our school boards see that no census rolls are padded, I do not want to see any of our schools junked or abandoned. I want to see every teacher paid a living salary at all times in cash."

Allred, terming McDonald the "Crown Prince" of former Governor James E. Ferguson, thrust sharply at Ferguson's support of McDonald, who is being backed by the administration. Ferguson is stumping the state for McDonald, his political lieutenant for years, and will speak tonight at Brenham.

Allred said Ferguson was using his newspaper to perpetuate his "political dynasty" and to tell the voters how to vote.

"He is likely to find that the people of Texas are going to do the same thing that voters of Oklahoma did to Bill Murray's choice as his successor," Allred said. "There is a growing resentment against the scheme of a wood and water toter to stay at the helm of state government through the election of his crown prince."

Tom F. Hunter spoke at Fort Worth.

Asserting that he was fighting the cause of the plain people, Hunter said it would be impossible for him to contact each voter in the state and urged his partisans to saddle "Old Beck" and "carry the message to the neighbors."

He promised his best efforts to relieve real estate of taxes and to cure the evils of the "utility monopoly, the oil trust combination and the chain store cancer."

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

AUG 1 1934

WHY SINGLE OUT NEGRO BLOCK VOTERS?

The Texas Weekly is very much incensed because it has heard that in the coming Democratic state primary a political boss at San Antonio is going to vote a solid block of Negroes for one string of candidates.

It seems that the Democratic state convention worded its statement of eligible primary voters so as to bar Negroes, and in not unusual subservience to his party the state attorney general ruled that this action was legal. So on the whole, Negroes are not going to be permitted to vote in the Texas primary.

And what has the Texas Weekly steamed up is that "while intelligent Negroes all over the state are barred from the primary," the block vote in Bexar county, "obeying the command of a political boss, will be cast for one set of candidates . . . thus invalidating the votes of some 5,000 white Democrats cast for other candidates."

It is only fair to say that, apparently incidentally, the Texas Weekly is opposed to barring Negroes at all. But it seems to believe that if the majority of Texas counties are going to abide by the attorney general's ruling, "such voting of Negroes in a solid block for one set of candidates should not be permitted."

What it is difficult to understand is why so much emphasis is put upon voting *Negroes* in a solid block. Why is it any worse to do that than to vote the Italians in certain sections of Chicago in a solid block, or for that matter, masses of white laboring men under the domination of political bosses—a thing that is occurring constantly in most of our metropolitan centers?

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Political - 1934

Texas.

Suffrage.

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By ED KILMAN.

While negro political leaders are rejoicing in the new "political emancipation" given them by the state Democratic executive committee, and rallying the voters of their race for participation in the July 28 Democratic primary, white forces of various counties are preparing to bar or discourage them from entering the election.

Undoubtedly the state committee's decision to leave the question up to the individual county executive committees will result in the participation of negroes in the primaries of some counties. But in many they will be given to understand that they are not welcome. Their ballots are not likely to swell the total state vote by many thousands.

County Action Planned.

In Harris county, hot spot of the state on the issue of negro voting and county of the largest number of negro voters, there are prospects of interesting developments. Here the negroes seem to anticipate peaceable admittance to the primary, since the county Democratic executive committee completely avoided the subject at its meeting Monday. But they are due for a disappointment, if plans now on foot are carried out.

The county committee does not want them to vote, and intends to move to prevent it. At least, a majority of the members are. They are going to have an unannounced informal meeting before July 28—possibly a telephone agreement—and take steps which they believe will accomplish their aim. Just what steps they will take, committee members are not divulging. Being unofficial, their action is not calculated to afford grounds for any sort of court action; and besides, there won't be much time left for legal action between the time the committeemen adopt their plan and election day.

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A preliminary to this election day procedure, though not revealed as a part of the county committee's plans, will be to give the dusky brethren a more or less gentle hint against entering the primary, by means of a downtown parade on the night before election day. If plans for this demonstration are carried out as reported, the populace will on that night be treated to the thrill of seeing the fiery cross blaze again in the downtown streets of Houston.

The Harris County Negro Democratic club decided at a meeting Wednesday night to urge all colored voters of the county to go to the polls and quietly demand the right to vote. It was intimated that if the ballot is refused them, civil suits will be brought against the presiding officers.

The county executive committee purposely avoided the negro voting question at its recent meeting, with the view of considering the matter later, under other circumstances, it has been learned since.

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"A number of negroes were present, and there would probably have been a fight if it had come up," says a prominent member of the committee. "Also there might have been injunction proceedings, and we didn't want to embarrass any district judge by having a suit filed in his court.

"The people of Harris county don't want the negroes to vote in their Democratic primaries, and the greator majority of the county committee doesn't want them to. So we intend to keep them from it.

"I don't think the negroes really want to vote. If they did, why don't they vote in the general elections, and in bond elections? They never do. I've been a precinct chairman many years, and have never seen one offer to vote at my box."

This members of the committee, and others, say that the effort of negroes to gain admission to the Democratic primaries is just a step in the movement for social equality, and predict that if they ever do achieve unhampered participation in the primaries, grave consequences will follow.

Vote Getting Is Seen.

"Agitation of negro voting is due largely to efforts to channel negro votes for a certain candidate," he asserts. "In fact, white leaders expressly or tacitly promised to help negroes to get the ballot in the Democratic primaries this year, in return for their support of a Democratic primaries this year, in return for their support of a Democratic candidate in the general election of 1932. And those leaders, while carrying out their agreement, are at the time time lining up the negro voters for their candidate for governor."

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The natural inference from the candidates' silence is that they feel that they may get some negro votes if they say nothing, whereas if they should express opposition to negroes entering the primaries they would alienate the negro votes, but if they should endorse the movement they would lose white votes. They have been careful to avoid becoming involved in any activity that would give even the appearance of bidding for the negro vote. Privately, most of the candidates are opposed to negro participation in Democratic primaries.

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What is the remedy? In Fort Bend Grimes and Brazoria counties, with relatively heavy negro populations white men's unions have proved effective. These organizations, being fraternal and entirely disconnected from the government, can determine the qualifications of their members without legal interference. They hold their own primaries in advance of the regular Democratic primaries, and approve the candidates whom they choose to enter in the regular primaries. Their "whtie man's" primaries are the ones that really determine who the Democratic nominees shall be, and the regular primariss amount to only legal formalities.

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DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 19 1934

Negroes to Vote in Travis.

From the Austin Bureau of The News.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 18.—J. M. Patterson, Travis County Democratic chairman, said Monday that Negroes will be allowed to vote at the primaries in this county, as he would not go against the mandate of the United States Supreme Court holding they are entitled to do so.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

JUL 1 1934

NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY.

To The Houston Post:

HOUSTON, Texas.—The negroes of Houston and Harris county will vote in the coming primary because we are right and are willing to fight. Seven years ago a group of negroes in the city organized what is known as the Harris County Negro Democratic club, pledged to use every legitimate means of combating the subtle and undemocratic way of a prejudiced group of party managers in taking away from the negro every right as a citizen our State and Nation gives us.

We plan to use reason, the public press and the courts to let the world see Texas Democracy as it really is. We will broadcast these tactics of the Democratic party managers to perpetuate civic injustice, unfairness in the courts, police brutality—all behind the shibboleth: social equality.

The negroes understand all too well that if they could vote for or against the folks who distribute the lights and gravel they would not have to feel their way home through the mud and dark forever.

We have in the past and will continue to ask for the privilege of helping to determine who shall teach our children in the public schools; of saying how close the beer and bootleg joint shall be to our church houses and schools. We seek more police protection; the privilege to fight against unscrupulous real estate men who built twenty and thirty little disease breeding crime incubators on two or three city lots for negroes to live in; the privilege of helping to rid our community of killers and criminals with out having to stoop to the role of "stool pigeon;" some jobs in our county and city made possible by the tax-payers.

The right to vote in the Democratic party primaries that determine the control of government in our State can not be construed by any possible stretch of the imagination as a desire to dominate politics or the social life of the whites in the community. We want to help the voters change these several candidates offer for our civic good and the good of the party controlling the negroes' vote, and State.

We want the ballot so that the civic needs of the negro will be looked at in terms of the whole and not in terms of what some selfish political or educational misfit would like.

R. R. GROVEY.

6363 Dowling.

Political - 1934

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Negroes to Vote in Travis.

From ~~the~~ Austin Bureau of The News.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 18.—J. M. Patterson, Travis County Democratic chairman, said Monday that Negroes will be allowed to vote at the primaries in this county, as he would not go against the mandate of the United States Supreme Court holding they are entitled to do so.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

JUL 1 1934

NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY.

To The Houston Post:

HOUSTON, Texas.—The negroes of Houston and Harris county will vote in the coming primary because we are right and are willing to fight.

Seven years ago a group of negroes in the city organized what is known as the Harris County Negro Democratic club, pledged to use every legitimate means of combating the subtle and undemocratic way of a prejudiced group of party managers in taking away from the negro every right as a citizen our State and Nation gives us.

We plan to use reason, the public press and the courts to let the world see Texas Democracy as it really is. We will broadcast these tactics of the Democratic party managers to perpetuate civic injustice, unfairness in the courts, police brutality—all behind the shibboleth: social equality.

The negroes understand all too well that if they could vote for or against the folks who distribute the lights and gravel they would not have to feel their way home through the mud and dark forever.

We have in the past and will continue to ask for the privilege of helping to determine who shall teach our children in the public schools; of saying how close the beer and bootleg joint shall be to our church houses and schools. We seek more police protection; the privilege to fight against unscrupulous real estate men who build

negroes the most wicked hands. We the voters change the these several candidates offer for our trolling the negroes' vote, civic good and the good of the party or same, his chances to and State.

not any different with us We want the ballot so that the civic they are with only needs of the negro will be looked at ed. in terms of the whole and not in terms of what some selfish political or educational misfit would like.

R. R. GROVEY.

2303 Dowling.

n our club those who do suasions will be determined by what Ferguson and his theory t. Just as in our church e black Congregationals, Methodists, Catholics s in our political life our convictions and ne

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 17 1934

County Politics At Random

BEAUMONT, June 16. — Some candidates who have 'announced' will fall by the wayside and retire to the quiet of private life by June 25, it is expected.

June 25 is the deadline by which primary fees—to be assessed Monday—must be paid. It costs only $1 to "file" with the county committee, but it's a different story when times comes to plank down the ballot assessment, which for some offices will run around $150 per candidate.

From one viewpoint, it is unfortunate that running for public office is so costly that a "poor man" can scarcely afford it and thus is barred from offering his services to the taxpayers. But if the office-seekers themselves weren't taxed to finance the primary, the public would have to foot the bill, which wouldn't set so well.

SOME candidates in the county are known to have approached County Democratic Chairman J. E. Edmonds with a request that official action be taken by the county committee to restrict voting in the primary to white citizens. Adoption of such a restriction is hardly within the jurisdiction of the county group, the state committee having deliberately refused to act. However, some way of keeping the democratic primary in Jefferson county a "white man's" election may be worked out.

Respectable office-seekers in the primary want to win by virtue of the white vote or not at all, and they make no bones about saying so. If they are opposed by candidates who stoop to manipulate the negro vote, though, they are obviously handicapped. There certainly ought to be some way of clarifying the situation.

THE county judge's race is drawing nearer to the center of the county's political stage every day.

Predictions now are premature and sure to start an argument, but the current forecast—subject to change without notice—is:

John Pickett and B. B. Johnson will be far out in front of other contenders in the count at Port Arthur, with M. W. Oakley next.

M. V. Procter will be high in Beaumont boxes, with E. J. Diffenbacher probably second, Johnson third, and Oakley and Pickett trailing. Oakley will run strong in his own mid-county region.

How evenly Pickett and Johnson will divide the south-county ballots remains to be seen. Pickett's entry into the contest, veteran observers say, brightened Proctor's prospects, for Johnson, who easily was Proctor's most formidable rival in the Port Arthur area, now will see a considerable part of his oldtime following diverted.

Only one fact now is certain in the judge's sweepstakes: a sharply contested runoff will decide it.

LUCKY candidates without an opponent were breathing easier last Saturday as the time for filing drew to a close.

"The last six weeks have seemed like six years to me," one unopposed incumbent smiled. "I never saw time drag so. I got to where I was afraid to pick up the afternoon paper—I was leery that I'd read where some fellow had come out against me. Not that I didn't think I could beat him, but you do feel safer when you're the only one in your 'race.'"

POLITICAL parade—

Newest political novelty here is a cardboard fan with office-seekers' ads on both sides, and somebody averred it is a play for the camp meetin' vote...With at least three aspirants entered in most races, it'll take the runoff—to be held August 25—to determine winners in many of them...Deputy Sheriff Howard Allen, in a friendly tip-off to candidates, reminded them that the telegraph and telephone people seriously object to the practice of nailing placards on poles...Something for voters and election clerks to be thankful for: Names of the 40-odd candidates for congressman-at-large, which cluttered up the ballot in 1932, will be missing this year...Commissioner Sam Hughes and former Jail Annex Superintendent John H. Hatley, who fought it out in the runoff two years ago, are pitted against each other again, out in precinct 4...A couple of others are in the race, too, but it looks like another showdown between Sam and John...No local legislative candidate as yet has had a kind word to say for the proposed state sales tax, although real estate interests generally are in favor of it...There's been a pronounced pickup in Edgar Witt sentiment in this territory lately it is reported...There are so many candidates for constable in Beaumont that they've started wearing badges so they won't solicit one another's vote...You can find opinion to the contrary all right, but the county attorney's race still looks like Easterling and Baker...However, John Kitching, who came within a bare handful of votes of winning the office in 1932, is still a factor, and A. M. Linscome may surprise a lot of 'em...The "workingman" is in the political saddle now, and the 1934-style platform is designed mainly for the purpose of attracting his eye—and vote.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUN 7 1934

NEGROES WILL SEEK TO VOTE

Notice that Texas negroes will fight for the right to vote in Democratic primaries next month was given here Thursday by C. A. Booker, president of the Bexar county Colored Voters' league.

If the state Democratic executive committee denies the negroes' request for the primary voting privilege, the fight will be taken to the courts and fought through to the highest tribunal, Booker announced.

The last effort in this direction came in 1932, but came to no definite conclusion because the elections were held before the Supreme court could rule on the question.

Booker asserted he and Dr. C. A. Whittier, president of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, will lead a delegation from San Antonio to the executive committee session next Monday in Austin.

Delegations from other large Texas cities will be in attendance also to press their demands, Booker said.

In 1932 Judge S. G. Tayloe in the Forty-fifth District court ruled in favor of the negroes, holding they could qualify as members of the party and therefore were entitled to vote. The Fourth Court of Civil appeals reversed this decision. An appeal to the Supreme court was never acted upon.

NOT A LEG TO STAND ON

In the past the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, has declined to prosecute election judges for violating Federal statutes making it a criminal offense to interfere with the constitutional rights of Negroes to vote, and chief reason advanced by the district attorney has been that these election judges have been honestly obeying orders from the State Democratic Executive Committee, and not willfully violating these laws on their own account.

But this year these election judges do not have a leg to stand upon. The State Democratic Executive Committee specifically refused to instruct county committees and election judges to bar Negroes upon the ground that the Supreme Court of the United States has held it to be unlawful to do this. If county committees conspire to bar Negroes, or if election judges willfully violate the United States statutes, they must do so upon their own account and at their own peril.

In other words, county committees who conspire to bar Negroes and election judges who willfully bar Negroes have nothing to hide behind in violating sections 19 and 20 of the Federal Criminal Code, which provides as follows:

"If two ore more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States."

"Whoever . . . . . willfully subjects, or causes any inhabitant of any state to be subjected to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States . . . . .shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

It is the duty of the United States District Attorney to enforce these Federal laws, and since county committees and election judges have no leg to stand upon, it is to be expected that the district attorney will enforce these laws. And these laws should furnish much food for thought to all those political die-hards mentioned by Ed Kilman in a recent article in the Houston Post, who were reported to be conspiring to find a way to keep Negroes from exercising the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TRIBUNE

JUN 27 1934

The Negro In Texas

TEXANS look forward apprehensively to some sort of showdown on Negro suffrage at the Democratic primaries, July 28 The Dallas News speaks up:

"So far as the Negro voter is concerned, there is no reason for keeping him out of the Democratic party. He is part of Texas and his political strength may grow to such proportions as would make him a welcome participant in party effort. The intelligent and capable Negro should vote and in Texas his ballot is wasted unless it is cast in a Democratic primary. . . . Commonsense should tell the Democratic party that it is no longer necessary, as it was in the '70's, to remain a strictly white man's party. Where black ignorance remains, it is chargeable to the white-dominated school-system. It would be a splendid deed for the Democratic party itself to assume responsibility for curing that condition wherever it is found. . . ."

"That," remarks the Texas Weekly, "is the enlightened view, and sooner or later it must prevail. But apparently it will not prevail this year."